# University of Madras

## THE CALENDAR FOR 1912

VOL. I

IE UNIVERSITY, ACT OF INCORPORATION,
NO. VIII OF 1904, REGULATIONS, TABULAR
EMENTS, SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATIONS, AND
APPENDICES

# University of Madras

# THE CALENDAR FOR 1912

VOL. I

The University, Act of Incorporation, Act No. VIII of 1904, Regulations, Tabular Statements, Subjects for Examinations and Appendices

Madras
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1912

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# THE CALENDAR for 1912

## JANUARY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | M | **New Year's Day.** [Christmas holidays end.] |
| 2 | Tu | *Vaikunta Ekadesi* (Holiday). |
| 3 | W | |
| 4 | Th | |
| 5 | F | |
| 6 | S | |
| 7 | **Sun** | |
| 8 | M | |
| 9 | Tu | **Meeting of Syndicate.** |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | Th | |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | *Pongal* (Holiday). |
| 14 | **Sun** | |
| 15 | M | *Pongal* (Holiday). Last day for receiving appli-[cation and thesis for M.D. degree. |
| 16 | Tu | **University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857.** |
| 17 | W | |
| 18 | Th | |
| 19 | F | |
| 20 | S | Last day of registration for the B.A. degree examination (Old Regulations) and B.A. degree (Honours), Part I examination. |
| 21 | **Sun** | |
| 22 | M | |
| 23 | Tu | |
| 24 | W | |
| 25 | Th | |
| 26 | F | |
| 27 | S | *Last Saturday* (Holiday). |
| 28 | **Sun** | |
| 29 | M | |
| 30 | Tu | |
| 31 | W | |

## FEBRUARY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Th | **Last day of registration for the L T degree examination (New Regulations), F L and B L. degree examinations and the examinations in Medicine and Engineering** |
| 2 | F | |
| 3 | S | |
| 4 | Sun | |
| 5 | M | L.T. degree Practical Test (Old Regulations). |
| 6 | Tu | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 7 | W | |
| 8 | Th | |
| 9 | F | |
| 10 | S | |
| 11 | Sun | |
| 12 | M | |
| 13 | Tu | |
| 14 | W | |
| 15 | Th | |
| 16 | F | *Mahasivarathri* (Holiday). |
| 17 | S | |
| 18 | Sun | |
| 19 | M | |
| 20 | Tu | |
| 21 | W | *Ash Wednesday* (Holiday). |
| 22 | Th | |
| 23 | F | |
| 24 | S | *Last Saturday* (Holiday). |
| 25 | Sun | |
| 26 | M | |
| 27 | Tu | |
| 28 | W | |
| 29 | Th | |

# MARCH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | F | |
| 2 | S | |
| 3 | Sun | |
| 4 | M | |
| 5 | Tu | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 6 | W | |
| 7 | Th | |
| 8 | F | |
| 9 | S | Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Matric. and Intermediate examinations. |
| 10 | Sun | |
| 11 | M | |
| 12 | Tu | |
| 13 | W | |
| 14 | Th | |
| 15 | F | |
| 16 | S | |
| 17 | Sun | |
| 18 | M | Last day for receiving attendance certificates for F.E. and B.E. examinations. |
| 19 | Tu | *Telugu New Year's Day* (Holiday). Last day for receiving attendance certificates for B.A., B.A. (Honours, Part I) and L.T. examinations. |
| 20 | W | |
| 21 | Th | |
| 22 | F | |
| 23 | S | |
| 24 | Sun | The Indian Universities Act received the assent of the Governor-General, 1904. |
| 25 | M | Matriculation and Intermediate examinations. Last day for receiving attendance certificates for First L.M. & S., First M.B & C.M., Second M.B. & C.M., & L.S.Sc. examinations. |
| 26 | Tu | |
| 27 | W | |
| 28 | Th | |
| 29 | F | |
| 30 | S | |
| 31 | Sun | |

# APRIL

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | M | B A., B.A. (Honours, Part I), M A , First L.M. & S., 1st M.B. & C.M., 2nd M.B. & C.M. and F.E. and B E |
| 2 | Tu | Meeting of Syndicate. degree exams. Last day for receiving attendance certificates for 2nd L.M. & S., Final L.M. & S., & 3rd M.B. & C.M. and Final M.B. & C.M. examinations. |
| 3 | W | |
| 4 | Th | *dies non* for examinations. |
| 5 | F | Good Friday. [Easter Holidays begin.] |
| 6 | S | |
| 7 | Sun | Easter Sunday. |
| 8 | M | [Easter Holidays end.] |
| 9 | Tu | B.A (Science Division), L T , Second L.M. & S., Final L.M. & S , 3rd M B & C.M., Final M.B. & C.M., and L. S. Sc. degree examinations. |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | Th | |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | *Tamil New Year's day* (Holiday). |
| 14 | Sun | |
| 15 | M | Last day for receiving attendance certificates for F.L. and B.L. examinations. |
| 16 | Tu | |
| 17 | W | |
| 18 | Th | |
| 19 | F | |
| 20 | S | |
| 21 | Sun | |
| 22 | M | F.L., B.L. and M.L. degree examinations. |
| 23 | Tu | |
| 24 | W | |
| 25 | Th | |
| 26 | F | |
| 27 | S | *Last Saturday* (Holiday) |
| 28 | Sun | |
| 29 | M | |
| 30 | Tu | |

# MAY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | W | |
| 2 | Th | *Triplicane Feast* (Holiday). |
| 3 | F | |
| 4 | S | |
| 5 | Sun | |
| 6 | M | **Accession of King George V, 1910.** |
| 7 | Tu | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 8 | W | |
| 9 | Th | |
| 10 | F | |
| 11 | S | |
| 12 | Sun | |
| 13 | M | |
| 14 | Tu | |
| 15 | W | |
| 16 | Th | |
| 17 | F | |
| 18 | S | |
| 19 | Sun | |
| 20 | M | |
| 21 | Tu | |
| 22 | W | |
| 23 | Th | |
| 24 | F | |
| 25 | S | *Last Saturday* (Holiday). |
| 26 | Sun | **Queen Mary Born, 1867.** |
| 27 | M | *Whit Monday* (Holiday). |
| 28 | Tu | |
| 29 | W | |
| 30 | Th | |
| 31 | F | |

# JUNE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | |
| 2 | Sun | |
| 3 | M | King George V Born, 1865 (Holiday). |
| 4 | Tu | |
| 5 | W | |
| 6 | Th | |
| 7 | F | |
| 8 | S | |
| 9 | Sun | |
| 10 | M | |
| 11 | Tu | |
| 12 | W | |
| 13 | Th | |
| 14 | F | |
| 15 | S | |
| 16 | Sun | |
| 17 | M | |
| 18 | Tu | |
| 19 | W | |
| 20 | Th | |
| 21 | F | |
| 22 | S | |
| 23 | Sun | |
| 24 | M | |
| 25 | Tu | |
| 26 | W | |
| 27 | Th | |
| 28 | F | |
| 29 | S | *Last Saturday* (Holiday). |
| 30 | Sun | |

# JULY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | M | |
| 2 | Tu | |
| 3 | W | |
| 4 | Th | |
| 5 | F | |
| 6 | S | |
| 7 | Sun | |
| 8 | M | |
| 9 | Tu | |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | Th | |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | Sun | |
| 15 | M | |
| 16 | Tu | |
| 17 | W | |
| 18 | Th | University of Bombay incorporated, 1857. |
| 19 | F | |
| 20 | S | |
| 21 | Sun | |
| 22 | M | |
| 23 | Tu | |
| 24 | W | |
| 25 | Th | |
| 26 | F | |
| 27 | S | *Last Saturday* (Holiday). |
| 28 | Sun | |
| 29 | M | |
| 30 | Tu | |
| 31 | W | |

## AUGUST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Th | |
| 2 | F | |
| 3 | S | |
| 4 | Sun | |
| 5 | M | |
| 6 | Tu | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 7 | W | |
| 8 | Th | |
| 9 | F | |
| 10 | S | |
| 11 | Sun | |
| 12 | M | |
| 13 | Tu | |
| 14 | W | |
| 15 | Th | |
| 16 | F | |
| 17 | S | |
| 18 | Sun | |
| 19 | M | |
| 20 | Tu | |
| 21 | W | |
| 22 | Th | |
| 23 | F | |
| 24 | S | |
| 25 | Sun | |
| 26 | M | |
| 27 | Tu | *Avaniavittam* (Holiday). |
| 28 | W | |
| 29 | Th | |
| 30 | F | |
| 31 | S | *Last Saturday* (Holiday). |

## SEPTEMBER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sun | Last day for receiving applications for certificates of having passed the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations in Arts. |
| 2 | M | |
| 3 | Tu | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 4 | W | |
| 5 | Th | University of Madras incorporated, 1857. *Sri Jayanthi* (Holiday). |
| 6 | F | |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | Sun | |
| 9 | M | The Indian Universities Act came into force in the University of Madras, 1904. |
| 10 | Tu | |
| 11 | W | |
| 12 | Th | |
| 13 | F | *Ramzan* (Holiday). |
| 14 | S | *Vinayaka Chathurthi* (Holiday). |
| 15 | Sun | |
| 16 | M | |
| 17 | Tu | |
| 18 | W | |
| 19 | Th | |
| 20 | F | |
| 21 | S | |
| 22 | Sun | |
| 23 | M | |
| 24 | Tu | |
| 25 | W | |
| 26 | Th | |
| 27 | F | |
| 28 | S | *Last Saturday* (Holiday). |
| 29 | Sun | |
| 30 | M | Last day of registration for M. A. & M. L. examinations. |

# OCTOBER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tu | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 2 | W | |
| 3 | Th | |
| 4 | F | |
| 5 | S | |
| 6 | Sun | |
| 7 | M | |
| 8 | Tu | |
| 9 | W | |
| 10 | Th | *Mahalaya Amavasya* (Holiday). |
| 11 | F | |
| 12 | S | |
| 13 | Sun | |
| 14 | M | University of the Punjab incorporated, 1882. |
| 15 | Tu | |
| 16 | W | |
| 17 | Th | |
| 18 | F | |
| 19 | S | *Ayudha Pujah* (Holiday). |
| 20 | Sun | |
| 21 | M | |
| 22 | Tu | |
| 23 | W | |
| 24 | Th | |
| 25 | F | |
| 26 | S | *Last Saturday* (Holiday). |
| 27 | Sun | |
| 28 | M | |
| 29 | Tu | |
| 30 | W | |
| 31 | Th | |

## NOVEMBER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | F | **Last day of registration for L.T. Practical Test** (Old Regulations). |
| 2 | S | |
| 3 | Sun | |
| 4 | M | |
| 5 | Tu | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 6 | W | |
| 7 | Th | |
| 8 | F | *Deepavali* (Holiday). |
| 9 | S | |
| 10 | Sun | |
| 11 | M | |
| 12 | Tu | |
| 13 | W | |
| 14 | Th | |
| 15 | F | |
| 16 | S | University of Allahabad incorporated, 1887. |
| 17 | Sun | |
| 18 | M | |
| 19 | Tu | |
| 20 | W | |
| 21 | Th | |
| 22 | F | |
| 23 | S | |
| 24 | Sun | |
| 25 | M | |
| 26 | Tu | |
| 27 | W | |
| 28 | Th | |
| 29 | F | |
| 30 | S | *Last Saturday* (Holiday). |

# DECEMBER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sun | Publication in the 'Gazette of India' dated 1st December, 1904, of the Chancellor's declaration that the Body Corporate of the University of Madras had been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 |
| 2 | M | |
| 3 | Tu | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 4 | W | |
| 5 | Th | |
| 6 | F | |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | Sun | |
| 9 | M | |
| 10 | Tu | |
| 11 | W | |
| 12 | Th | |
| 13 | F | |
| 14 | S | |
| 15 | Sun | |
| 16 | M | |
| 17 | Tu | |
| 18 | W | |
| 19 | Th | |
| 20 | F | *Vaikunta Ekadesi* (Holiday). Last day of registration for Matric and Intermediate examinations. |
| 21 | S | |
| 22 | Sun | |
| 23 | M | |
| 24 | Tu | Christmas holidays begin. |
| 25 | W | Christmas Day. |
| 26 | Th | |
| 27 | F | |
| 28 | S | |
| 29 | Sun | |
| 30 | M | |
| 31 | Tu | |

## JANUARY, 1913

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | W | New Year's Day. [Christmas holidays end.] |
| 2 | Th | |
| 3 | F | |
| 4 | S | |
| 5 | Sun | |
| 6 | M | |
| 7 | Tu | |
| 8 | W | |
| 9 | Th | |
| 10 | F | |
| 11 | S | |
| 12 | Sun | |
| 13 | M | *Pongal* (Holiday). |
| 14 | Tu | *Pongal* (Holiday). |
| 15 | W | **Last day for receiving application and thesis for M.D degree.** |
| 16 | Th | University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857. |
| 17 | F | |
| 18 | S | |
| 19 | Sun | |
| 20 | M | **Last day of registration for the B A. Degree exam. (Old Regulations) and B A. Degree (Honours), Part I Examination.** |
| 21 | Tu | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 22 | W | |
| 23 | Th | |
| 24 | F | |
| 25 | S | *Last Saturday* (Holiday). |
| 26 | Sun | |
| 27 | M | |
| 28 | Tu | |
| 29 | W | |
| 30 | Th | |
| 31 | F | |

# FEBRUARY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | **Last day of registration for the L T. degree examination (New Regulations), F L. and B.L degree examinations and the examinations in Medicine and Engineering.** |
| 2 | Sun | |
| 3 | M | |
| 4 | Tu | **Meeting of Syndicate.** |
| 5 | W | *Ash Wednesday* (Holiday). |
| 6 | Th | |
| 7 | F | |
| 8 | S | |
| 9 | Sun | |
| 10 | M | L.T. degree Practical Test (Old Regulations). |
| 11 | Tu | |
| 12 | W | |
| 13 | Th | |
| 14 | F | |
| 15 | S | |
| 16 | Sun | |
| 17 | M | |
| 18 | Tu | |
| 19 | W | |
| 20 | Th | |
| 21 | F | |
| 22 | S | *Last Saturday* (Holiday). |
| 23 | Sun | |
| 24 | M | |
| 25 | Tu | |
| 26 | W | |
| 27 | Th | |
| 28 | F | |

# MARCH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | |
| 2 | Sun | |
| 3 | M | |
| 4 | Tu | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 5 | W | |
| 6 | Th | *Mahasivaratri* (Holiday). |
| 7 | F | |
| 8 | S | |
| 9 | Sun | Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Matric. and Intermediate examinations. |
| 10 | M | |
| 11 | Tu | |
| 12 | W | |
| 13 | Th | |
| 14 | F | |
| 15 | S | |
| 16 | Sun | |
| 17 | M | |
| 18 | Tu | |
| 19 | W | Last day for receiving attendance certificates for B.A., B.A (Honours) Part I and L.T. examinations. |
| 20 | Th | |
| 21 | F | Good Friday. [Easter Holidays begin.] |
| 22 | S | |
| 23 | Sun | Easter Sunday. |
| 24 | M | The Indian Universities Act received the assent of the Governor-General, 904. [Easter Holidays end ] |
| 25 | Tu | Matriculation and Intermediate examinations Last day for receiving attendance certificates for F.E and B.E. examinations. |
| 26 | W | |
| 27 | Th | |
| 28 | F | |
| 29 | S | |
| 30 | Sun | |
| 31 | M | Last day for receiving attendance certificate for First L.M. & S., First M.B. & C.M., Second M.B. & C.M., and L.S. Sc. examinations. |

# APRIL

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tu | **Meeting of Syndicate.** |
| 2 | W | |
| 3 | Th | |
| 4 | F | |
| 5 | S | |
| 6 | Sun | |
| 7 | M | *Telugu New Year's Day* (Holiday). |
| 8 | Tu | B A, B.A (Honours Part I), M.A, First L M & S., 1st M B & C M 2nd M B & C M. and F.E. and B E degree exams Last day for receiving attendance certificates for 2nd L.M. & S., Final L.M & S, 3rd M B & C M, and Final M B & C.M. examinations. |
| 9 | W | |
| 10 | Th | |
| 11 | F | |
| 12 | S | |
| 13 | Sun | |
| 14 | M | *Tamil New Year's Day* (Holiday). |
| 15 | Tu | B A (Science Division) L T., 2nd L M. & S., Final L M. & S., 3rd M B & C.M., Final M.B. & C.M. and L.S. Sc. degree examinations. |
| 16 | W | |
| 17 | Th | |
| 18 | F | |
| 19 | S | |
| 20 | Sun | |
| 21 | M | Last day for receiving attendance certificates for F.L. and B.L. examinations |
| 22 | Tu | |
| 23 | W | |
| 24 | Th | |
| 25 | F | |
| 26 | S | *Last Saturday* (Holiday). |
| 27 | Sun | |
| 28 | M | F.L., B.L. and M.L. degree examinations. |
| 29 | Tu | |
| 30 | W | |

## Schedule of Examinations, February, March and April, 1912

| Examinations | Fees | Candidate's applications due | Examinations begin |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| Matriculation | 12 | 20th December 1911 | 25th March 1912 |
| Intermediate Examination in Arts | 24 | 20th do. do. | 25th do. do |
| B.A. (English Language division) | 12 | 20th January 1912 | 1st April do. |
| B.A. (Second Language division) | 6 | 20th do. do. | 3rd do. do |
| B.A. (Science division) | 18 | 20th do. do. | 9th do. do. |
| B.A. (Honours) Part I | 10 | 20th do do. | 1st do. do. |
| Master of Arts | 50 | 30th September 1911 | 1st do do. |
| Licentiate in Teaching, Pracl. (Old Regulations) | 15 | 1st November do. | 5th February do. |
| Licentiate in Teaching (New Regulations) | 15 | 1st February 1912 | 9th April do. |
| *First Examination in Law* | 30 | 1st do. do. | 22nd do. do. |
| Bachelor of Laws | 30 | 1st do. do. | 22nd do. do. |
| Master of Laws | 100 | 30th September 1911 | 22nd do. do. |
| First L.M. & S. | 24 | 1st February 1912 | 1st do. do |
| Second L.M. & S. | 36 | 1st do. do. | 9th do. do |
| *Final L.M. & S.* | 36 | 1st do. do. | 9th do. do. |
| First M.B. & C.M. | 20 | 1st do. do. | 1st do. do. |
| Second M.B. & C.M. | 30 | 1st do. do. | 1st do. do. |
| Third M.B. & C.M. | 40 | 1st do. do. | 9th do. do. |
| Final M.B. & C.M. | 50 | 1st do. do. | 9th do. do. |
| M.D. *Theses to be sent in* | 100 | 15th January do. | .... |
| Licentiate in Sanitary Science | 40 | 1st February do. | 9th April 1912 |
| First Examination in Engineering | 20 | 1st do. do. | 1st do. do. |
| Bachelor of Engineering | 30 | 1st do. do. | 1st do. do. |

# THE UNIVERSITY

## SENATE

### Chancellor

His Excellency The Hon'ble Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, *Bart.*, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.

### Vice-Chancellor

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. E. P. Wallis, M.A., *Bar-at-Law.*

### Fellows

*I. Ex-Officio*

*The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature*, The Hon'ble Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt.

*The Bishop of Madras*, The Right Rev. H. Whitehead, M.A., D.D.

*The Ordinary Members of the Council of Madras*, (1) The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., (2) The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, C.S.I., (3) *Vacant.*

*The Director of Public Instruction, Madras*, The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne, C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

*II. Ordinary*

(*a*) ELECTED BY REGISTERED GRADUATES [Section 7 (1).]

*29th October*, 1907.

1 M.R.Ry. G. A. Natesa Aiyar Avl., B.A.
2 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

*5th January*, 1909.

3 M.R.Ry. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriyar Avl., B.A., L.T.
4 M.R.Ry. P. Lakshminarasu Nayudu Garu, B.A.

*21st December*, 1909.

5 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
6 M.R.Ry. T. R. Ramachandra Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.

*13th December*, 1910.

7 The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
8 M.R.Ry. K. Ganapati Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T.

*9th January*, 1912

9 M.R.Ry. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
10 M.R.Ry. K. B. Ramanathan Avl., M.A., B.L., L.T.

(b) NOMINATED BY THE CHANCELLOR [Section 10.]

*20th March*, 1907.

*11 Mr. E. Drew, M.A.
12 The Right Rev. Paul Perini, S.J., D.D.
*13 The Rev. L. Froger, M.A.
14 M.R.Ry. K. R. Guruswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
*15 The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
*16 The Rev. W. C. Penn, M.A.

*9th April*, 1907.

17 M.R.Ry. T. Ramakrishna Pillai Avl., B.A.

*30th April*, 1907.

*18 Mr. E. Winckler, B.A.

*27th August*, 1907.

*19 Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara Aiyar, B.A.
*20 M.R.Ry. T. Sankara Rau Avl., B.A.

*1st October*, 1907.

21 Sri A. V. Jagga Rau Garu, M.R.A.S., F.R.M.S.

*14th April*, 1908.

*22 Mr. W. J. Prendergast (*Arabic and Persian Degree of Honour*).

*2nd June*, 1908.

*23 The Rev. H. J. Quinn, S.J., D.D.

*9th June*, 1908.

*24 Lieut.-Col C. Donovan, B.A., M.D., I.M.S.

*21st July*, 1908.

*25 Mr. T. O. Hodges, B.A.

*22nd September*, 1908.

26 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.

*9th March*, 1909.

*27 Mr. Morris W. Travers, D.Sc., F.R.S.

*14th December*, 1909.

28 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Ralph S. Benson, Kt., M.A. LL.B., *Bar-at-Law*, I.C.S.
*29 Mr. R. Ll. Jones, M.A., F.R.A.S.
30 The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, B.A., *Bar-at-Law*.

*4th January*, 1910.

*31 The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D.
32 Nawab Muhammad Raza Khan, Khan Bahadur.
*33 The Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A.
34 The Rev. D. Downie, M.A., D.D.

* Ordinary Fellows following the profession of Education—*vide* Section 6 (4), Indian Universities Act, 1904.

35 Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
*36 Mr. W. E. Hoare, M.A.
37 Rao Bahadur S. Mangesh Rau, B.A.
38 M.R.Ry. S Subrahmanya Aiyar Avl., B.A.
39 M.R.Ry. J. M. Velu Pillai Avl.
40 M.R.Ry. P. Ramarayaningar Garu, M.A.

*8th February*, 1910.

*41 The Rev. Allan F. Gardiner, M.A.

*29th March*, 1910.

42 The Rev. J. Cooling, B.A.

*12th April*, 1910.

43 Khan Bahadur Shaik Mirala Vapuchi Maraikayar Usman Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L.

*26th April*, 1910.

44 Mr. T. M. Nair, M.D.

*26th July*, 1910.

45 The Right Rev. A A. Williams, M.A., D.D.

*25th October*, 1910.

*46 Mr. E W. Middlemast, M.A.
*47 Mr. Mark Hunter, M.A.
*48 Mr. H S. Duncan, M.A
*49 Mr J. G. Tait, M.A.
*50 The Rev. F. Bertram, S.J., B.A., D.D.

*13th December*, 1910.

51 Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, C.S.I., B.A.

*3rd January*, 1911.

52 Sir V. C. Desikachariyar, Kt., B.A., B.L.
*53 Mr. H. J. Allen, M A., *Bar-at-Law*.
*54 The Rev. J D. W. Sewell, S J
55 Mr. John Adam, M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
*56 Mr. A. Crichton Mitchell, D.Sc., F R.S.E
*57 M.R.Ry. B. Hanumanta Rau Avl., B A., C.I.S.O.
*58 Rao Bahadur M Rangachariyar, M.A.
*59 Mr. J. P Cotelingam, M.A.
60 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Sankaran Nair, C.I.E., B.A , B.L.
*61 Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A.
62 Mr. J. R. Henderson, M.B., F.L.S.
63 The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Clerk.

*14th February*, 1911.

64 Dewan Bahadur K. Narayana Rau, B A., B.L.

*14th March*, 1911.

*65 Mr. R. A. Nelson, M.A., LL.M.

* Ordinary Fellows following the profession of Education—*vide* Section 6 (4), Indian Universities Act, 1904.

*7th August*, 1911.

66 Surg.-Genl. W. B. Bannerman, C.S I , M.D., I.M.S.
*67 Lieut -Col. G. G. Giffard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S.

*8th August*, 1911.

*68 The Rev. C. I. Ghezzi, S.J., B.A., D.D.

*7th October*, 1911.

*69 Mr. F. S. Davies, B.A.

*2nd November*, 1911.

70 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Venkataswami Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.

*11th November*, 1911.

*71 The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., F.R.H.S.

*23rd November*, 1911.

*72 Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, M.A., L.T.
*73 Mr. P. F. Fyson, B.A., F.L.S.

*1st December*, 1911.

74 The Rev. Canon Sell, D.D.
75 Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau, B.A.
*76 Rao Bahadur K Ramanujachariyar, M A , B.L.
77 The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, C.I E., B.A., B.L.
*78 M.R.Ry. S. Venkobachariyar Avl., B.A.
*79 Mr. W. H. James, B.Sc.
*80 M.R.Ry. P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avl., M.A.
81 M.R Ry. H. Rangappa Avl., B.A., M.B. & C.M.

(*c*) ELECTED BY FACULTIES [Section 9 (1).]

*29th October*, 1907.

82 Lieut.-Col. H. Thomson, M.D., D.P.H., I M.S.
*83 Lieut.-Col. R. Robertson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.

*5th January*, 1909.

84 The Hon'ble Mr. Cecil A. Smith, C.I.E , M.I.C.E.
85 Mr. A. Burroughs Strange, M.I.C.E.

*21st December*, 1909.

86 M.R.Ry. C. Krishnan Avl., M A., *Bar-at-Law.*
*87 Mr. A. W. Bishop, Ph.D.

*13th December*, 1910.

*88 The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D.
89 M.R.Ry. G. Venkataranga Rau Garu, M.A.

*9th January*, 1912.

90 M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avl., B.A., B.L.
*91 M.R.Ry. K. Ramanujachariyar Avl., B.A.

* Ordinary Fellows following the profession of Education—*vide* Section 6 (4), Indian Universities Act, 1904.

# List of Members of the Senate in order of rank as defined in Regulation 1

## Chancellor

His Excellency The Hon'ble Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, *Bart.*, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.

## Vice-Chancellor

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. E. P. Wallis, M.A., *Bar-at-Law.*

## Fellows

*I. Ex-Officio*

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt. *The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature.*

The Right Rev. H. Whitehead, M.A., D.D. *The Bishop of Madras.*

The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, C.S.I.
*Vacant.*
} *The Ordinary Members of the Council of Madras.*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne, C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. *The Director of Public Instruction.*

*II. Ordinary*

[*Note* —The dates indicate the dates of first appointment under the Act.]

*1st December*, 1904.

The Rev. Canon Sell, D.D.
The Rev. J. Cooling, B.A.
Mr. John Adam, M.A., *Bar-at-Law.*
Mr. J. R. Henderson, M.B., F.L.S.
The Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, S.J.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Sankaran Nayar, C.I.E., B.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., F.R.H.S.
Mr. R. A. Nelson, M.A., LL M.
Mr. A. Crichton Mitchell, D.Sc., F.R.S..E.
Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, C.S.I., B.A.
Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau, B.A.
Mr. R. Ll. Jones, M.A., F.R.A.S
Rao Bahadur K. Ramanujachariyar, M.A., B.L.
M.R.Ry. B. Hanumanta Rau Avl., B.A., C.I.S.O,

Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Ralph S. Benson, Kt., M.A., LL.B., *Bar-at-Law*, I.C.S.
Mr. A. W. Bishop, Ph.D.
Mr. J. P. Cotelingam, M.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. P S. Sivaswami Aiyar, C.I.E., B.A., B.L.
M.R.Ry. S. Venkobachariyar Avl., B.A.
Mr. Mark Hunter, M A.
Rao Bahadur S. Mangesh Rau, B.A.
M.R.Ry. J. M. Velu Pillai Avl.
Mr. H. J. Allen, M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
M.R.Ry. H. Rangappa Avl., B.A., M.B., C.M.
Sir V. C. Desikachariyar, Kt., B.A., B.L.
Mr. J. G. Tait, M.A.
Mr. W. H. James, B.Sc.
M.R.Ry. P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avl., M.A.
Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A.
M.R.Ry. K. B. Ramanathan Avl., M.A., B.L., L.T.
M.R.Ry. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avl., B.A.
M.R.Ry. C. Krishnan Avl., M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

13*th December*, 1904.

The Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A.
Mr. W. E. Hoare, M.A.
The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D.
Mr. H. S. Duncan, M.A.
Nawab Muhammad Raza Khan, Khan Bahadur.

25*th July*, 1905.

Mr. E. W. Middlemast, M.A.

20*th November*, 1906.

Mr. P. F. Fyson, B.A., F.L.S.

20*th March*, 1907.

Mr. E. Drew, M.A.
The Right Rev. Paul Perini, S.J., D.D.
The Rev. L. Froger, M.A.
M.R Ry K. R. Guruswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
The Rev. W. C. Penn, M.A.

9*th April*, 1907.

M.R.Ry. T. Ramakrishna Pillai Avl., B.A.

30*th April*, 1907.

Mr. E. Winckler, B.A.

*27th August*, 1907.

Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara Aiyar, B.A.
M.R.Ry. T. Sankara Rau Avl., B.A.

*1st October*, 1907.

Sri A. V. Jagga Rau Garu, M.R.A.S., F.R.M.S.

*29th October*, 1907.

Lieut.-Col. H. Thomson, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.
Lieut.-Col R. Robertson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.
M.R.Ry. G. A. Natesa Aiyar Avl., B.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

*14th April*, 1908.

Mr. W. J. Prendergast (*Arabic and Persian Degree of Honour*).

*2nd June*, 1908.

The Rev. H. J. Quinn, S.J., D.D.

*9th June*, 1908.

Lieut.-Col. C. Donovan, B.A., M.D., I.M.S.

*21st July*, 1908.

Mr. T. O. Hodges, B.A.

*22nd September*, 1908.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M.A., *Bar-at-Law.*

*5th January*, 1909.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cecil A. Smith, C.I.E., M.I.C.E.
Mr. A. Burroughs Strange, M.I.C.E.
M.R.Ry. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriyar Avl., B.A., L.T.
M.R.Ry. P. Lakshminarasu Nayudu Garu, B.A.

*9th March*, 1909.

Mr. Morris W. Travers, D.Sc., F.R.S.

*14th December*, 1909.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, B.A., *Bar-at-Law.*

*21st December*, 1909.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
M.R.Ry. T. R. Ramachandra Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.

*4th January*, 1910.

The Rev. D. Downie, M.A., D.D.
M.R.Ry. P. Ramarayaningar Garu, M.A.

*8th February*, 1910.

The Rev. Allan F. Gardiner, M.A.

*12th April*, 1910.

Khan Bahadur Shaik Mnala Vapuchi Maraikayar Usman Sahib Bahadur, B.A , B.L.

*26th April*, 1910.

Mr. T. M. Nair, M.D.

*26th July*, 1910.

The Right Rev. A. A. Williams, M.A., D.D.

*25th October*, 1910.

The Rev. F. Bertram, S.J., B.A., D.D.

*13th December*, 1910.

The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D.
M.R.Ry. G. Venkataranga Rau Garu, M.A.
M.R.Ry K. Ganapati Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T.

*3rd January*, 1911.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Clerk.

*14th February*, 1911.

Dewan Bahadur K. Narayana Rau, B.A., B.L.

*7th August*, 1911.

The Hon'ble Surg.-Gen. W. B. Bannerman, C.S.I.,M.D.,I.M.S.
Lieut.-Col. G. G. Giffard, M R.C S , L.R.C P., I.M.S

*8th August*, 1911.

The Rev. C. I. Ghezzi, S.J., B.A., D.D.

*7th October*, 1911.

Mr. F S. Davies, B.A.

*2nd November*, 1911.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Venkataswami Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.

*23rd November*, 1911.

Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, M.A., L.T

*9th January*, 1912.

M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avl., B.A., B.L.
M.R.Ry. K. Ramanujachariyar Avl., B.A.
M.R.Ry. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.

## FACULTY OF ARTS

1 Mr. E. W. Middlemast, M.A. (*President*, 21*st December*, 1911).
2 The Right Rev. H. Whitehead, M.A., D.D.
3 The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

4 The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, C.S.I., I.C.S.
5 The Rev Canon Sell, D D.
6 The Rev. J. Cooling, B.A.
7 The Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, S.J.
8 Mr. A. Crichton Mitchell, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
9 Nawab Imad-ul-mulk Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, C.S.I., B.A.
10 Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau, B A.
11 Mr. R. Ll. Jones, M.A., F.R.A.S.
12 Rao Bahadur K Ramanujachariyar, M.A., B.L. [Bahadur.
13 Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan
14 Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar, M.A.
15 Mr. A. W. Bishop, Ph.D.
16 Mr. J. P. Cotelingam, M.A
17 M.R.Ry. S. Venkobachariyar Avl., B.A.
18 Rao Bahadur S. Mangesh Rau, B.A.
19 M.R.Ry. J. M. Velu Pillai Avl.
20 Mr. H J Allen, M.A., *Bar-at-Law.*
21 Mr. J. G. Tait, M.A.
22 Mr. P. T Srinivasa Aiyangar Avl., M.A.
23 Mr. R Littlehailes, M.A.
24 M.R Ry S Subrahmanya Aiyar Avl., B.A.
25 Mr. E Drew, M.A.
26 The Rev. W. C. Penn, M.A.
27 The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
28 The Rev. L. Froger, M.A.
29 The Right Rev. P. Perini, S J., D.D.
30 M.R.Ry. T. Ramakrishna Pillai Avl., B.A.
31 Mr. E. Winckler, B.A
32 Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara Aiyar, B.A.
33 M.R.Ry. T. Sankara Rau Avl., B.A.
34 Sri A. V. Jagga Rau Garu, M.R.A.S., F.R.M.S
35 M.R.Ry. G. A. Natesa Aiyar Avl., B A.
36 Mr. W. J. Prendergast (*Arabic and Persian Degree of Honour*).
37 The Rev. H. J. Quinn, S.J., D.D.
38 Mr. T. O. Hodges, B.A.
39 M.R.Ry. V. S Srinivasa Sastriyar Avl., B.A., L.T.
40 M.R.Ry P. Lakshminarasu Nayudu Garu, B.A.
41 Mr. Morris W Travers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
42 The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D.
43 Mr. H. S. Duncan, M.A.
44 Nawab Muhammad Raza Khan, Khan Bahadur.
45 Mr. Mark Hunter, M.A
46 The Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A.
47 The Rev. D. Downie, M.A., D.D.
48 Mr. W. E. Hoare, M.A.
49 M.R.Ry. P. Ramarayaningar Garu, M.A
50 The Rev. Allan F. Gardiner, M.A.
51 The Right Rev. A. A. Williams, M.A., D.D.
52 The Rev. F. Bertram, S.J., B.A., D D.
53 The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D.
54 M.R.Ry. G. Venkataranga Rau Garu, M.A.

55 M R.Ry. K Ganapati Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T.
56 The Rev. C. I. Ghezzi, S.J., B.A., D.D
57 Mr. F. S. Davies, B.A.

## FACULTY OF LAW

1 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M.A., *Bar-at-Law* (*President*, *6th December*, 1910).
2 The Hon'ble Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt.
3 Mr J. Adam, M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
4 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Sankaran Nair, C.I.E., B.A., B.L.
5 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Ralph S. Benson, Kt., M.A., LL.B., *Bar-at-Law*, I.C S.
6 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. E. P. Wallis, M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
7 The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, C.I.E., B.A., B.L.
8 Sir V. C. Desikachariyar, Kt., B.A., B.L.
9 M.R.Ry. C. Krishnan Avl., M.A , *Bar-at-Law*.
10 The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
11 M.R.Ry. K. R. Guruswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
12 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
13 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
14 M.R.Ry. T. R. Ramachandra Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
15 The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, B.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
16 Khan Bahadur Shaik Mirala Vapuchi Maraikayar Usman Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L.
17 Dewan Bahadur K. Narayana Rau, B.A., B.L.
18 Mr. R. A. Nelson, M.A., LL.M.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE

1 Lieut.-Col. R. Robertson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (***President*, 4th *August***, 1911).
2 Mr. J. R. Henderson, M.B., F.L.S.
3 M.R.Ry. H. Rangappa Avl., B.A., M.B. & C.M.
4 Lieut.-Col. H. Thomson, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.
5 Lieut -Col. C. Donovan, B.A., M.D., I.M.S.
6 Mr. T. M. Nair, M.D.
7 The Hon'ble Surg.-Gen. W. B. Bannerman, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S.
8 Lieut.-Col. G. G. Giffard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S.

## FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

1 The Hon'ble Mr. Cecil A. Smith, C.I.E., M.I.C.E. (*President*, *17th October*, 1910).
2 M.R.Ry. B. Hanumanta Rau Avl., B.A., C.I.S.O.
3 Mr. W. H. James, B.Sc.
4 Mr. A. Burroughs Strange, M.I.C.E.
5 The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Clerk.

# Honorary Fellows

(*Under Section* 13 (1) (*b*) *of the Act*)

[*Note.*—The year against each name indicates the year in which the Honorary Fellow was appointed a member of the old Senate of the University.]

1 1879 M.R.Ry. A. Sankara Aiyar Avl., B.A.
2 1880 W. H. Wilson, Esq., Ph D., F I.C., F C.S.
3 1881 The Rev A. Jean, S.J., B.A , D.D.
4 1882 Sir A T. Arundel, B A , K.C I E.
5 ,, The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rau, C.I.E., C.S.I.
6 1883 Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tampuran of Travancore, C.S.I , M.R.A.S., F.R H.S.
7 ,, C. Michie Smith, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S.
8 1884 R. Bruce Foote, Esq.
9 1885 M.R.Ry. A. Ramachandra Aiyar Avl., B.L.
10 ,, Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rau, C.I.E.
11 1886 E. Thurston, Esq., C.I.E.
12 1887 E. Marsden, Esq., B.A.
13 ,, L. Rice, Esq., C.I.E.
14 1888 The Rev. Canon Foley, M.A.
15 ,, The Rev. J. Frohnmeyer.
16 1890 Lieut.-Col. W. Price, M.D., I.M.S.
17 ,, Lieut.-Col. John Smyth, M.D., I.M.S.
18 1892 H. Irwin, Esq., C.I.E.
19 1893 H.H. Sir Rama Varma, Maharajah of Travancore, G.C.S.I.
20 ,, E. H. Elliot, Esq., B.A.
21 1895 J. M. Hensman, Esq., B.A.
22 ,, M.R.Ry. A. Govinda Pillai Avl., B.A., B L.
23 ,, M.R.Ry. H V. Nanjundaiya Avl., M.A., M.L.
24 ,, C. A. Paterson, Esq., M A., LL.B
25 1896 Muhammad Kadir Navaz Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
26 ,, Dewan Bahadur M O Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M.A., M.L.
27 ,, Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
28 ,, M.R.Ry. R. Vedantacharlu Avl.
29 1897 The Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rau Pantulu, B.A., B.L.
30 ,, The Rev. W. H. Blake, B.A.
31 ,, Kenworthy Brown, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law.*
32 ,, Walter Keess, Esq., M.A.
33 ,, P. H. Sturge, Esq., M.A.
34 ,, M.R.Ry. C. Vijayaraghavachariyar Avl., B.A.
35 ,, N. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, L.M. & S.
36 1898 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Tyagaraya Chetti, B.A.
37 ,, H H. Sir Rama Varma, Raja of Cochin, K.C.S.I., [G.C.I.E.
38 ,, Hormusji Nowroji, Esq., B C.E.
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40 ,, Dewan Bahadur V Raghavacharlu, B.A.
41 ,, Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, C.I.E.

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| 42 | 1898 | M.R.Ry. K. P. Sankara Menon Avl., B.A., B.L. |
| 43 | ,, | Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam Pantulu. |
| 44 | 1899 | M.R.Ry. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T. |
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| 46 | ,, | The Rev. I. Weismann. |
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| 50 | ,, | Rao Bahadur S. Appu Sastriyar, B.A. |
| 51 | ,, | Muhammad Azam Sahib Bahadur, B.A. |
| 52 | ,, | Sir F. A. Nicholson, K.C.I.E. |
| 53 | 1900 | Sir G. G. Arbuthnot, Kt |
| 54 | ,, | The Right Rev. Dom. T. Manuel Rebeiro Viera deCastro. |
| 55 | ,, | The Rev. J Lazarus, B A., D.D. |
| 56 | 1901 | G. T Mackenzie, Esq., I.C.S. |
| 57 | ,, | The Hon'ble Sir H. A. Stuart, B.A., K.C.V.O., C.S.I. |
| 58 | ,, | M.R.Ry. M. Krishnan Avl , B.A., B.L. |
| 59 | 1903 | Dewan Bahadur S. Venkataramadas Nayudu, B.A., B.L. |
| 60 | ,, | Rai Bahadur N. Ratnasabhapati Pillai, B.A., B.C.E |

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| 2 | ,, | W. B De Winton, Esq., C.I.E. |
| 3 | 1906 | Col. W G. King, D.P.H., I.M.S., C.I.E. |
| 4 | ,, | Sir James Thomson, M.A , K.C.I.E. |
| 5 | ,, | The Rev. C. W. A. Clarke, M.A. |
| 6 | 1907 | The Rev. W I. Chamberlain, Ph.D. |
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| 9 | ,, | The Rev. W Miller, M.A., LL.D , D.D., C.I.E. |
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| 11 | ,, | Lieut.-Col A. J. Sturmer, I M.S. |
| 12 | ,, | Sir S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.C.I.E., LL.D. |
| 13 | 1908 | Surg.-Gen. W. R. Browne, M.D., I.M.S. |
| 14 | ,, | J. Cook, Esq., M.A. |
| 15 | ,, | M.R.Ry. P S. Ganapati Aiyar Avl., B.A. |
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| 18 | ,, | Dewan Bahadur L D. Swamikannu Pillai, M.A., LL.B. |
| 19 | ,, | The Rev. L. B. Wolf, M.A., D.D. |
| 20 | 1909 | The Hon'ble Mr. A. Chatterton, B.Sc. |
| 21 | ,, | Mir Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. |
| 22 | ,, | H. J. Bhabha, Esq., M.A. |
| 23 | 1911 | Lieut.-Col. J. L. vanGezyel, M.B., I.M.S. |
| 24 | ,, | A. A. Hall, Esq., M.A. |
| 25 | ,, | The Rev. W. Skinner, M.A., D.D. |

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*19th April*, 1909.

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*24th April*, 1910.

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3 Muhammad Abdur Rahman Shatir Sahib Bahadur.

*24th April*, 1910.

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*24th April*, 1910.

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*1st November*, 1910.

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9 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

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10 The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, C.I E., B.A., B.L.

*15th August*, 1911.

11 Lieut.-Col. R. Robertson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.
12 *Vacant.*

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* *Vide* Appendix III containing the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St George, made by the Governor-General in Council in exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909.

| | |
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| 1867 The Hon W. Holloway | Do. do. |
| 1868 The Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I. | Member of Council. |
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| 1881 The Hon Sir Charles A. Turner, Kt. | Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor of the University. |
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| 1883 The Hon. D. F. Carmichael | Member of Council. |
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| 1885 The Hon P. O'Sullivan | Advocate-General. |
| 1886 H.E The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff | Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University. |
| 1887 Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I. | .... |
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| 1889 D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A. | Principal, C. S. M. College, Madras. |
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| 1892 H. B. Grigg, Esq., M.A., C.I.E. | Director of Public Instruction. |
| 1893 The Hon. Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., B.L. | High Court Vakil, Madras. |
| 1894 The Hon. The Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E., M.A. | Principal, Madras Christian College. |

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|---|---|
| 1895 H.E. The Right Hon. Lord Wenlock. | Governor of Fort St. George an Chancellor of the University. |
| 1896 Dewan Bahadur The Hon. Sir S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.C.I E., LL.D. | Judge, High Court. |
| 1897 J. Cook, Esq., M.A., F.R S.E. | Principal, Central Coll., Bangalore. |
| 1898 Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. W. G. King, M.B., C.M., D.Ph. | Sanitary Commissioner of Madras. |
| 1899 The Hon. Sir F. J. E. Spring, K.C.I.E., M.A I. | Consulting Engineer for Railways and Joint Secretary, P.W.D., Madras. |
| 1900 The Hon. Mr. F. A. Nicholson, I.C.S. | Member, Board of Revenue. |
| 1901 The Hon. Mr. Justice Shephard, M A. | Judge, High Court, and Vice-Chancellor of the University. |
| 1902 Dewan Bahadur The Hon. S. Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, B.A., C.I.E. | Inspector-General of Registration, Madras. |
| 1903 H E. Lord Ampthill, G.C.I.E. | Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University. |
| 1904 The Rev. Canon Sell, D.D. .. | Secretary, C.M.S., Madras. |
| 1905 J. B. Bilderbeck, Esq., M.A. . | Principal, Presidency College. |
| 1906 Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau, B.A | Principal, Kumbakonam Coll. |
| 1907 The Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, S.J. | Manager, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. |
| 1908 The Hon Mr. Justice C. Sankaran Nair, C.I.E., B.A., B.L. | Judge, High Court. |
| 1909 H.E. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. | Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University. |
| 1910 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M.A. *Bar-at-Law.* | Judge, High Court. |
| 1911 The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, C.S.I., B.A., B.L. | Member of Council. |

## Retired and Deceased Fellows

| Name | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|
| † Sir Christopher Rawlinson .. | 1857 | 1860 |
| † The Right Rev. Bishop Dealtry, D D. | 1857 | 1860 |
| † Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Bart. | 1857 | 1860 |
| † Sir Walter Elliot .. .. | 1857 | 1860 |
| † James Kellie, Esq .. .. | 1857 | 1860 |
| James Blair Preston, Esq. .. | 1857 | 1860 |
| † Guy Lushington Prendergast, Esq | 1857 | 1860 |
| † Rev Robert Kerr Hamilton, M A. .. | 1857 | 1860 |
| † Rev. W Grant .. .. | 1857 | 1860 |
| † Lieut.-Genl. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B. | 1857 | 1861 |
| † Sir Henry Davidson .. .. | 1857 | 1864 |
| † James Dewar Bourdillon, Esq. .. | 1857 | 1862 |
| † Major-Genl. T. T. Pears, K.C.B. .. | 1857 | .. |
| † Major-Genl. Sir F. C Cotton .. | 1857 | 1862 |
| † Colonel J. J. Losh . .. | 1857 | 1862 |
| † Richard Burgass, Esq., M.A. .. | 1857 | 1862 |
| † Henry Forbes, Esq. .. .. | 1857 | 1862 |
| † W. A. Morehead, Esq. .. .. | 1857 | 1863 |
| † Rev. Robert Halley, M.A .. | 1857 | 1863 |
| † Rev. John Braidwood, M A. .. | 1857 | 1863 |
| † Major-Genl. Charles Alfred Browne.. | 1857 | 1864 |
| † M R Ry Subbarayalu Naidu Garu .. | 1857 | 1864 |
| † Colonel Charles Edward Faber, R.E. | 1857 | 1864 |
| † James Sanderson, Esq. .. .. | 1857 | 1864 |
| † E. Maltby, Esq. .. .. | 1857 | 1865 |
| † Lieut.-Genl. Sir Arthur T. Cotton, K C.S.I. | 1857 | 1866 |
| † Major-Genl. Sir G. Balfour, K.C.B | 1857 | 1866 |
| † Rev John Richards, M.A .. | 1857 | 1866 |
| † Major-Genl J Maitland .. | 1857 | 1866 |
| † Sir Thomas Pycroft, M A., K C S.I. | 1857 | 1868 |
| † John Emilius Mayer, Esq., M.A .. | 1857 | 1869 |
| Rev. A Burgess .. .. | 1857 | 1871 |
| † The Right Rev P. S. Royston, M A. | 1857 | 1873 |
| John Dawson Mayne, Esq , B A. .. | 1857 | 1873 |
| † E. B. Powell, Esq., M A , C.S I. .. | 1857 | 1875 |
| † Sir A. J Arbuthnot, K C S.I .. | 1857 | 1876 |
| Dy. Surgeon.-Genl. W. J. VanSomeren, M.D. | 1857 | 1880 |

† Deceased Fellows.

| Name | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|
| † Rev. G. Hall, B.A. .. .. | 1857 | 1880 |
| † The Hon'ble C Ranganatha Sastriyar | 1857 | 1882 |
| † Samuel Jesudasan .. .. | 1857 | 1882 |
| J. T Fowler, Esq. .. .. | 1857 | 1889 |
| A. N Magrath, Esq , F.R C.S. .. | 1858 | 1861 |
| † W. C. Maclean, Esq., M.D. .. | 1858 | 1864 |
| † J. Shaw, Esq., F.R.C.S .. | 1858 | 1867 |
| † Rev A. R. Symonds, M.A. .. | 1858 | 1874 |
| † Colonel J H. Bell .. .. | 1859 | 1861 |
| † The Hon'ble V Sadagopacharlu .. | 1859 | 1864 |
| † G. W. Flynn, Esq., M.D .. | 1859 | 1864 |
| † Rev. J R. Macfarlane, M.A. . | 1859 | 1866 |
| † Lieut -Colonel G. V. Winscome, R E. | 1859 | 1869 |
| † Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D | 1859 | 1869 |
| Sir Adam Bittleston .. .. | 1859 | 1870 |
| † John Bruce Norton, Esq .. | 1859 | 1872 |
| † W. Holloway, Esq., C.S.I. .. | 1859 | 1877 |
| † W. Huddleston, Esq., C.S.I. .. | 1859 | 1882 |
| † D. F. Carmichael, Esq. | 1859 | 1887 |
| † The Right Rev. R. Caldwell, D D., LL.D | 1859 | 1891 |
| † Rev G. U. Pope, D.D. .. | 1859 | 1909 |
| † Colonel W. H. Horsely .. | 1860 | 1862 |
| J. M. Heppel, Esq. .. | 1860 | 1862 |
| † Lieut -Colonel C. A Orr .. | 1860 | 1871 |
| † Lieut -Colonel Carpendale .. | 1860 | 1872 |
| Lieut.-Colonel F H Rundall, R.E. | 1860 | 1876 |
| Colonel P P L. O'Connel, R.E . | 1860 | 1879 |
| † Lieut -Genl. Sir James Hope Grant, G C B. | 1861 | 1867 |
| † R Cole, Esq. .. .. | 1861 | 1867 |
| † J. W Mudge, Esq , M.D .. | 1861 | 1867 |
| † The Ven'ble T. Dealtry, M.A. . | 1861 | 1872 |
| † His Highness The Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.S I | 1861 | 1886 |
| † Sir Colley Harman Scotland .. | 1861 | 1871 |
| † E. Thompson, Esq , M.A. .. | 1861 | 1884 |
| † The Right Rev. F Gell, D.D. .. | 1861 | 1899 |
| † Rajah Sir T Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I. | 1862 | 1891 |
| † N R Pogson, Esq , F R A S., C.I.E. | 1862 | 1891 |
| † Surgeon-Genl George Smith, M.D. | 1863 | 1880 |
| † Rt Rev. W Sausmares Smith, M.A , D.D. | 1864 | 1866 |

† Deceased Fellows.

| Name | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|
| † H. D. Phillips, Esq. .. .. | 1864 | 1870 |
| Major W. H. Edgecome, R.E., A.I.C.E | 1864 | 1873 |
| † W. A. Porter, Esq , M.A | 1864 | 1865 |
| † Lieut -Genl Sir J. G. LeMarchant, K C.B , G C M G. | 1865 | 1868 |
| † M.R.Ry. V. Rajagopalachariyar Avl , B.L. | 1865 | 1868 |
| W. G. Smart, Esq., M A., M.E. .. | 1865 | 1869 |
| J. L Paul, Esq., M D , A M. .. | 1865 | 1877 |
| † M R.Ry. C Parthasarathi Nayudu Garu. | 1865 | 1878 |
| † Hyder Jung Bahadur .. .. | 1865 | 1878 |
| L. C. Innes, Esq .. .. | 1865 | 1883 |
| Rev W Leeming, M.A. .. | 1865 | 1887 |
| H. B Montgomery Esq., B A., M C , M D , F R C S I. | 1867 | 1870 |
| † Lieut.-Genl. W. A. M'Cleverty .. | 1867 | 1871 |
| † W. Mackenzie, Esq., C.B., C S.I , A M , M D. | 1867 | 1871 |
| † Rev S. Wright, M A. .. .. | 1867 | 1872 |
| † The Hon'ble Mr V. Sanjiva Rau, B.A., B L. | 1867 | 1875 |
| † Major-Genl. R. M. Macdonald .. | 1867 | 1881 |
| Surgeon-Genl S J. Wyndow, M.D. | 1867 | 1882 |
| † F. S Evans, Esq., M.A. .. | 1867 | 1883 |
| † Surgeon-Genl W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S., C I E | 1867 | 1885 |
| † Rai Bahadur T Gopala Rau, B A. | 1867 | 1887 |
| R. F. Chisholm, Esq., F.R I., B.A. | 1867 | .. |
| § Rev W. Miller, M.A., LL.D., D.D , C.I.E. | 1867 | 1907 |
| † C. Collet, Esq. .. .. | 1868 | 1872 |
| † Surgeon W. N. Chipperfield .. | 1868 | 1873 |
| † R. S. Ellis, Esq., C B. .. | 1868 | 1877 |
| † M.R Ry C. Rangacharlu Avl., C I.E | 1868 | 1883 |
| The Hon'ble Mr. V Rama Aiyangar, C.S I. | 1868 | 1888 |
| † B. Lovery, Esq .. .. | 1868 | 1898 |
| † The Hon'ble J. Grose, M.A .. | 1868 | 1898 |
| † Sir A. Seshaiya Sastri, K.C.S.I. .. | 1868 | 1903 |

† Deceased Fellows.

§ Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

| Name | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|
| † A. Macdonald Ritchie, Esq., B.A. | 1869 | 1875 |
| Beresford Anderson, Esq., C.E. .. | 1869 | 1877 |
| † The Right Rev. S. Fennelly, D.D. | 1869 | 1880 |
| † Maharaja Sir G. N. Gajapati Rau, K.C I.E. | 1869 | 1903 |
| † J D. Sim, Esq., C.S I. .. | 1870 | 1875 |
| † Surgeon-Genl. E. G. Balfour, L.R.C. S E. | 1871 | 1877 |
| Lieut.-Genl Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B | 1871 | 1876 |
| † M.R Ry. S. Vijayaraghavalu Chetti Garu. | 1871 | 1876 |
| Sir Walter Morgan .. .. | 1871 | 1879 |
| † J. Kernan, Esq., M.A., Q.C. .. | 1871 | 1889 |
| Rev. John Barton, M.A .. | 1872 | 1877 |
| George Thom, Esq., M A. .. | 1872 | 1878 |
| † A. C. Burnell, Esq , Ph.D .. | 1872 | 1883 |
| † The Ven'ble Archdeacon G. Warlow, M A | 1872 | 1884 |
| † M.R Ry. M. Sadasiva Pillai Avl. .. | 1872 | 1885 |
| † M R.Ry. G. L. Narasinga Rau Avl... | 1872 | 1885 |
| † H. Fortey, Esq , M.A. .. | 1872 | 1886 |
| Colonel H. T. Rogers, R.E. .. | 1872 | 1887 |
| † Surgeon-Genl. M. C. Furnell, M.D. F R C S | 1872 | 1887 |
| † Dy Surgeon-Genl. J. Shortt, M D. .. | 1872 | 1889 |
| † Rai Bahadur P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M A. | 1872 | 1893 |
| † The Hon'ble Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar, B.L., K C.I E. | 1872 | 1895 |
| Major-Genl G W. Walker, R E. .. | 1873 | 1877 |
| † Sir W R Robinson, K.C S I. .. | 1873 | 1879 |
| H Wigram, Esq , M.A .. | 1873 | 1885 |
| † W. S Foster, Esq., M.A. .. | 1873 | 1886 |
| † Sir H S. Cunningham .. | 1873 | 1888 |
| † Gustav Oppert, Esq., Ph.D. .. | 1873 | 1895 |
| † Rev. T Foulkes .. | 1873 | 1900 |
| Rev E. H. Dubois .. | 1874 | 1877 |
| Major-Genl. J Mullins, R.E. .. | 1874 | 1887 |
| † Mohidin Sheriff Khan Bahadur .. | 1874 | 1891 |
| Surgeon-Major W. H. Harris, M.D. | 1875 | 1882 |
| † Dewan Bahadur P. Srinivasa Rau .. | 1875 | 1904 |
| Colonel J. Michael .. | 1875 | 1883 |
| Rev. W. Stevenson, M.A. .. | 1875 | 1884 |

† Deceased Fellows.

| Name | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|
| † D Sinclair, Esq., M.A. .. | 1875 | 1890 |
| The Right Rev. J. M. Strachan, D.D., M D. | 1875 | 1904 |
| Sir H E. Stokes, B.A., K.C.S.I. .. | 1875 | 1893 |
| † Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E. | 1875 | 1893 |
| † John Bradshaw, Esq., M A., LL.D. | 1875 | 1894 |
| † W. E. Dhanakoti Raju, M.D .. | 1875 | 1896 |
| † Hon'ble P Chentsal Rau, C.I.E. .. | 1875 | 1901 |
| † Raja T. Rama Rau, B.A., B.L. .. | 1875 | 1905 |
| † Lieut.-Genl. Sir Neville B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. | 1876 | 1888 |
| † Rev. D. Fenn, M.A. .. | 1877 | 1878 |
| † M.R.Ry. V. Sundararamaiya Avl., M.A., B.L. | 1877 | 1882 |
| † Brigade-Surgeon H King, M.A., M B. | 1877 | 1883 |
| † J. R. Kindersley, Esq. .. | 1877 | 1884 |
| † Rev. H. Bower, D D .. | 1877 | 1886 |
| † The Hon'ble P O'Sullivan | 1877 | 1887 |
| Colonel J H M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E. | 1877 | 1887 |
| Rev G M. Rae, M A. .. | 1877 | 1893 |
| † M R Ry. R Balaji Rau Avl., B.L. .. | 1877 | 1896 |
| D. Duncan, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D. | 1877 | 1899 |
| † Muhammad Yusuf .. | 1879 | 1881 |
| † Rev. A. H Arden, M.A. .. | 1879 | 1882 |
| † M.R Ry Y Venkataramaiya Sastriyar Avl. | 1879 | 1886 |
| † M.R.Ry A. L. Venkataramana Pant. Avl., M A., B L. | 1879 | 1886 |
| † Sir Charles Turner, Kt. .. | 1879 | 1886 |
| † Michael Gould, Esq , M A., LL.D. .. | 1879 | 1889 |
| † The Right Rev E. Sargent, D.D .. | 1879 | 1889 |
| Surgeon-Genl G. Bidie, M.B , C.I E. | 1879 | 1890 |
| † Rev. A. W Atkinson, M.A. .. | 1879 | .. |
| * M R Ry. A. Sankara Aiyar Avl , B A. | 1879 | 1904 |
| § J. Cook, Esq., M A. .. | 1879 | 1908 |
| † F B. Hanna, Esq , M.A., M E .. | 1880 | 1890 |
| † H B Grigg, Esq , M.A., C I E .. | 1880 | 1895 |
| E. P. Metcalfe, Esq , M A .. | 1880 | 1886 |
| † Sir V. Bashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Kt., C I E. | 1880 | 1908 |
| * W H Wilson, Esq., Ph.D., F.I.C , F.C.S. | 1880 | 1904 |

† Deceased Fellows.

* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.

§ Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

| NAME | | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Col. R. H. Beddome, C.B , R E. .. | 1881 | 1882 |
| | Col. R. H. Sankey, C.B., R E .. | 1881 | 1884 |
| † | Surgeon T K Rogers, M B .. | 1881 | 1885 |
| † | Surgeon-Major W Macrae, A M., M.B | 1881 | 1886 |
| | H E Lieut.-Genl Sir F S. Roberts, G C.B , C I.E., V.C. | 1881 | 1886 |
| | W Logan, Esq .. | 1881 | 1889 |
| † | J. W. Handley, Esq , M A. .. | 1881 | 1893 |
| | C D Maclean, Esq., M.A , Mus. Doc. | 1881 | 1895 |
| † | P Macfadyan, Esq .. | 1881 | 1886 |
| | H. H. Shephard, Esq., M.A., LL D | 1881 | 1901 |
| † | M R.Ry. M. Seshagiri Sastriyar Avl., M A | 1881 | 1901 |
| | R. B. Michell, Esq., M.A. .. | 1881 | 1903 |
| * | Col. H. D. Love, R.E. .. | 1881 | 1907 |
| † | The Most Rev J Colgan .. | 1881 | 1911 |
| * | Rev. A. Jean, S J , B.A , D.D. .. | 1881 | 1904 |
| † | Rev. C. E. Kennett, D.D. .. | 1882 | 1885 |
| | H. E. Sullivan, Esq , C.S.I .. | 1882 | 1887 |
| † | Abdul Ghani Khan Bahadur .. | 1882 | 1890 |
| † | Brigade-Surgeon J Keess, M.D. .. | 1882 | 1892 |
| † | W. R. Robertson, Esq., M.R.A.C. .. | 1882 | 1891 |
| † | Mir Ansarud-din-Sahib Bahadur .. | 1882 | 1895 |
| † | M.R.Ry. P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar Avl. | 1882 | 1895 |
| † | The Hon'ble Sir Ananda Gazapati Raz, Maharaja of Vizianagram | 1882 | 1897 |
| | Sir H W Bliss, B A., K.C I.E .. | 1882 | 1898 |
| † | Rev. Charles Cooper, M A , LL.D. .. | 1882 | 1900 |
| * | Sir A T. Arundel, B A., K C.I E. .. | 1882 | 1904 |
| * | The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur R Raghunatha Rau, C.I.E , C S.I. | 1882 | 1904 |
| † | John Ross Esq., M.A. .. | 1883 | 1887 |
| † | The Right Rev. M. Speechly, D.D. . | 1883 | 1889 |
| † | C. G Master, Esq , C S.I. .. | 1883 | 1889 |
| | Col J O Hasted, R E | 1883 | 1891 |
| † | Rev. W. T Satthianadhan, B.D. .. | 1883 | 1892 |
| † | Rev. John Hay, M A , D.D .. | 1883 | 1892 |
| † | Rev A. F. Sealy, M A .. | 1883 | 1894 |
| † | G. K. Winter, Esq , M.I.C E .. | 1883 | 1898 |
| | Surgeon-Col A. Porter, M D. .. | 1883 | 1898 |

† Deceased Fellows.

* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (b) of the Act.

| NAME | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|
| * Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tampuran of Travancore, C.S.I., M R A.S., F.R H.S. | 1883 | 1904 |
| * C. Michie Smith, Esq ,B.Sc.,F.R.S.E., F.R A S. | 1883 | 1904 |
| † Major J. J Morant, R E .. | 1884 | 1886 |
| † H. E Lt -Genl. Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C B., K C S I., V.C. | 1884 | 1886 |
| E. F. Webster, Esq. .. | 1884 | 1888 |
| † M.R.Ry. C. Chandrasekharam Avl., B.A. | 1884 | 1888 |
| Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I. .. | 1884 | 1893 |
| † W. King, Esq., D.Sc. .. | 1884 | 1895 |
| † M A. Lawson, Esq., M.A. .. | 1884 | 1896 |
| † Rev. J A. Willy, S.J. .. | 1884 | 1898 |
| † Major-Genl. C. Sibthorpe, C.B. .. | 1884 | 1900 |
| † M.R.Ry. C. W. Tamotharam Pillai Avl., B.A., B L. | 1884 | 1901 |
| L. Garthwaite, Esq., B.A. .. | 1884 | .. |
| * R. Bruce Foote, Esq. .. | 1884 | 1904 |
| † Rev. Samuel Gnanamuttu, M.A. .. | 1884 | 1904 |
| § J. B. Bilderbeck, Esq., M.A. .. | 1884 | 1905 |
| † Col. H. P. Hawkes .. | 1885 | 1899 |
| W. Wilson, Esq , M A. .. | 1885 | 1889 |
| † The Hon'ble Mr G. H. Stuart, M.A. | 1885 | 1903 |
| Surgeon-Lieut -Col E. F. Drake-Brockman, F R.C S. | 1885 | 1894 |
| † D. Logan, Esq., M.I C.E., .. | 1885 | 1896 |
| Sir Arthur John Hammond Collins, Q C. | 1885 | 1899 |
| † Dewan Bahadur V. Jagannatha Rau Pantulu | 1885 | 1902 |
| A. Monro, Esq , M A , B.C.L. .. | 1885 | 1904 |
| * M.R Ry. A. Ramachandra Aiyar Avl , B.L. | 1885 | 1904 |
| * Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rau, C.I.E. | 1885 | 1904 |
| F. Brandt, Esq , B A. | 1886 | 1888 |
| Surgeon-Major J J L Ratton, M.D. | 1886 | 1888 |
| H. S Thomas, Esq., F L S., F.Z S.. | 1886 | 1889 |
| † Surgeon-Major C. J. McNally, M.D... | 1886 | 1890 |

† Deceased Fellows.

* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (b) of the Act.

§ Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (c) of the Act

| Name | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|
| † H. E. Lieut.-Genl. Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A. | 1886 | 1891 |
| † J. H. Garstin, Esq , C.S I. .. | 1886 | 1894 |
| † The Ven'ble J. F Browne, B.D. .. | 1886 | 1895 |
| † M.R.Ry. T. Rama Rau Avl .. | 1886 | 1895 |
| Lt.-Col. A. M. Branfoot, M B., I.M.S , M R.C.S., C.I.E. | 1886 | 1903 |
| Geo. Bickle, Esq. .. | 1886 | 1896 |
| † Mir Shuja'at Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 1886 | 1895 |
| † Rao Bahadur S. Seshaiya, B.A. .. | 1886 | 1897 |
| † C. C. Flanagan, Esq., M.A. .. | 1886 | 1899 |
| J. S. Gamble, Esq , M.A. .. | 1886 | 1899 |
| † Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar, B.A., K.C.S.I. | 1886 | 1901 |
| * E. Thurston, Esq., C.I.E. .. | 1886 | 1904 |
| † C. M. Barrow, Esq., M.A. . | 1886 | 1907 |
| † F H Trevithick, Esq. .. | 1887 | 1891 |
| Rev. G. Patterson .. | 1887 | 1892 |
| † M.R.Ry. S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avl., M.A., B L. | 1887 | 1892 |
| R. Sewell, Esq. .. | 1887 | 1895 |
| Sir Charles Lawson .. | 1887 | 1897 |
| J. D. Rees, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., C I.E. | 1887 | 1901 |
| * E. Marsden, Esq. B.A. .. | 1887 | 1904 |
| * L. Rice, Esq , C.I.E. .. | 1887 | 1904 |
| § Sir S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.C.I.E., LL.D. | 1887 | 1907 |
| The Right Rev. Henri Josi Reid daSilva, D D. | 1888 | 1897 |
| † J. Murdoch, Esq , LL.D. .. | 1888 | 1904 |
| J. A. Jones, Esq., M I.C.E. .. | 1888 | 1904 |
| * Rev. Canon Foley, M A. .. | 1888 | 1904 |
| * Rev. J Fröhnmeyer .. | 1888 | 1904 |
| † Dewan Bahadur R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A , C.I.E. | 1888 | 1909 |
| † Surgeon-Major J. H. Ritchie, M.D... | 1890 | 1891 |
| Major-General W. F. deFabeck, M.D. | 1890 | .. |
| Colonel C. E. McVittie, F.R.C.S. .. | 1890 | .. |
| Lieut.-Col. F. W. Blenkinsop .. | 1890 | .. |

† Deceased Fellows.

* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (b) of the Act.

§ Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (c) of the Act.

| Name | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|
| * Lieut.-Col. W. Price, M.D., I.M.S .. | 1890 | 1904 |
| * Lieut.-Col. John Smyth, M.D., I.M.S | 1890 | 1904 |
| † H.E Lieut.-Genl. Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K C B | 1891 | 1897 |
| *Col. J. Pennycuick, R E , C S.I* .. | 1891 | 1896 |
| † Rao Bahadur P. Sundaram Pillai, M.A , M R A.S , F.R.H.S. .. | 1891 | 1897 |
| H. C. West, Esq. .. | 1891 | 1899 |
| H. G. Wedderburn, Esq., M A. . | 1891 | 1899 |
| Colonel A. W Smart, R.E. .. | 1891 | 1903 |
| E. W. Stoney, Esq , M.E., M.I.C.E. | 1891 | 1904 |
| † G. A Parker, Esq .. | 1892 | 1896 |
| † J. H. Spring Branson, Esq. .. | 1892 | 1897 |
| Rev. T. H Dodson, M.A. . | 1892 | 1896 |
| † Rev. A Maffei, S J .. | 1892 | 1901 |
| Lieut.-Col H Allison, M.D. .. | 1892 | .. |
| E. Hultzsch, Esq , Ph D. .. | 1892 | 1904 |
| * H. Irwin, Esq., C I.E. .. | 1892 | 1904 |
| § Surgeon-General W. R. Browne, M.D., I.M.S. | 1892 | 1904 |
| † M R.Ry. S. Rangaiya Chetti Garu, B.A | 1892 | 1909 |
| † Dewan Bahadur C. Ramachandra Rau Sahib, B L | 1892 | 1909 |
| H.E Major-Genl Charles Mansfield Clarke, C B. | 1893 | 1895 |
| † Dewan Bahadur The Hon'ble S Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, B.A., C.I E | 1893 | 1903 |
| Lieut.-Col. T. H Pope, M.D., B Sc , *I.M S , F.R.C S.* | 1893 | 1904 |
| * H.H Sir Rama Varma, Maharajah of Travancore, G.C S.I. | 1893 | 1904 |
| * E. H. Elliot, Esq., B.A. .. | 1893 | 1904 |
| § Rev. L. B. Wolf, M.A., D.D. .. | 1893 | 1908 |
| † *D.M. Cruickshank, Esq.*, M.A. .. | 1893 | 1908 |
| § H. J. Bhabha, Esq. M.A. .. | 1893 | 1909 |
| † M. T Quinn, Esq , M A. .. | 1894 | 1904 |
| † M R.Ry N. Vaidyanatha Aiyar Avl., M A. | 1894 | 1901 |
| J. W. Best, Esq , B.A. | 1894 | .. |

† Deceased Fellows.

* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.

§ Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

| Name | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|
| † Lieut.-Col. J. Maitland, M.D., I.M.S. | 1894 | 1908 |
| † Rev. Canon Margoschis .. | 1894 | 1908 |
| † The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur N. Subrahmanyam, B.A., B.L. | 1894 | 1911 |
| § A. A. Hall, Esq., M.A .. | 1894 | 1911 |
| † Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Kt., C.I.E. | 1894 | 1911 |
| § The Rev. Dr. W. Skinner, M.A. .. | 1895 | 1911 |
| † M.R Ry O Chandu Menon Avl. .. | 1895 | 1899 |
| † M R.Ry S. Satyanathan Avl., M.A., LL.D. | 1895 | 1906 |
| † M R Ry V. T. Seshadriyachariyar Avl , B A. | 1895 | 1900 |
| † The Ven'ble W. W. Elwes, M.A. .. | 1895 | 1900 |
| † The Right Rev. T. Mayer .. | 1895 | 1900 |
| W. B. Morren, Esq., M A. .. | 1895 | 1904 |
| * J. M. Hensman, Esq., B.A. .. | 1895 | 1904 |
| * M.R.Ry. A. Govinda Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L. | 1895 | 1904 |
| * M.R Ry. H. V. Nanjundaiya Avl., M.A., M.L. | 1895 | 1904 |
| * C. A. Paterson, Esq., M.A., LL.B. .. | 1895 | 1904 |
| † M.R.Ry S. Sankara Subba Aiyar Avl. | 1895 | 1907 |
| C. S. Crole, Esq. .. | 1896 | 1899 |
| J. Sturrock, Esq. .. | 1896 | 1899 |
| † Rama Varma Rajah (Tampuran of Parapanad). | 1896 | 1900 |
| Col. McNeil Campbell, R.E. .. | 1896 | .. |
| † M.R.Ry K. Kalyanasundara Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L. | 1896 | 1902 |
| † M.R Ry C. R. Pattabhirama Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L. | 1896 | 1903 |
| Lieut.-Col. John Lancaster, M.D., I.M.S. | 1896 | 1904 |
| * Muhammad Kadir Navaz Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur. | 1896 | 1904 |
| * Dewan Bahadur M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, M.A., M.L. | 1896 | 1904 |
| * Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. | 1896 | 1904 |
| * M.R.Ry. R. Vedantacharlu Avl. .. | 1896 | 1904 |

† Deceased Fellows.

* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (b) of the Act.

§ Honorary Fellow under section 13 (1) (c) of the Act.

| Name | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|
| † M.R.Ry. M. Viraraghavachariyar Avl., B.A. | 1896 | 1905 |
| § T. T. Logan, Esq., B.A. .. | 1896 | 1907 |
| § Lieut.-Col. A. J. Sturmer, I.M.S. .. | 1896 | 1907 |
| § The Hon'ble Mr. A. Chatterton, B.Sc. | 1896 | 1909 |
| § Mir Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. | 1896 | 1909 |
| † Rao Bahadur L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A. | 1896 | 1911 |
| Rev. W. F Archibald .. | 1897 | 1899 |
| † The Hon'ble P. Rangaiya Naidu Garu | 1897 | 1902 |
| † Rev. F. W. Kellett, M.A. .. | 1897 | 1904 |
| * The Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rau Pantulu, B.A., B.L. | 1897 | 1904 |
| * Rev. W. H. Blake, B.A. .. | 1897 | 1904 |
| * Kenworthy Brown, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law.* | 1897 | 1904 |
| * Walter Kees, Esq., M.A. .. | 1897 | 1904 |
| * P. H. Sturge, Esq , M.A. .. | 1897 | 1904 |
| * M.R.Ry. C. Vijayaraghavachariar Avl., B.A. | 1897 | 1904 |
| * N. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, L.M. & S. | 1897 | 1904 |
| § Col. W. G. King, D.P.H., I.M.S., C.I.E. | 1897 | 1906 |
| § Rev. C. W. A. Clarke, M.A. .. | 1897 | 1906 |
| † Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, B.L., C.I.E. | 1897 | 1908 |
| † The Rev. M. Phillips, Ph.D. .. | 1897 | 1910 |
| § Lieut.-Col. J. L. vanGeyzel, M.B., I.M.S. | 1897 | 1911 |
| Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A. .. | 1898 | 1899 |
| † H. O'Connell Cardozo, Esq., C.I.E. | 1898 | 1906 |
| † Rai Bahadur A Dhanakot Mudaliyar. | 1898 | 1902 |
| C. E. Phipps, Esq .. | 1898 | 1903 |
| † Sir Muhammad Munwar, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E. | 1898 | 1903 |
| The Hon'ble Sir H. M. Winterbotham, K.C.S.I. .. | 1898 | 1903 |

† Deceased Fellows.

* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.

§ Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

| NAME | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|
| * The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Tyagaraja Chetti, B.A. | 1898 | 1904 |
| * H.H. Sir Rama Varma, Raja of Cochin, K C.S.I., G.C.I.E. | 1898 | 1904 |
| * Hormusji Nowroji, Esq., B.C.E. .. | 1898 | 1904 |
| * R. S. Lepper, Esq., M.A., LL.M. .. | 1898 | 1904 |
| * Dewan Bahadur V. Raghava Charlu, B.A. | 1898 | 1904 |
| * Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, C.I.E. | 1898 | 1904 |
| * M.R.Ry. K. P. Sankara Menon Avl., B.A., B.L. | 1898 | 1904 |
| † Rao Bahadur T. Venkatasiva Rau Pantulu. | 1898 | 1904 |
| * Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam Pantulu. | 1898 | 1904 |
| Rev. G. T. Washburn, D.D. .. | 1898 | .. |
| § Sir F. J. E. Spring, K C.I.E., M.A.I. | 1898 | 1907 |
| † H. K. Beauchamp, Esq., C.I.E. .. | 1898 | 1907 |
| † Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, B.L, K.C.I.E. | 1898 | 1911 |
| † M.R.Ry. M. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L. | 1898 | 1911 |
| † B. H. Chester, Esq., M.A. .. | 1899 | 1902 |
| † Rao Bahadur C. Jambulinga Mudaliyar, C I.E , B A., M.L. | 1899 | 1906 |
| † Raja Sri Manavikrama Raja .. | 1899 | 1900 |
| Rev. A. Westcott, M.A. .. | 1899 | 1901 |
| † M.R.Ry. P Thanu Pillai Avl., M.A. | 1899 | 1901 |
| R. E. Ellis, Esq., M I.C.E. .. | 1899 | 1901 |
| * M.R Ry K. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avl., B A., L.T. | 1899 | 1904 |
| * Rev J. N. Ogilvie, M.A. .. | 1899 | 1904 |
| * Rev. I. Weismann .. | 1899 | 1904 |
| * Rev. K. Pamperrien .. | 1899 | 1904 |
| * M.R.Ry. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar Avl., B.A. | 1899 | 1904 |
| * M.R.Ry. V. P. Madhava Rau Avl., C.I.E., B.A. | 1899 | 1904 |
| * Rao Bahadur S. Appu Sastriyar, B.A. | 1899 | 1904 |
| * Muhammad Azam Sahib Bahadur, B.A. | 1899 | 1904 |

† Deceased Fellows.
* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.
§ Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

| Name | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|
| * Sir F. A Nicholson, K.C.I.E. . | 1899 | 1904 |
| † M R Ry A. Sitarama Aiyar Avl., B.A. | 1899 | 1905 |
| § W. B DeWinton, Esq. .. | 1899 | 1905 |
| § H. Malim, Esq , M A. . | 1899 | 1908 |
| § Sir Gabriel Stokes, K.C S.I., B.A. .. | 1899 | 1908 |
| † Lieut.-Col G. L. Walker, M D. .. | 1900 | 1901 |
| W. J. Goodrich, Esq., M.A. .. | 1900 | 1902 |
| * Sir G. G. Arbuthnot, Kt. .. | 1900 | 1904 |
| * The Rt. Rev. Dom. J. Manuel Rebeiro Viera deCastro. | 1900 | 1904 |
| * Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D. .. | 1900 | 1904 |
| † M.R.Ry. N. Raghunatha Chariyar Avl., B.A. | 1900 | 1905 |
| † The Hon'ble Justice Sir J A. Davies, Kt. | 1900 | 1906 |
| † M.R.Ry. A. Periaswami Mudaliar Avl., B.A. | 1900 | 1907 |
| † J. G. Smith, Esq., M.A. .. | 1900 | 1907 |
| § Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, M.A., LL B. | 1900 | 1908 |
| † M.R.Ry. M. B Susai Pillai Avl., M.A. | 1901 | 1901 |
| † C. M Leonard, Esq., B.A. .. | 1901 | 1901 |
| * G. T. Mackenzie, Esq., I C.S. .. | 1901 | 1904 |
| * The Hon'ble Sir H. A. Stuart, K.C. V.O., C S I., B.A. | 1901 | 1904 |
| * M.R.Ry M. Krishnan Avl. .. | 1901 | 1904 |
| § Rev W. I. Chamberlain, Ph D. .. | 1901 | 1907 |
| § M.R.Ry. P.S. Ganapati Aiyar Avl., B.A. | 1901 | 1908 |
| § Sir James Thomson, K.C.I.E., M.A. | 1902 | 1906 |
| * Dewan Bahadur S. Venkataramadas Nayudu, B.A., B.L. | 1903 | 1904 |
| * Rai Bahadur N. Ratnasabhapati Pillai, B.A., B.C.E. | 1903 | 1904 |
| H. T. Keeling, Esq., A.M.I.C.E. .. | 1904 | 1905 |
| A. E. Castlestuart Stuart, Esq., C.S.I., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., I.C.S. | 1904 | 1907 |
| † The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. T. Boddam. | 1904 | 1908 |
| The Ven'ble H. B. Hyde, M.A., A.K.C. | 1904 | 1908 |

† Deceased Fellows.
* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.
§ Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

| Name | Year of election or nomination | Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement |
|---|---|---|
| † The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, C.S.I., B.A., B.L. | 1904 | 1911 |
| † M.R.Ry. Joseph Satya Nadar Avl., M.A., M.L. | 1904 | 1911 |
| † T. R. Scott, Esq., B.A. .. | 1904 | 1908 |
| J. A. Yates, Esq., M.A. .. | 1904 | 1909 |
| F. J. Wilson, Esq., A M.I.C.E. .. | 1904 | 1910 |
| Lieut -Col. W. B. Browning, I.M.S., C.I.E | 1905 | 1908 |
| Lieut.-Col. F. C. Reeves, I.M.S. .. | 1906 | 1910 |
| A. I. Mayhew, Esq., B.A. .. | 1907 | 1911 |
| † Lieut.-Col. F. J. Crawford, B.A., M.D., I.M.S. | 1908 | 1909 |
| Major A. Miller, M.B., I.M.S. .. | 1908 | 1909 |
| E. A. Seaton, Esq., M.A. .. | 1908 | 1910 |
| Surgeon-General P. H. Benson, I.M.S. | 1908 | 1911 |
| Col. H St. Clare Carruthers, I.M S. | 1909 | 1910 |
| F. J. R V. Hunt, Esq., *Bar-at-Law.* | 1910 | 1911 |
| † Mr. J. Weir, M.A. .. | 1910 | 1911 |
| Lieut.-Col. C. M. Thompson, M.B., I.M.S | 1910 | 1911 |

† Deceased Fellows.

# ACT OF INCORPORATION

## ACT No. XXVII OF 1857 *

(PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA)

(Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1857)

*An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Madras*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows:—

Incorporation. I. The following persons, namely:

The Right Honorable GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT, Lord HARRIS, Governor of Fort St. George,

The Honorable Sir CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, *Knight*, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General, *Knight*, Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*,

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* As amended by Act No. VIII of 1904.

The Honorable Sir HENRY CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

HENRY FORTEY, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

JAMES KELLIE, Esquire, President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable SIR HENRY DAVIDSON, *Knight*, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government,

EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government,

JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

HENRY FORBES, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government,

Colonel CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE, Secretary to Government,

JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire, Physician-General,

The Reverend ROBERT HALLY, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College,

J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esquire, Principal of the Government Normal School,

P. SOOBRAYALOO NAIDU, President of Pachaiyappa's Institution,

WILLIAM AMBROSE MOREHEAD, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Council of Madras,

GUY LUSHINGTON PRENDERGAST, Esquire, Accountant-General,

Colonel ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, Commandant of Engineers,

Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FABER, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works,

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS TOWNSHEND PEARS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BALFOUR, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,

The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, Master of Arts,

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK CONYERS COTTON, Acting Mint Master,

CHITTUR RUNGANADUM SASTRI, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature,

JOHN EMELIUS MAYER, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College,

The Reverend ROBERT KERR HAMILTON, Master of Arts,

The Reverend GEORGE HALL, Master of Arts,

The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON, Bachelor of Arts,

JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army,

The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD, Master of Arts,

JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy and Logic in the Presidency College,

RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes,

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH, Military Auditor-General,

WILLIAM JUDSON VANSOMEREN, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College,

SAMUEL JESUDASAN, Native Surgeon,

Major JOHN MAITLAND, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory,

The Reverend A. BURGESS,

The Reverend W. GRANT,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the

University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories under the Government of India.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property movable or immovable which may become vested in it for the purpose of the University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, movable or immovable, belonging to the University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

III. If any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy: provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

* * * * *

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and, as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

*       *       *       *       *       *

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall, from time to time, see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one general Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

Fees.

Annual accounts.

# THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904

## ACT No. VIII OF 1904

**(Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on 24th March, 1904)**

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*An Act to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India*

WHEREAS by Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, Act XIX of 1882 and Act XVIII of 1887 Universities were established and incorporated at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad ;

And whereas by Act XLVII of 1860 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were empowered to confer such degrees as should be appointed in the manner provided by the Act ;

And whereas by Act I of 1884 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were further empowered to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law ;

And whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Universities Act, 1904 ; and

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may fix in this behalf by notification in the

*Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

Interpretation.

2. (1) This Act shall be deemed to be part of each of the Acts by which the said five Universities were respectively established and incorporated.

(2) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the term 'College' or 'affiliated College' includes any collegiate institution affiliated to, or maintained by, the University:

(*b*) the expression 'the Government' means in relation to the University of Calcutta the Governor-General in Council, and in relation to the other Universities the Local Government: and

(*c*) the expressions 'the University' and 'the Act of Incorporation' and any expression denoting any University, authority or officer or any statute, regulation, rule or by-law of the University shall be construed with reference to each of the said Universities respectively.

*The University*

Incorporation and powers of the University.

3. The University shall be and shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purpose (among others) of making provision for the instruction of students, with power to appoint University Professors and Lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, to erect, equip and maintain University libraries, laboratories and museums, to make regulations, relating to the residence and conduct of students and to do all acts, consistent with the Act of Incorporation and this Act, which tend to the promotion of study and research.

Constitution and powers of the Senate.

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation the Body Corporate of the University shall consist of,—

(*a*) the Chancellor;

(*b*) in the case of the University of Calcutta, the Rector;

(c) the Vice-Chancellor;
(d) the *Ex-officio* Fellows; and
(e) the Ordinary Fellows—
(i) elected by registered Graduates or by the Senate,
(ii) elected by the Faculties, and
(iii) nominated by the Chancellor

(2) The Ordinary Fellows shall, save as herein otherwise provided, hold office for five years:

Provided that an Ordinary Fellow who has vacated his office may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be elected or nominated to be an Ordinary Fellow.

(3) The Body Corporate shall be the Senate of the University, and all powers which are by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act conferred upon the Senate, or upon the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, or, in the case of the University of Calcutta, upon the Chancellor, Rector, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, shall be vested in, and exercised by, the Senate constituted under this Act, and all duties and liabilities imposed upon the University by the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to be imposed upon the Body Corporate as constituted under this Act.

(4) No act done by the University shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy among either class of elected Ordinary Fellows, or by reason of the total number of Ordinary Fellows or of members of the profession of education to be included among Ordinary Fellows, being less than the minimum prescribed by this Act.

*Fellows*

*Ex-officio* Fellows.

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation, the persons for the time being performing the duties of the offices mentioned in the list contained in the first schedule to this Act or added to the said list under sub-section (2) shall be the *ex-officio* Fellows of the University.

(2) The Government may, by notification published in the *Gazette of India* or in the local official Gazette,

as the case may be, make additions to, or alterations in the list of offices contained in the said schedule:

Provided that the number of *ex-officio* Fellows shall not exceed ten.

Ordinary Fellows.

6. (1) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than fifty nor exceed one hundred; and of such number—

(*a*) ten shall be elected by registered Graduates;
(*b*) ten shall be elected by the Faculties; and
(*c*) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than forty nor exceed seventy-five; and of such number—

(*a*) ten shall be elected by the Senate or by registered Graduates:
(*b*) five shall be elected by the Faculties; and
(*c*) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(3) The election of any Ordinary Fellow shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

(4) Elections of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties and nominations of such Fellows by the Chancellor under this section shall be made in such manner as to secure that not less than two-fifths of the Fellows so elected and so nominated respectively shall be persons following the profession of education.

Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates

7. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates.

(2) The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any Graduate who—

(*a*) has taken the degree of Doctor or Master in any Faculty, or

(*b*) has graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration, shall, subject to the payment of an initial fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be entitled to have his name entered upon application made within the period of three years from the commencement of this Act or of one year from the date on which he becomes so entitled:

Provided that, if such application is made after the expiry of either of the said periods, the applicant shall be entitled to have his name entered on payment of the said initial fee, and of such further sum as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(3) The name of any Graduate entered on the register shall, subject to the payment of an annual fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be retained thereon, and, in case of default, shall be removed therefrom, but shall, at any time, be re-entered upon payment of all arrears:

Provided that a Graduate whose name has been already entered on the register may at any time compound for all subsequent payments of the annual fee by paying the sum prescribed in this behalf by the regulations.

(4) No person other than a Graduate whose name is entered on the said register shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at an election held under sub-section (1).

(5) A graduate registered under this section shall be entitled to such further privileges as may be determined by the regulations.

Ordinary Fellows elected by Senates.

8. (1) The provisions of section 7 shall not apply to the University of the Punjab or to the University of Allahabad until the Chancellor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council and by notification in the local official Gazette, so directs; and until such time the Ordinary Fellows of the said Universities, who would be elected by registered Graduates if the said provisions were in force, shall be elected by the Senate.

(2) In the case of the University of the Punjab and the University of Allahabad, there shall, if necessary, be

an election, once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate.

Election by the Faculties.

9. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Faculties.

(2) An election under sub-section (1) shall be held, subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may, from time to time, be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and the fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.

Nomination by the Chancellor.

10. Subject to the provisions of section 6, the Chancellor may nominate any number of fit and proper persons to be Ordinary Fellows.

Vacating of office.

11. (1) Any Ordinary Fellow may, by letter addressed to the Chancellor, resign his office.

(2) Where any Ordinary Fellow has not attended a meeting of the Senate, other than a Convocation, during the period of one year, the Chancellor may declare his office to be vacated.

*Transitory Provisions*

Election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within one year after commencement of Act, and temporary continuance of existing University administration.

12. In their application to the election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act and to the current business of the University, the provisions of this Act shall be read as subject to the following restrictions and modifications :—

(*a*) In the case of Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, make an order directing that the Ordinary Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by registered Graduates,

shall be elected by the elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act or by such Graduates of the University as the Chancellor may determine, or partly by elected Fellows and partly by such Graduates, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.

(*b*) When the Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clause (*a*) have been elected, the Chancellor shall proceed to the nomination of Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*).

(*c*) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.

(*d*) In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, proceed to nominate Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (2), clause (*c*).

(*e*) When Ordinary Fellows have been appointed under clause (*d*), the Chancellor shall make an order directing that the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Senate, shall be elected by the Ordinary Fellows appointed under clause (*d*), or by elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or partly by such Ordinary Fellows and partly by elected Fellows, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.

(*f*) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (*d*) and (*e*) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.

(*g*) An election under clause (*c*) or clause (*f*) shall be made subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and a fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.

(*h*) As soon as Ordinary Fellows have been nominated and elected under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), or under

clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), as the case may be, and the persons so elected have been approved by the Chancellor, the Chancellor shall declare that the Body Corporate of the University has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall append to the declaration a list of the Senate, and shall forward the said declaration and the appended list to the Governor-General in Council, who shall cause the declaration and list to be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(*i*) The seniority of the Fellows included in the list mentioned in clause (*h*) shall be determined by the order in which their names appear in the list.

(*j*) Until the said declaration is published under clause (*h*), the Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act shall, together with the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, continue to be the Senate of the University, and shall be entitled to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Act of Incorporation.

(*k*) Every Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section shall, unless his Fellowship is previously vacated by death, resignation or any other cause, hold office for not less than three years.

(*l*) At or about the end of the third year from the publication of the declaration mentioned in clause (*h*), the names of, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total initial number—

(i) of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (*a*) or clause (*e*), as the case may be,

(ii) of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (*c*) or clause (*f*), and

(iii) of Ordinary Fellows nominated by the Chancellor

(after deducting from the said one-fifth the names in each class which have previously been removed from the list mentioned in clause (*h*) by reason of death, resignation or any other cause) shall be drawn by lot from among the elected and the nominated Ordinary Fellows whose names were included in the list mentioned in clause (*h*), and those whose names are so shown shall thereupon cease to be Ordinary Fellows.

(*m*) At or about the end of the fourth, fifth and sixth years from the publication of the said declaration, the names of Ordinary Fellows shall be drawn by lot from each class of Ordinary Fellows included in the said list, in the manner provided in clause (*l*), so as to secure that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the Fellowships of the Ordinary Fellows so included in each class shall be vacated in each year.

(*n*) An Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section, who has not previously vacated his Fellowship, shall cease to be a Fellow at the end of the seventh year from the publication of the said declaration.

(*o*) The Vice-Chancellor holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to hold office until the publication of the said declaration, and shall, if he is a member of the Senate as constituted under this Act, continue to hold office as Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the term for which he was originally appointed.

(*p*) The members of the Syndicate holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to conduct the executive business of the University until the publication of the said declaration; and, upon such publication, the Senate shall, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, appoint a provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University until the Syndicate has been constituted under this Act.

(*q*) The Senate as constituted under this Act may give orders for the professional constitution of Faculties, Boards of Studies and of any Board or Committee of the Senate, pending the constitution of such Faculties, Boards and Committees in conformity with the regulations.

(*r*) University Examiners and all officers and servants of the University shall continue to hold office and to act, subject to the conditions governing their tenure of office or employment, except in so far as such conditions may be altered by competent authority.

(*s*) The statutes, regulations and by-laws of the University in force at the commencement of this Act shall continue to be in force, except in so far as the said

statutes, regulations and by-laws shall be altered or repealed by competent authority.

*Honorary Fellows*

Honorary Fellows.

13. (1) (*a*) A Fellow holding office at the commencement of this Act shall cease to be a Fellow.

(*b*) Where a Fellow included in clause (*a*) does not become a Fellow under this Act, he shall be an Honorary Fellow for life.

(*c*) Where a Fellow included in clause (*a*) becomes a Fellow under this Act, he shall whenever and so often as he ceases to be a Fellow under this Act, become an Honorary Fellow as provided in clause (*b*).

(2) The Chancellor may nominate any person to be an Honorary Fellow for life, who is eminent for his attainments in any branch of learning, or is an eminent benefactor of the University, or is distinguished for services rendered to the cause of education generally.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any Fellow who at the commencement of this Act is entitled as such to vote for the election of any person to be a member of any Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations or of any local authority shall continue to be so entitled as if this Act had not been passed.

*Faculties and Syndicate*

Faculties

14. (1) Nothing contained in the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to prohibit the constitution of a new Faculty or the abolition or reconstitution of any existing Faculty by the Senate under regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Regulations made under sub-section (1) may—

(*a*) provide for the assignment of Fellows to the several Faculties by order of the Senate, and

(*b*) empower the Fellows so assigned to add to their number, in such manner and for such period as may be prescribed. Graduates in the Faculty and other persons possessing

special knowledge of the subjects of study represented by the Faculty:

Provided that the number of persons so to be added to the Faculty shall not exceed half the number of Fellows assigned to the Faculty.

(3) A person added to a Faculty under sub-section (2), clause (*b*), shall have the right to take part in the ordinary business of the Faculty, and in any election of an Ordinary Fellow by the Faculty, but shall not be entitled to take part in the election of the Syndicate.

Syndicate.

15. (1) The executive government of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate, which shall consist of—

(*a*) the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman;

(*b*) the Director of Public Instruction for the Province in which the headquarters of the University are situated, and, in the case of the University of Allahabad, also the Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, and

(*c*) not less than seven or more than fifteen *ex-officio* or Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate or by the Faculties in such manner as may be provided by the regulations, to hold office for such period as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(2) The regulations referred to in sub-section (1) shall be so framed as to secure that a number not falling short by more than one of a majority of the elected members of the Syndicate shall be Heads of, or Professors in, Colleges affiliated to the University.

(3) If in the case of any election the question is raised whether any person is or is not a Professor within the meaning of sub-section (2), the question shall be decided by the Senate.

*Degree*

Degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles and the marks of honour.

16. The Senate may institute and confer such degrees, and grant such diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour in respect of degrees and examinations as may be prescribed by regulation.

Honorary degrees.

17. Where the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree and where their recommendation is supported by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Senate may confer on such person the honorary degree so recommended without requiring him to undergo any examination.

Cancellation of degrees and the like.

18. Where evidence is laid before the Syndicate showing that any person on whom a degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour conferred or granted by the Senate has been convicted of what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Syndicate may propose to the Senate that the degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour be cancelled, and, if the proposal is accepted by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour shall be cancelled accordingly.

*Affiliated Colleges*

Certificate required of candidates for examination.

19. Save on the recommendation of the Syndicate, by special order of the Senate, and subject to any regulations made in this behalf, no person shall be admitted as a candidate at any University examination, other than an examination for Matriculation, unless he produces a certificate from a College affiliated to the University, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by regulation.

Existing Colleges.

20. Any College affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act may continue to exercise the rights conferred upon it by such affiliation, save in so far as such rights may be withdrawn or restricted in the exercise of any power conferred by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act.

Affiliation.

21. (1) A College applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Syndicate—

(*a*) that the College is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body;

(*b*) that the qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the College;

(*c*) that the buildings in which the College is to be located are suitable, and that provision will be made, in conformity with the regulations, for the residence, in the College or in lodgings approved by the College, of students not residing with their parents or guardians, and for the supervision and physical welfare of students;

(*d*) that due provision has been or will be made for a library,

(*e*) where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made in conformity with the regulations for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum,

(*f*) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the Head of the College and some members of the teaching staff in or near the College or the place provided for the residence of students;

(*g*) that the financial resources of the College are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance;

(*h*) that the affiliation of the College, having regard to the provision made for students by other Colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline, and

(*i*) that the College rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by the students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing College in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education.

The application shall further contain an assurance that after the College is affiliated any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

(2) On receipt of a letter of application under sub-section (1), the Syndicate shall—

(*a*) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf;

(*b*) make such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, and

(*c*) report to the Senate on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, either in whole or in part, embodying in such report the results of any inquiry under clauses (*a*) and (*b*).

And the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(3) The Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall grant or refuse the application or any part thereof.

(4) Where the application or any part thereof is granted, the order of the Government shall specify the courses of instruction in respect of which the College is affiliated; and, where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

(5) An application under sub-section (1) may be withdrawn at any time before an order is made under sub-section (3).

Extension of affiliation.

22. Where a College desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated, the procedure prescribed by section 21 shall, so far as may be, be followed.

Inspection and reports.

23. (1) Every College affiliated to the University, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, shall furnish such reports, returns and other information as

the Syndicate may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the College.

(2) The Syndicate shall cause every such College to be inspected from time to time by one or more competent persons authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf.

(3) The Syndicate may call upon any College so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to them to be necessary in respect of any of the matters referred to in section 21, sub-section (1).

Disaffiliation.

24. (1) A member of the Syndicate who intends to move that the rights conferred on any College by affiliation be withdrawn, in whole or in part, shall give notice of his motion and shall state in writing the grounds on which the motion is made.

(2) Before taking the said motion into consideration, the Syndicate shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in sub-section (1) to the head of the College concerned, together with an intimation that any representation in writing submitted within a period specified, in such intimation on behalf of the College will be considered by the Syndicate.

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary, be extended by the Syndicate.

(3) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (2), the Syndicate, after considering the notice of motion, statement and representation and after such inspection by any competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make a report to the Senate.

(4) On receipt of the report under sub-section (3) the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(5) The Registrar shall submit the proposal and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make

such order as the circumstances may, in their opinion, require.

(6) Where by an order made under sub-section (5) the rights conferred by affiliation are withdrawn, in whole or in part, the grounds for such withdrawal shall be stated in the order.

*Regulations*

Regulations.

25. (1) The Senate, with the sanction of the Government, may from time to time make regulations consistent with the Act of Incorporation as amended by this Act and with this Act to provide for all matters relating to the University.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(*a*) the procedure to be followed in holding any election of Ordinary fellows;

(*b*) the constitution, reconstitution or abolition of Faculties, the proportion in which the members, other than the ex-officio members, of the Syndicate shall be elected to represent the various Faculties, and the mode in which such election shall be conducted;

(*c*) the procedure at meetings of the Senate, Syndicate and Faculties and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business;

(*d*) the appointment of Fellows and others to be members of Boards of Studies, and the procedure of such Boards and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business;

(*e*) the appointment and duties of the Registrar and of officers and servants of the University, and of Professors and Lecturers appointed by the University;

(*f*) the appointment of Examiners, and the duties and powers of Examiners in relation to the examinations of the University;

(*g*) the form of the certificate to be produced by a candidate for examination under section 19 and the conditions on which any such certificate may be granted;

(*h*) the registers of Graduates and students to be kept by the University and the fee (if any) to be paid for the entry or retention of a name on any such register;

(*i*) the inspection of Colleges and the reports, returns and other information to be furnished by Colleges;

(*j*) the registers of students to be kept by Colleges affiliated to the University;

(*k*) the rules to be observed and enforced by Colleges affiliated to the University in respect of the transfer of students;

(*l*) the fees to be paid in respect of the courses of instruction given by Professors or Lecturers appointed by the University;

(*m*) the residence and conduct of students;

(*n*) the courses of study to be followed and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for any University examination, other than an examination for matriculation, and for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University;

(*o*) the conditions to be complied with by schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidates for the matriculation examination and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for matriculation, whether sent up by recognized schools or not;

(*p*) the conditions to be complied with by candidates, not being students of any College affiliated to the University, for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University, and

(*q*) the alteration or cancellation of any rule, regulation, statute or by-law of the University in force at the commencement of this Act.

New body of regulations.

26. (1) Within one year after the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as the Government may fix in this behalf,—

(a) the Senate as constituted under this Act shall cause a revised body of regulations to be prepared and submitted for the sanction of the Government;

(b) if any additions to, or alterations in, the draft submitted appear to the Government to be necessary, the Government, after consulting the Senate, may sanction the proposed body of regulations, with such additions and alterations as appear to the Government to be necessary.

(2) Where a draft body of regulations is not submitted by the Senate within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as may be fixed under sub-section (1), the Government may, within one year after the expiry of such period or of such further period, make regulations which shall have the same force as if they had been prepared and sanctioned under sub-section (1).

*Miscellaneous.*

Territorial exercise of powers.

27. The Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, define the territorial limits within which, and specify the Colleges in respect of which, any powers conferred by or under the Act of Incorporation or this Act shall be exercised.

Rector.

28. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being shall be the Rector of the University of Calcutta and shall have precedence in any Convocation of the said University next after the Chancellor and before the Vice-Chancellor.

(2) The Chancellor may delegate any power conferred upon him by the Act of Incorporation or this Act to the Rector.

Repeals.

29. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*Section 5*)

### *Ex-officio* FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY

*The University of Calcutta*

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Civil Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

The Directors of Public Instruction in Bengal, Burma and Assam.

*The University of Bombay*

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Bishop of Bombay.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Director of Public Instruction in Bombay.

*The University of Madras*

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Bishop of Madras.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction in Madras.

*The University of the Punjab*

The Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

The Bishop of Lahore.

The Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab.

The Representatives of such Chiefs (if any) of territories not comprised in British India as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

*The University of Allahabad*

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

The Bishop of Lucknow.

The Directors of Public Instruction in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and in the Central Provinces.

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*Section 29*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

| Year | No. | Short title | Extent of repeal |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 | II | The Calcutta University Act, 1857. | In section 2, the word 'said', wherever it occurs.<br>In section 3, the first sentence and the words 'Provided that'.<br>In section 5, the words 'in the *Calcutta Gazette*'.<br>Section 6.<br>Section 8, except the first sentence<br>Sections 9 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. |
| ,, | XXII | The Bombay University Act, 1857. | In section 2, the word 'said', wherever it occurs.<br>In section 3, the first sentence and the words 'Provided that'.<br>Section 6.<br>Section 8, except the first sentence.<br>Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. |
| ,, | XXVII | The Madras University Act, 1857. | In section 2, the word 'said', wherever it occurs<br>In section 3, the first sentence and the words 'Provided that'<br>Section 6.<br>Section 8, except the first sentence.<br>Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. |
| 1860 | XLVII | The Indian Universities (Degrees) Act, 1860. | The whole Act. |
| 1882 | XIX | The Punjab University Act, 1882. | Section 6.<br>In section 7, sub-section (1).<br>In section 8, in sub-section (1), the words after the word 'Fellow' to the end of the sub-section, and in sub-section (2), the words from the word 'appointed' to the words 'this Act'.<br>In section 9, the words 'under this Act'. |

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*cont.*

| Year | No. | Short title | Extent of repeal |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1882 | XIX | The Punjab University Act, 1882. | Sections 10 and 11.<br>Section 12, except the last paragraph.<br>Sections 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18.<br>In section 20, the words 'made or', 'section six, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), and' and 'under sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen'.<br>In the Schedule, Part I. |
| 1884 | I | The Indian Universities (Honorary Degrees) Act, 1884. | The whole Act. |
| 1887 | XVIII | The Allahabad University Act, 1887. | Section 5.<br>In section 6, sub-section (1).<br>In section 7, sub-section (1), and in sub-section (2), the words after the word 'Fellow' to the end of the sub-section.<br>Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17.<br>In section 20, the words and figures 'appointments made' and, 'under section 5, sub-section (1), clauses (*b*) and (*c*)', 'under sections 14 and 15' and 'under section 17'.<br>In the Schedule, Part I. |

# REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

## I.—THE SENATE

1. The members of the Senate shall rank in the following order:—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the ex-officio Fellows in the order in which their respective offices are named in the First Schedule to the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Ordinary Fellows according to the date and order of the first publication of their names as Ordinary Fellows in the *Fort St. George Gazette* under the same Act, whether they have at any time temporarily ceased to be Ordinary Fellows of the University or not.

2. Meetings of the Senate shall be ordinary, special, or extraordinary meetings.

3. Ordinary meetings shall be held on or about the first Friday in March and the third Friday in October of each year.

4. Special meetings of the Senate shall be such as are convened at the request of the Syndicate by the Vice-Chancellor, or by the Chairman of a meeting of the Syndicate, for the disposal of urgent business to be laid before the Senate by the Syndicate.

5. Extraordinary meetings of the Senate shall be convened by the Vice-Chancellor or, in his absence, by the Syndicate on the written request of any ten members.

6. Any member who wishes to propose a resolution at an ordinary meeting of the Senate shall forward the terms of the resolution to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the 1st February if it is intended for discussion at the March meeting, or not later than 1st September if it is intended for discussion at the October meeting. When any ten members forward through the Registrar to the Vice-Chancellor or, in his absence, to the Syndicate a written request to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Senate they shall at the same time forward the terms of the resolution or resolutions

which it is intended to propose and also the name of the proposer of each resolution.

6A. (1) At any ordinary meeting of the Senate it shall be competent for any member of the Senate to put questions on subjects usually dealt with at the meetings of the Syndicate and upon every other matter within the cognizance of the Senate, subject to the following provisos:—

(*a*) Any member who wishes to ask a question shall forward to the Registrar a notice in writing to that effect, together with a copy of the questions to be asked, so as to reach him on or before the third Friday in January if the question is to be put at the March meeting, *or* on or before the third Friday in September if the question is to be put at the October meeting, provided that the Syndicate may, if it thinks fit, allow a question to be put at a shorter notice.

(*b*) The questions shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information.

(*c*) The question shall not contain arguments and inferences, nor shall it be of a personal character.

(*d*) The question shall not be asked for an expression of opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition.

(2) The Syndicate may disallow a question on the ground that the question does not conform to the provisions of Rule 1 of this Regulation, or on the ground that it cannot be answered consistently with the interests of the University. The decision of the Syndicate in disallowing any question shall be final, and no discussion thereon shall be permitted at any meeting of the Senate.

(3) The Syndicate shall make such arrangements as may be necessary for the answering of the questions that may be put at the meetings of the Senate.

(4) Any question standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting at which it is to be put or who declines to put it may be asked by any other member.

7. The Syndicate shall consider each such resolution of which notice has been given in accordance with the foregoing regulation and shall cause it to be placed on the agenda paper of the meeting at which its discussion is intended by the proposer: provided that the Syndicate may exclude from the agenda paper any proposed resolution which deals in whole or in part with any decision of the Senate adverse to its terms which has been arrived at in any meeting of the Senate held within one year previous to that at which its discussion was intended.

The Registrar shall inform the proposer in each such case of exclusion, and the Syndicate shall report the fact of exclusion at the meeting at which the discussion of the resolution was intended, or, if there be no other business at that meeting, at the next meeting of the Senate.

8. No resolution, proposal, or other matter of business which has not been submitted to the Syndicate shall be brought before the Senate at any meeting, except as provided for in regulations 12, 14, 22 and 40.

9. The Registrar shall, not less than fifteen days previous to each ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Senate, issue to each member a notice stating the time and place of meeting, and this notice shall be accompanied by an agenda paper showing the business to be brought before the meeting, and except as provided for in regulations 12, 14, 22 and 40 no resolution, proposal, or other matter of business which is not entered on the agenda paper shall be brought before the meeting: provided that the Syndicate may, for reasons of urgency, bring any business before any meeting of the Senate without notice being given in the agenda paper.

10. If there be no business to be brought before an ordinary meeting of the Senate, the Registrar shall issue a notice to that effect to each member not less than fifteen days before the date of such ordinary meeting.

11. In the case of special meetings, the Registrar shall give such previous notice of the time and place of meeting as the circumstances in each case may permit, but except in regard to this particular, the provisions of regulation 9 shall apply to such meetings.

12 Any member wishing to propose an amendment to a resolution on the agenda paper of any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Senate shall forward the same to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than five clear days before the day of the meeting at which the discussion of the resolution is intended The expression 'five clear days' shall be held to mean five days exclusive of the day on which the notice of amendment reaches the Registrar and of the day of the meeting No amendment of which notice has not thus been given shall be considered at any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Senate, except as provided for in regulation 40.

13. The Registrar shall, not less than three days before each ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Senate, issue to each member an amended agenda paper, showing all the resolutions as in the original agenda paper issued in accordance with regulation 9 and also showing all amendments of which notice has been given in accordance with regulation 12 provided that if no notice has been received under regulation 12 of any amendment, no such amended agenda paper need be issued

14 At any special meeting of the Senate any member may bring forward any amendment without previous notice being given.

15. The Vice-Chancellor shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at all meetings of the Senate, but if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, the members present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves.

16. Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Senate other than a Convocation for conferring degrees.

17. Honorary Fellows are permitted to be present at any meeting of the Senate but are not permitted to take

part in the business of any meeting except as otherwise provided by the Indian Universities Act, 1904, or by the regulations.

18. At the time fixed for a meeting of the Senate the Chairman shall take the chair and shall ascertain whether a quorum be present or not. If a quorum be present, he shall declare the meeting constituted and shall proceed with the business of the meeting If a quorum be not present, he shall, if it be necessary, wait until fifteen minutes after the time fixed for the meeting, and if no quorum be then present he shall thereupon declare the meeting dissolved and shall leave the chair. If at any time during the progress of business any member shall call attention to the number of members present, the Chairman shall within a reasonable time count the number of the members present, and, if a quorum be not present, he shall declare the meeting dissolved and shall leave the chair. All such dissolutions shall be recorded by the Registrar and the record shall be signed by the Chairman.

19. At every meeting of the Senate the following shall be the order of business, after the election, if it be necessary, of the Chairman :—

(i) The answering of questions, if any.

(ii) Any motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper.

(iii) The election, if such be part of the agenda, of any official of the University.

(iv) Business brought forward by the Syndicate.

(v) Business brought forward by the Faculties, taken in the following order:—Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering.

(vi) Proposals brought forward by members of the Senate which have not been excluded by the Syndicate under regulation 7.

20 All questions considered at meetings of the Senate shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, be equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

21. On any motion or amendment being put to the vote, the Senate shall divide and the vote of each member voting shall be recorded, if any member desire that this should be done. In that case the names of members abstaining from voting shall also be recorded. The manner in which a division shall be effected shall be left to the discretion and direction of the Chairman.

22. In addition to motions of which notice has been given and which satisfy the conditions of regulations 6 and 7, the following are the only motions which may be proposed at meetings of the Senate, and of these previous notice is not necessary :—

(i) A motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper.

(ii) A motion for the adjournment of the meeting or debate.

(iii) A motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper.

(iv) A motion that the meeting be dissolved.

(v) A motion directing the Syndicate to review its decision and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Senate.

(vi) A motion directing a Faculty to review or amend its recommendation in any matter brought before the Senate by that Faculty.

(vii) A motion that the Senate do resolve itself into Committee.

(viii) A motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into and report on any matter before the Senate at the time.

(ix) A motion remitting any matter before the Senate at the time to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies for its views or recommendations and report.

23. Every motion shall be affirmative in form and shall begin with the word 'that'.

24. Every motion at a meeting must be seconded, otherwise it shall drop. Any member may second a motion by saying 'I second the motion' and may reserve his speech. When a motion has been made and

seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, unless it be ruled out of order by the Chairman.

25. When a motion has been stated from the Chair, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved in the affirmative or negative or as proposed to be changed by amendment brought forward under regulations 12, 14 and 40.

26. Not more than one motion and one amendment thereto shall be placed before a meeting at the same time.

27. A motion once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same meeting or at any adjournment thereof. A motion or amendment substantially identical in part with one already brought forward at a meeting may be brought forward at the same meeting with the omission of such part.

28. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting or of a debate on any particular question may be made at any time but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for the adjournment of the meeting be carried, the meeting shall thereupon adjourn to the time specified in the motion. If a motion for the adjournment of the debate be carried, the debate shall thereupon be adjourned to the time specified in the motion. The meeting shall thereupon pass to the next business, if any, on the agenda paper. If either of such motions be negatived, the business of the meeting or the debate as the case may be shall be resumed.

29. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting shall be in the form 'That this meeting do now adjourn to', followed by words indicating the day and hour proposed for the adjourned meeting. A motion for the adjournment of a debate shall be in the form 'That the debate on this question be now adjourned to', followed by words indicating the day and hour. Ordinarily, a meeting or debate shall only be adjourned to the day following the meeting, Sunday being a *dies non*.

30. No amendment shall be moved to a motion for adjournment of a meeting or debate except one substituting a different day or hour.

31. A meeting or debate renewed after adjournment shall be deemed one with that which preceded the adjournment.

32. A motion to pass to the next business shall be in the form 'That the meeting do now pass to the next business on the agenda paper' and may be moved at any time but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion be carried, the motion under discussion together with any amendments to it shall drop.

33. A motion for the dissolution of a meeting shall be in the form 'That this meeting do now dissolve,' and may be made at any time but not so as to interrupt a speech. If such a motion be carried, the business still before the meeting shall drop, and the Chairman shall declare the meeting dissolved.

34. No motion under regulation 22, (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii) shall be made or seconded by any member who, during the discussion of any particular item of business, has already made or seconded any one of such motions.

35. Any motion made under regulation 22, (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii) shall take precedence of any question that may be before the meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

36. When any motion under regulation 22, (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii) has been brought forward and has been negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time: nor shall any debate or discussion be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same question.

37. A motion directing the Syndicate or a Faculty to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation may be made at any time during the discussion on any such decision or recommendation, but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech The motion shall clearly specify the matter thus referred back to the Syndicate or the Faculty for review or reconsideration and may also indicate generally the sense or direction in which

the mover desires alteration in such decision or recommendation. The motion may also include an instruction that the Syndicate or the Faculty shall report at the next or at some other meeting of the Senate.

38. A motion that the Senate do resolve itself into Committee shall specify the item or items of business to be considered in Committee.

39. A motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider any question before the Senate at the time shall state the purpose for which the Committee is to be constituted and the names of its members.

40. In addition to amendments of which notice has been given in accordance with regulation 12, and subject to the provision of regulation 14, the following are the only amendments which may be made to any motion brought forward at a meeting of the Senate, and of these notice need not be given :—

(i) Amendments of a purely verbal or formal kind which, in the opinion of the Chairman, do not affect the sense or import of the motion to which they refer.

(ii) Amendments to a motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper, substituting an order different from that in the motion.

(iii) Amendments to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or debate, substituting a time different from that in the motion.

(iv) Amendments to a motion directing the Syndicate or a Faculty to review or reconsider their decision or recommendation.

(v) Amendments to a motion for the appointment of a Committee, whether for enlarging or restricting its purposes or the questions remitted to it, or for adding to or omitting the names of members proposed to form it.

(vi) Amendments to a motion remitting any matter to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies.

41. Any motion before a meeting of the Senate may be amended—

(i) by leaving out a word or words.

(ii) by leaving out a word or words in order to insert some other word or words.

(iii) by adding or inserting a word or words.

42. When the amendment is of the first kind, the form in which it is proposed and handed to the Chair shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be left out of the motion.' When the amendment is of the second kind, the form shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be left out of the motion and that the words (*mentioning them*) be added or inserted' When the amendment is of the third kind, the form shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be added or inserted' and there shall then follow words specifying the place in which the words mentioned are to be added or inserted.

43. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a motion to its negative or opposite form, or which would alter the first word.

44. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion to which it refers and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence.

45. No amendment shall be proposed which substantially raises a question already disposed of by the meeting or is inconsistent with or adverse to any resolution already passed by the meeting.

46. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the part not so disposed of.

47. The order in which amendments to a motion are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman.

48. An amendment must be seconded in the same way as a motion : otherwise it shall drop.

49. When an amendment has been moved and seconded, it shall, unless ruled out of order, be stated from the chair, and the debate may then proceed on the motion and amendment together.

50. When, on a motion to which there is no amendment, the debate is concluded, or if there be no debate, the Chairman shall put the question to the vote by

saying 'The question is,' followed by the words of the motion, and the Senate shall then divide, unless the Chairman ascertain that the question is carried affirmatively by a unanimous vote. If there be an amendment, he shall say 'It has been moved,' followed by the words of the motion: then he shall say 'Since it has been moved by way of amendment' followed by the words of the amendment: and then, if the amendment be one of the first kind, he shall put the question by saying 'Shall the words or word proposed to be left out be left out?' If the amendment be of the second kind, he shall put the question by saying, 'Shall the following words or word . . . . be left out in order to add or insert the following words or word . . . .?' If the amendment be of the third kind, he shall put the question by saying, 'Shall these words be there added or inserted?' If an amendment be negatived the original motion shall be again stated from the chair, and, subject to the foregoing regulations, any other amendment which is in order shall then be proposed thereto If an amendment be carried, the motion as amended shall be stated from the chair, and may then be debated as a substantive motion, to which the further amendments to the original motion may, subject to the foregoing regulations, be proposed, and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the first or original amendment.

51. No motion or amendment shall be withdrawn from the decision of the meeting without its unanimous consent: but this consent shall be presumed if the mover state his wish to withdraw the motion or amendment and the Chairman, after an interval during which no dissent is expressed, announce that it is withdrawn.

52. Any motion or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting, or who declines to move it, may be moved by any other member.

53. The member who first rises to speak at the conclusion of a speech has the right to be heard. In cases of competition, the Chairman shall decide who is in possession of the meeting.

54. Except as hereinafter provided, a member having spoken to a motion or amendment, is not at liberty to speak again to such motion or amendment.

55. In so far as the question raised by an amendment is one on which he has not previously spoken, any member may speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original question or to a previous amendment.

56. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of the original motion may reply upon the whole debate. But the mover of an amendment or of any motion under regulation 22 (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) has no right of reply. No member shall speak to a question after the mover has entered on his reply.

57. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding or speaking to a motion or amendment as any other member, but he shall vacate the chair while so engaged, and the chair shall during such time be taken by a member nominated by the Chairman. Without leaving the chair, the Chairman may, however, at his discretion or at the request of any member, explain to the meeting the scope of any motion or amendment

58. Any member may, even whilst another is speaking, rise to explain any misconception of expressions used by him, but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation.

59. Any member may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another member is speaking, but no speech shall be made on such point of order.

60. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any member to order, and shall have power to take such action as may be necessary to enforce his decision.

61. At meetings of the Senate in Committee the proceedings shall be governed by the foregoing regulations for debate except that no notice need be given of motions or amendments, that no motion or amendment need be seconded and that every member may speak on any question as often as he chooses.

62. The resolutions passed at meetings of the Senate in Committee shall be embodied in a report by the Registrar to be laid before the Senate at a subsequent meeting, but shall not become final unless they are confirmed by the Senate.

63. Within three weeks after a meeting of the Senate, the Registrar shall, under the direction of the Syndicate, post a printed copy of the minutes of such meeting attested by the Chairman to the address of each member.

In the event of no exception being taken by any member who was present at the meeting to the correctness of the minutes within ten days of the posting by the Registrar, they shall be deemed to be correct.

If such exception be taken within the time aforesaid, the minutes shall be brought forward by the Syndicate at the next meeting of the Senate for confirmation by such of the members as were present when the business was transacted to which the minutes refer.

64. Any member intending to protest against a resolution of the Senate shall give notice in writing of his intention to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the date of the meeting at which the resolution was passed and within one week from such date lodge his protest with the Registrar The Syndicate shall thereupon cause the protest to be printed and circulated to each member who was present at the meeting, with a request that he will record a vote for three members of the Senate to form a Committee to prepare a memorandum in support of the resolution. The three members receiving the largest number of votes including the casting vote or votes of the Vice-Chancellor, if such be necessary, and who are willing to act shall frame the memorandum accordingly, and the Syndicate shall submit the protest and memorandum, together with a copy of the resolution, for the consideration and orders of the Governor in Council.

## II.—CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES

65. A convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held annually in the month of November or December, and at such other time as the Chancellor shall direct.

66. Candidates for degrees must, five clear days before the day fixed for convocation, inform the Registrar in writing of their intention to be present. No person shall be admitted to convocation who has not thus sent in his name to the Registrar.

67. Any person who, having sent in his name to the Registrar as a candidate for a degree at convocation, fails to appear shall, when he next applies for his degree, be charged a fee of rupees ten, unless he can furnish to the Syndicate a sufficient reason for his non-appearance.

68. A candidate for a degree, who is not resident within the territorial limits of the University at the time, or who is precluded from appearing in public, may, with the permission of the Syndicate and on payment of a fee of rupees ten, be admitted *in absentia* to that degree at the annual convocation in November or December.

69. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate room at the appointed hour.

In the absence of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor or other member of the Senate nominated by the Chancellor shall preside.

70. The Registrar then shall read the reports of the examiners, unless it is agreed to take them as read. The reports shall be in the following form :—

We, the examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the degree of . . . . . . . . . do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the degree of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, etc.

71. The graces of the Senate on behalf of the candidates for admission to the several degrees will be supplicated in the following order :—

Law—by the President of the Faculty of Law.

Medicine—by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

Engineering—by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

Arts—by the President of the Faculty of Arts.

72. The formula to be used for each grace shall *mutatis mutandis* be as follows:

. . . . . Chancellor, I move that a grace of the Senate be passed that those persons whom the examiners have certified to be qualified for the degree of . . . . . . . . . . be admitted to that degree.

73. Whereupon the Chancellor shall put the question '*Doth it please you that this grace be passed ?*' and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor shall say '*This grace is passed.*'

74. When all the graces have been passed, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall proceed in procession to the hall in which the degrees are to be conferred.

75. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance, the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the candidates.

76. The candidates shall wear the gowns and hoods pertaining to their respective degrees, and shall be arranged opposite to the Chancellor.

77. On the procession entering the hall, the candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

78. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say .

*This convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer degrees upon the candidates who, in the examinations recently held for that*

*purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the candidates stand forward.*

79. Then the candidates standing, the Chancellor shall put to them the following questions:

Question.—*Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes members of this University?*

*Answer.*—I do promise.

Question.—*Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?*

*Answer.*—I do promise.

Question.—*Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellowmen?*

*Answer.*—I do promise.

In the case of candidates for professional degrees, the following addition shall be made:

Question.—*Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the legal, medical, and engineering professions, that you will on all occasions maintain their purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the straight path of their honourable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?*

*Answer.*—I do promise.

80. Then the Chancellor shall say:

*Let the candidates be now presented.*

81. Then the candidates shall be presented to the Chancellor by the heads of their respective colleges, being members of the Senate or Honorary Fellows of the University, or by other members of the Senate or Honorary Fellows of the University, the candidates having first received their diplomas from the Registrar.

82. When all the candidates for the same degree have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the candidates, who shall remain standing:

*By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor* (or *by the Chancellor*) *of the University of Madras, I admit you to the degree of . . . . in this University, and in token thereof you have been presented with these diplomas, and I authorize you to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of your degree.*

83. When all the candidates have been presented, the Registrar shall lay the record of the degrees that have been conferred, before the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

84. Then an address shall be made to the candidates by a member of the Senate, appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

85 The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say:

*I dissolve this convocation*

86. Then the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the graduates standing.

## III.—THE SYNDICATE

87. The Syndicate under section 15 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, the Director of Public Instruction and ten elected members.

88. At least five of the elected members shall be Heads of, or Professors in, Colleges affiliated to the University.

89. Any elected member who has held office continuously for two years shall vacate his seat but shall be eligible for re-election in the manner hereinafter provided.

90. Any elected member who intends or expects to be absent from the meetings of the Syndicate for more than

three consecutive months shall for that reason be under obligation to resign his seat.

91 Any elected member who has been absent from three consecutive meetings may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat but he shall be eligible for re-election.

92. Whenever a vacancy occurs among the elected members of the Syndicate, the Registrar, under the direction of the Syndicate, shall publish a notice thereof in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and shall, on or before the date of such publication, post to each member of the Senate a notice of the vacancy.

The Syndicate as a body and each member of the Senate shall be at liberty to nominate a member of the Senate to fill the vacancy.

Every nomination by a member of the Senate shall be in writing and must reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the publication of the notice in the Gazette.

The Registrar shall request each member so nominated to intimate to him whether he is willing to serve on the Syndicate if elected.

93. If the number of members of the Senate nominated for election and willing to serve on the Syndicate does not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled, the Registrar shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, declare the nominated member or members of the Senate to be duly elected. The election shall take effect from the date of the publication of the notification.

If the number of members of the Senate nominated for election and willing to serve on the Syndicate exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, the Registrar shall post a list of the nominations to each member of the Senate together with a voting paper which shall bear on it the date of posting. The voting paper when filled up shall be returned to the Registrar in such manner as the Syndicate may direct with a view to secure the secrecy of the ballot and so as to reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the date of posting by him. A Committee of two members of the

Senate shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for the scrutiny of the voting papers at a time and place to be fixed by him, and the Registrar shall post to each member of the Senate a notice thereof, ten days before the date fixed for the scrutiny. Every member of the Senate shall be at liberty to be present at the scrutiny. The nominee who receives the largest number of votes shall be elected. If any two or more nominees receive an equal number of votes, the Vice-Chancellor shall in each such case, where necessary, have a second or casting vote. The result of the election shall be announced in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and the election shall take effect from the date of the publication of the notification.

94. Should it appear to the Syndicate to be necessary in accordance with regulation 88 that any vacancy should be filled by a Head of, or a Professor in, a College affiliated to the University, the Registrar shall draw attention to the matter in the notices of the vacancy and should any six members of the Senate within ten days of the announcement of the result of such election raise the question as to whether the person elected is eligible as aforesaid the Registrar shall post to each member of the Senate resident at the time within the territorial limits of the University a notice of the objection and a voting paper to enable him to vote on the question raised. The voting paper shall bear on it the date of posting and when filled up shall be returned so as to reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the date of posting by him. The result of such voting shall be scrutinized and declared by a committee of two members of the Senate appointed for the purpose by the Vice-Chancellor. In the event of the question being determined in the negative by a majority of the votes received or in case of equality of votes by the casting vote of the Vice-Chancellor, a fresh election from among the other nominees shall take place in a manner similar to that of the original election.

95. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate—

(i) to administer the property of the University on behalf of, and subject to the control of, the Senate :

(ii) to keep the accounts of the University and to submit them to such inspection and audit as the Government may direct :

(iii) to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and with all other authorities and persons :

(iv) to appoint examiners, and to cancel any such appointment, and to define their duties and powers and to fix their remuneration :

(v) to notify and make arrangements in accordance with the regulations of the University for the election of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties or by registered graduates, and for the election of the Syndicate :

(vi) to recommend to the Senate the assignment to a Faculty of any *Ex-officio* Fellow or of any Ordinary Fellow recently elected or nominated :

(vii) to make due provision for examinations being conducted in accordance with the regulations of the University, and for the supervision of such examinations, and to fix the remuneration of superintendents.

96. The Syndicate shall have power—

(i) to appoint, suspend, punish, or dismiss any servant of the University :

(ii) to appoint Fellows and others to be members of Boards of Studies and to appoint the Chairman of each Board :

(iii) to nominate University Professors and Lecturers, to define their duties and fix their remuneration, and to report any such proposed arrangements to the Senate for its sanction :

(iv) to recommend to the Senate that any person shall be admitted as a candidate to any University examination without the certificate or certificates required by the regulations for admission to that examination :

(v) to take cognizance of any misconduct by any student in a College or Hostel connected with a College or Colleges, or by any candidate for Matriculation or for any other University Examination, brought to the notice of the Syndicate by a Director of Public Instruction or

Chief Educational Officer of a Province or by the responsible authorities of the College or Hostel or School concerned or in the case of a State College in a Native State by the Chief Educational Officer of the State, or in any case by a Fellow or the Registrar of the University, or by a Chairman of a Board of Examiners, or a Chief Superintendent at any centre of examination, and to punish such misconduct by exclusion from any University Examination, either permanently or for a specified period, or by deprivation of any University Scholarship or Endowment held by such person or by both.

(vi) to dispense with a strict compliance with the regulations of the University in so far as relates to the time, place, and manner of examinations, or to the time and manner of conducting any election: provided that any resolution of the Syndicate passed in reference to such departure from recognized procedure shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting, together with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted:

(vii) to refer any matter to a Faculty or Board of Studies for consideration and to call upon the Faculty or Board for a report thereon:

(viii) to draft such regulations as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for approval:

(ix) to make its own standing orders and, subject to the regulations of the University, to regulate the disposal of its own business.

97. Any Faculty or member of the Senate shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate thereon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

98. The Syndicate shall prepare annually a report on its work and shall submit the same to the Senate at its meeting in the month of October.

## IV.—FACULTIES

99. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering.

100. The Faculties shall have precedence among themselves in the order named in the foregoing regulation.

101. Every Ex-officio and Ordinary Fellow shall be assigned by order of the Senate to one or other of the Faculties at the meeting of the Senate next after his becoming a Fellow.

102. Each Faculty shall elect one of its members to be President of the Faculty. Within one month after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of President of a Faculty, the Registrar shall send to each member of the Faculty an intimation of the vacancy and also a voting paper. The voting paper shall be returned by the member so as to reach the Registrar not later than the fourteenth day after the date of posting the intimation. Two Fellows, appointed for the purpose by the Vice-Chancellor, shall scrutinize and count the votes, and communicate the result of their scrutiny and count to the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall thereupon declare the member who has the highest number of votes to be the President. In the event of an equality of votes the Vice-Chancellor shall have a casting vote. The Registrar shall communicate the result of the election to the members of the Faculty.

103. The President of a Faculty shall, if he remain qualified to do so, hold office for three years, on the expiry of which he shall vacate office but shall be eligible for re-election.

104. During the temporary absence of the President of a Faculty, or in the interval between the vacating of office by a President and the election of his successor, the Vice-Chancellor shall nominate a member of the Faculty who shall for the time being and, so far as may be necessary, act as President of the Faculty.

105. A Faculty shall have power—

(i) to consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Senate or by the Syndicate :

(ii) to draft regulations in regard to courses of study and examinations prescribed by the University and to lay such regulations before the Syndicate in order that they may be brought before the Senate :

(iii) to remit any matter to a Board of Studies comprised within the Faculty for consideration and report :

(iv) to consider any report or recommendation of any Board of Studies :

(v) to appoint a committee of the Faculty for any purpose within the cognizance or powers of the Faculty :

(vi) to hold meetings of the Faculty or a committee of the Faculty along with any other Faculty or a committee thereof, for the discussion of any matter of common interest.

106. Meetings of a Faculty shall be convened by the President of the Faculty at such times as may be necessary or on the written request of any five members in the case of the Faculty of Arts, of any three members in the case of the Faculty of Law and of any two members in the case of the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering.

107. Any member of a Faculty may bring before any meeting of the Faculty any matter within its cognizance by giving notice to the President, who shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 105, instruct the Registrar to include such matter in the agenda paper of the next meeting of the Faculty.

108. The President of a Faculty shall, not less than fifteen days previous to a meeting of the Faculty, cause a notice to be issued to each member of the Faculty stating the time and place of the meeting, and showing all the business to be brought before the meeting. No matter of business which is not entered on the agenda paper of a meeting of a Faculty shall be considered at the meeting : provided that the President may, for reasons of urgency, bring any matter before any meeting without notice being given in the agenda paper : and provided that any member may, with the permission of a majority of the members present at a meeting, bring any matter before that meeting without notice.

109. Subject to the foregoing regulations the procedure at meetings of Faculties shall be in general accordance with the regulations in regard to the procedure at meetings of the Senate. With regard to any point of order or matter of procedure the decision of the Chairman shall be final.

110. The President of a Faculty shall preside at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence, the members present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves.

111. The quorum for a meeting of a Faculty shall be one-third of the members of the Faculty.

112. When a Faculty remits any matter to a Board or Boards of Studies, it may empower the Board or Boards to communicate its or their report or decision directly to the Syndicate.

113. The President of a Faculty may, in his discretion, remit any matter referred to the Faculty by the Senate or the Syndicate to a Board or Boards of Studies without laying it before a meeting of the Faculty, and may transmit the report or decision of the Board or Boards to the Senate or the Syndicate as the case may be without laying it before a meeting of the Faculty.

114. The Syndicate may refer back to a Faculty, for reconsideration, any resolution passed by the Faculty : otherwise, where the nature of the resolution calls for it, the Syndicate shall lay the resolution before the Senate at its next meeting.

115. The Proceedings at each meeting of a Faculty shall be communicated by the Registrar to the Syndicate.

## V.—ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS BY FACULTIES

116. Subject to the provision of section 6 (4) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, and to any directions of the Chancellor in accordance with section 9 (2) of the said Act the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering shall be entitled to elect four, two, two, and two persons respectively as Fellows of the University.

117. In the event of vacancies among Fellows elected under section 12 (*c*) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the first two shall be filled up by the Faculty of Medicine, the next two by the Faculty of Engineering, the next four by the Faculty of Arts and the last two by the Faculty of Law.

118. If in any year any vacancy occur among the Fellows elected by Faculties, the Syndicate shall cause a notification of the fact to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and shall, at the same time, announce the day appointed by the Chancellor for the election, the hour up to which votes may be received, and, in the event of there being more than one, the number of such vacancies in each Faculty. The date of the notification shall be not less than fourteen days previous to the date so appointed.

119. The Registrar shall, not later than the date of the publication of the notification made in accordance with regulation 118, forward to each member of each Faculty which is required to elect a Fellow or Fellows a voting paper, together with a notice stating the number of vacancies and the date of the election. Should it be necessary to secure that the vacancy (or one or more of them if there be more vacancies than one) be filled by a person following the profession of education, or should the Chancellor have given any directions in accordance with section 9 (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the notice shall draw attention to the fact.

120. The number of persons for whom each member of a Faculty may vote may be less but shall not be more than the number of vacancies notified in the Faculty and any voting paper which contains votes for any number of persons in excess of the number of vacancies shall be treated as invalid.

121. The Syndicate shall appoint two members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election.

122. The voting papers when filled up shall be returned to the Registrar in such manner as the Syndicate may direct with a view to secure the secrecy of the

ballot and so as to reach the Registrar not later than the time announced. The two members of the Senate appointed in accordance with regulation 121 shall scrutinize the voting papers, rejecting those which do not fulfil the condition laid down in regulation 120 and the foregoing provisions of this Regulation and shall count the votes recorded. Every member of the Senate shall be at liberty to be present at the scrutiny. If any two or more persons receive an equal number of votes the President of the Faculty in each case where necessary shall have a second or casting vote. The result of the election shall be communicated to the Syndicate for submission to the Chancellor.

123. If the name of any person elected as a Fellow by the Faculties is disapproved by the Chancellor, a fresh election by the Faculties shall be held for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in accordance with the foregoing regulations and at such election any votes cast in favour of the person whose name has been disapproved by the Chancellor shall be rejected.

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## VI.—REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES

124. The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any graduate who has—

(*a*) taken the degree of Master or Doctor in any Faculty, or

(*b*) graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration,

shall be entitled to have his name entered and retained, subject to the regulations following.

125. Any graduate satisfying the conditions of regulation 124, who wishes to have his name entered on the register shall fill up a form of application, obtainable from the Registrar, and shall forward the same to the Registrar along with the initial fee of rupees five and either the first annual fee of two rupees or a composition fee of rupees ten. The Syndicate shall thereupon cause his name to be entered on the register if he be qualified

to have his name so entered: provided that his application form and fees have been received by the Registrar on or before the ninth day of September 1907 or not more than one year from the date on which he becomes entitled to registration under regulation 124, whichever is the later date. The date on which a graduate has taken a degree or graduated in any Faculty shall be the date on which the degree was conferred upon him in Convocation.

126. Any graduate who is entitled to registration under regulation 124, but who fails to apply for the same before the expiry of the period specified in regulation 125, shall, in order that his name may be entered upon the register, pay, in addition to the fees prescribed in regulation 125, all arrears of annual fees reckoned from the 9th September 1907 or from the expiry of one year after the date on which he becomes entitled to registration under regulation 124, whichever be the later date.

127. Any graduate whose name has been entered on the register under regulation 125 or 126, and who has paid the composition fee of rupees ten, shall not be liable for any further payments in order that his name may be retained on the register for life.

128. Any graduate whose name has been entered on the register under regulation 125 or 126, but who has not paid the composition fee of rupees ten, shall have his name retained on the register until the 1st September following the date of registration. Subsequent retention of his name shall depend on the payment of two rupees on or before the 1st September following the date of registration and in each succeeding year the payment of two rupees on or before 1st September in each year. Should any such registered graduate fail to pay the annual fee on or before the prescribed date, his name shall be removed from the register, but it may be re-entered thereon on payment of all arrears of annual fees.

129. Any graduate, at any time while his name is on the register, shall become entitled to the retention of his name on the register for life by the payment to the Registrar of a composition fee of rupees ten.

130. The Registrar shall send to each graduate qualified under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of regulation 124, as soon as convenient after he qualifies himself, a copy of the regulations relating to the registration of graduates.

## VII.—ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS BY REGISTERED GRADUATES

131. If in any year any vacancy occur among the Fellows elected by registered graduates, the Syndicate shall cause a notification of the fact to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and shall, at the same time, announce the day appointed by the Chancellor for the election, the hours between which votes may be recorded, and, in the event of there being more than one, the number of such vacancies. The date of the notification shall be not less than fourteen days previous to the date so appointed.

132. The Syndicate shall appoint two members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election.

133. The Registrar shall, not later than the date of the publication of the notification made in accordance with regulation 131, forward to each registered graduate a notice stating the number of vacancies and the date of the election. The Registrar shall at the same time forward a numbered voting paper to each Registered graduate not resident in Madras.

134. The only persons eligible for election are graduates whose names are on the register at the date of the notification published in accordance with regulation 131. The number of persons for whom each registered graduate may vote may be less but shall not be more than the number of vacancies notified and any voting paper which contains votes for a number of persons in excess of the number of such vacancies shall be treated as invalid.

135. Voters resident in the City of Madras shall receive, fill in and sign their voting papers at the Senate House on the day and within the hours notified in accordance with regulation 131, and in the presence of one of the two members of the Senate appointed by the Syndicate in accordance with regulation 132, and shall thereafter deposit them in the ballot-box provided for the purpose. No such voting paper shall be deposited in the ballot-box after the expiry of the time notified in accordance with regulation 131.

136. Voters not resident in the City of Madras shall fill in and sign their voting papers in the presence of a Magistrate (not being a Village Magistrate), District or Sub-Registrar, District Munsif, or Judge, who shall authenticate the voting paper with his signature and designation. The voter shall thereupon forward the voting paper in a registered cover addressed to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of the ballot in accordance with regulation 131. Any such voting paper received later than the closing of the ballot and any paper received unsigned or otherwise than by registered post shall be regarded as invalid for the purposes of the election.

137. On the day and on the expiry of the time notified in accordance with regulation 131 the members of the Senate appointed in accordance with regulation 132 shall scrutinize the voting papers, rejecting those which do not fulfil the conditions of regulations 134, 135 and 136, and shall count the votes recorded. They shall thereupon communicate the results of their scrutiny to the Syndicate with a list of the candidates arranged in the order of the number of votes obtained. The Syndicate shall submit to the Chancellor for approval the names of as many candidates at the head of the list as there are vacancies to be filled up. In the event of an equality of votes between any two or more persons, their names shall be reported to the Chancellor with whom the final selection shall rest.

138. If the name of any person elected as a Fellow by the registered graduates is disapproved by the Chancellor, a fresh election by the registered graduates shall be

held for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in accordance with the foregoing regulations and at such election, any votes cast in favour of the person whose name has been disapproved by the Chancellor shall be rejected.

## VIII.—BOARDS OF STUDIES

139. There shall be Boards of Studies in the following branches of knowledge:—

i. English
ii. Sanskrit, Uriya, Marathi, Burmese and Sinhalese.
iii. Greek, Latin, French and German.
iv. Hebrew, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.
v. The Dravidian Languages.
vi. Mathematics.
vii. Physical Science.
viii. Natural Science.
ix. Mental and Moral Science.
x. History and Economics.
xi. Teaching.
xii. Law.
xiii. Medicine.
xiv. Engineering.

140. The members of the respective Boards shall be appointed by the Syndicate and shall consist of Fellows and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects dealt with by the Boards to which they are appointed. The Syndicate shall also appoint a Chairman for each Board who shall ordinarily be a Fellow. They shall severally hold office for three years from the date of appointment, and shall be eligible for reappointment. A member who has been absent from India for a period exceeding six months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat, and his place may be filled up. No Board shall consist of fewer than three or more than twelve members.

141. It shall be the duty of each Board of Studies to consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Senate, Syndicate or the Faculty or President of the Faculty concerned with the subjects with which it deals.

142. Each Board shall have power to submit for the consideration of the Syndicate nominations of examiners in the subjects with which it deals; to recommend nominations of persons other than Fellows of the University to be members of the Board; to recommend

textbooks when necessary; to consult specialists who are not members of the Board; and to make recommendations in regard to courses of study in the subjects with which it deals; and to lay such recommendations before the Faculty concerned, or, when so requested, before the Syndicate.

143. Meetings of a Board of Studies shall be convened by the Chairman of the Board at such times as may be necessary or on the written request of any two members of the Board.

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## IX.—THE REGISTRAR

144. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Syndicate, subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

145. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to five years, but the same individual shall be eligible for reappointment. In the event of his being reappointed his service from the date of his first appointment shall qualify for pension or gratuity.

146. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate to dispense with the services of the Registrar at any time before the expiration of five years on payment to him of six months' salary, and it may at any time discharge him from its service without notice or compensation in the event of misconduct on his part or of a breach by him of any of the conditions on which he was engaged. In case the Registrar should wish to resign his office before the expiration of five years, he shall give six months' notice of his intention to resign.

The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 600 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 800. If, at the completion of his term of five years, a Registrar be re-engaged, his salary shall be Rs. 850 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. If, at the completion of his second term of five years, a Registrar be re-engaged his salary shall continue to be Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

The Registrar shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and shall not absent himself from his duties without the permission of the Syndicate.

The Syndicate may grant to the Registrar leave of absence for one month on full pay for each eleven months of completed service, or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years. The Syndicate may also grant him leave of absence on half pay—to which may be added a period of accumulated leave on full pay not exceeding three months—for a period not exceeding eight months in five years. Such leave on half pay shall not, except in the case of leave on medical certificate, exceed one-and-a-half months for each completed year of service.

In respect of leave on full pay the provisions of chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations, Fourth Edition, or of the corresponding chapter in subsequent editions shall otherwise, so far as may be, apply.

147. It shall be the duty of the Registrar—

(*a*) to be the custodian of the records, library, common seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge;

(*b*) to act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, or the Syndicate, and to keep minutes thereof;

(*c*) to conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and the Senate;

(*d*) to issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards;

(*e*) to perform such other work as may be from time to time prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.

148. The Syndicate may grant to the Registrar a gratuity or pension regulated as follows:—

(*a*) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

(*b*) After a service of not less than ten years, up to 25 years, a pension not exceeding one-sixtieth of the average emoluments (i. e., the average calculated upon the last three years of service) multiplied by the number of years of completed service. The pension shall in no case exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.

149. The Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange that any member of the Senate, of the Syndicate, or of a Faculty, shall have access to the proceedings of the Senate, Syndicate, or Faculty, respectively, and to any documents connected with such proceedings.

## X.—THE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

150. The appointment of the Assistant Registrar by the Syndicate, shall be subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

151. The office shall be tenable for a period of five years, but the same individual may be re-appointed, and in that case his service shall, for the purpose of determining his salary, be deemed to have continued for the full number of years he has served.

152. The duties of the Assistant Registrar shall be from time to time defined by the Syndicate.

## XI.—EXAMINATION BOARDS

153. There shall be Examination Boards for the following subjects or groups of subjects :—

(i) English.
(ii) Greek and Latin.
(iii) French.
(iv) German.
(v) Sanskrit.
(vi) Marathi.
(vii) Uriya.
(viii) Burmese.
(ix) Sinhalese.
(x) Hebrew.
(xi) Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.
(xii) Tamil.
(xiii) Telugu.
(xiv) Kanarese.
(xv) Malayalam.
(xvi) Mathematics.
(xvii) Physical Science.
(xviii) Natural Science.
(xix) Mental and Moral Science.
(xx) History and Economics.
(xxi) Teaching.
(xxii) Law.
(xxiii) Medicine.
(xxiv) Sanitary Science.
(xxv) Engineering.

Special Boards shall be appointed for the purpose of supervising the Matriculation Examination and the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

154. The Chairman of each Board of Studies shall forward to the Syndicate the names of any persons who may have been nominated by the Board as fit and proper persons to act as examiners and assistant examiners in the subjects dealt with by the Board. The Syndicate shall consider the nominations so made.

155. Each examiner shall hold office for one year but shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Syndicate may, however, at any time, cancel the appointment of an examiner.

156. The duties of examiners shall be laid down from time to time by the Syndicate.

## XII.—GENERAL

157. The papers set in all examinations shall be such as a candidate of decided ability well prepared in a subject can reasonably be expected to answer within the time allotted.

158. No question shall be put at any University examination calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the candidate, and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its giving expression to any particular form of religious belief.

159. No candidate shall be permitted to present himself for examination in any science subject for which a practical course is necessary under the regulations unless he produces a certificate in the prescribed form to the effect that he has taken such a course.

160. The Syndicate in the case of the Matriculation examination, and the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate in the case of other examinations shall have the power to exempt female candidates from the production of the certificates required for admission to Arts examinations provided that such candidates produce

satisfactory evidence (*a*) of good character, (*b*) of having undergone a suitable course of instruction, and (*c*) of having attended, where necessary, practical courses in accordance with Regulation 159.

161. All examinations, except practical and viva voce, shall be conducted by means of printed papers to be answered in English unless otherwise stated therein, which shall be given out to candidates on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

162. The textbooks to be prescribed and the Syllabuses required by the regulations other than those detailed in the regulations shall be determined and notified from time to time by the Syndicate in communication with the Boards of Studies.

163. The Syndicate shall have power to decide what examinations it will accept as equivalent to those of the Madras University.

164. In no circumstances shall a candidate for examination be entitled to a refund of any fee he may have paid, but the Syndicate may at its discretion grant such a refund in any particular case or class of cases.

165. Gazetted holidays shall be considered *dies non* for the purposes of the University examinations.

## XIII.—MATRICULATION

166 (*a*) Subject to such rules and directions as the Syndicate may issue from time to time, holders of completed Secondary School-leaving Certificates, issued under the authority of the Government of Madras or such other authority as may have been accepted by the Syndicate, may be admitted by the Head of an Affiliated College, if he be satisfied as to their fitness, to a University course of study, and when so admitted shall be registered as Matriculates of the University. Female holders of such certificates who wish to study privately for the Intermediate Examination may submit their certificates to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate, if satisfied with their certificates, shall order their registration as Matriculates of the University.

A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each Matriculate registered under this Regulation setting forth (*a*) in the case of female Matriculates registered by order of the Syndicate, the date of the completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate and the date of such registration, and (*b*) in the case of other Matriculates the date of the completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate, the date of admission into an affiliated college and the name of the college to which the Matriculate was so admitted.

(*b*) Other candidates for Matriculation shall be required to pass either (1) the Matriculation Examination of this University or (2) some other examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

A candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination of this University shall be registered as a Matriculate and shall receive a certificate signed by the Registrar, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

A candidate in whose case some other examination is accepted as the equivalent of the Matriculation Examination of this University shall be registered as a Matriculate of the University when admitted to an affiliated college, and shall when so registered receive a certificate, signed by the Registrar, setting forth the name and date of the accepted examination, the date of its being accepted by the Syndicate, the date of admission into an affiliated college, and the name of the college into which the Matriculate was so admitted. If the candidate be a female candidate admission to a college shall not be required as a condition of Matriculation, and the certificate shall set forth only the name and date of the accepted examination, and the date of its acceptance by the Syndicate as an equivalent of the Matriculation Examination of this University.

167. Applications for certificates of having passed the Matriculation Examination shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the

examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after date.

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## XIV.—COURSES OF STUDIES, EXAMINATIONS, AND DEGREES

### (I) MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

168. A Matriculation examination shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the fourth Monday in March unless that day falls in the week preceding Easter day when the examination shall commence on the previous Saturday. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate. A list of places at which the examination will be held shall be published annually in the preceding April.

169. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he shall have completed the age of fifteen years on or before the first day of the month in which he appears at the examination.

170. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate no candidate who is not a pupil of a recognized high school shall be permitted to appear for the examination.

171. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 20th December preceding the examination. Except in the cases provided for in Regulations 160 and 173, each candidate must forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 17th March preceding the examination, a certificate in the subjoined form signed by the head master of the recognized school he is attending at the date of applying for admission to the examination.

*I hereby certify that*________________________

*has attended*____________________________

*not less than* 120 *days of the previous school year before* 10*th March, that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the several classes of a high school, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.*

A candidate who fails to pass the examination on the first occasion shall, on the next occasion on which he seeks admission to the examination, forward a like certificate so as to reach the Registrar before the 17th March preceding the examination to which he seeks admission.

172. Schools falling under any of the following classes shall be recognized by the University :—

(a) Schools recognized by the Director of Public Instruction of Madras as teaching up to the Matriculation standard.

(b) Schools in Ceylon certified by the Director of Public Instruction, Ceylon, to be organized and conducted so as to ensure efficient training up to the standard of the Matriculation examination.

(c) Schools in Native States of Southern India certified by the Darbars of the States in which they are situated to be organized and conducted so as to ensure efficient training up to the standard of the Matriculation examination.

173. The Syndicate shall have the power to exempt from the production of the certificate of attendance required under Regulation 171, candidates who, during the previous three years, have been educated privately or in schools outside the territorial limits of the Madras University, provided they produce satisfactory evidence that they are of good character and that they have received suitable instruction. Applications for exemption from the production of the certificate of attendance at a recognized high school must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar before the 1st October preceding the examination.

174. No candidate shall be allowed to appear for the examination more than three times.

175. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of twelve rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

176. The examination shall comprise five divisions: (i) English Language; (ii) Second Language; (iii) Mathematics; (iv) Elementary Science; (v) History and Geography.

### i. *English Language*

Textbooks shall be prescribed, of some of which a detailed knowledge may be required.

There shall be two papers set upon the English language: one paper of two-and-a-half hours' duration, which shall be mainly upon the prescribed texts, and shall be designed to test the candidate's proficiency in composition and his knowledge of grammar and idiom; and one paper of two-and-a-half hours' duration, which shall consist of (*a*) composition and paraphrase not based on the texts, and (*b*) the conversion, expansion, and condensation of sentences. Some of the exercises in the second paper shall be based on the texts. Paraphrase shall be treated as a test of the candidate's power to understand and give the general meaning of passages of prose or poetry.

### ii. *Second Language*

One of the following languages at the option of the candidate:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Classical .. .. | Sanskrit.<br>Greek.<br>Latin. | Arabic.<br>Persian.<br>Hebrew. |
| (*b*) Foreign .. .. | French. | German. |
| (*c*) Indian Vernaculars .. | Urdu.<br>Canarese.<br>Tamil.<br>Telugu.<br>Malayalam. | Marathi.<br>Uriya.<br>Burmese.<br>Sinhalese. |

In each classical or foreign language there shall be one paper of three hours' duration divided into two parts, of which the first shall contain passages for translation from the textbooks and questions on grammar and idiom, and the second shall contain unseen passages for translation from the selected language into English and from English into the selected language. To the second part of the paper not less than half the total number of marks shall be assigned.

In each of the Indian vernacular languages there shall be one paper of three hours' duration divided into two parts, of which the first shall contain questions on the textbooks and on grammar and idiom, and the second part shall consist of original composition. The texts prescribed shall be mainly in modern prose. To the second part of the paper not less than half the total number of marks shall be assigned.

iii. *Mathematics*

There shall be two papers set in Mathematics, one in Arithmetic and Algebra of three hours' duration, and the other in Geometry of two-and-a-half hours' duration.

(*a*) *Arithmetic*.—The principles and processes of Arithmetic applied to whole numbers and vulgar and decimal fractions. The metric system. Approximations to a specified degree. Contracted methods of multiplication and division of decimals. Practice, ratio and proportion. Square and cubic measure. Direct applications of the term *per cent*; including interest, present worth, and discount, stocks and shares, profit and loss, exchange. Square root.

(*b*) *Algebra*.—Symbolical expression of general results in Arithmetic. Algebraical laws and principles and their applications. Factorization of simple functions. Equations, conditional and identical. Equations of the first degree in one, two and three variables and the principles involved in their solution. Solution of problems by means of such equations. Equations of the second degree in one variable and the principles involved in their solution. Theory of positive integral indices, Square root. Graphs of simple algebraic functions.

(*c*) *Geometry—Experimental*.—Construction of lines, angles, circles, perpendiculars, parallels, tangents, chords, triangles and regular polygons from given data. Division of lines in given ratios. Bisection of angles. Graphical extraction of arithmetical square roots.

*Theoretical*.—Angles at a point. Parallel straight lines. Triangles and rectilinear figures. Areas. Simple loci. Elementary propositions on circles. Proofs of the

constructions in *Experimental Geometry*. Easy deductions.

A detailed syllabus in Geometry will be prescribed from time to time.

### iv. *Elementary Science*

There shall be one paper of three hours' duration in Elementary Science comprising Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry, as defined in a syllabus.

### v. *History and Geography*

There shall be two papers set in History and Geography, each of two hours' duration.

1. History—

(1) Outlines of the History of Great Britain and Ireland—a period or periods, as defined in a syllabus, to be prescribed each year.

(2) Outlines of the History of India—a period or periods, as defined in a syllabus, to be prescribed each year.

2. Geography—

(1) Geography of India, Great Britain and Ireland, as defined in a syllabus.

(2) Geography of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, as defined in a syllabus.

177. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First .. | 10—12.30 | English, 1st paper .. | 75 | 150 |
| | 2—4.30 | Do. 2nd paper .. | 75 | |
| Second .. | 10—1 | Arithmetic and Algebra .. | 80 | 150 |
| | 2—4.30 | Geometry .. .. | 70 | |
| Third .. | 10—1 | Second Language .. | 75 | 125 |
| | 2—4 | History .. .. | 50 | |
| Fourth .. | 10—1 | Elementary Science .. | 75 | 125 |
| | 2—4 | Geography .. .. | 50 | |

178. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the marks in the English language and not less than 35 per cent of the marks in each of the remaining divisions, provided that a candidate who fails to obtain the required minimum in one subject only but who passes in English and gains 50 per cent of the total number of marks shall be declared to have passed. Successful candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class and be arranged in order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each candidate. Successful candidates who obtain less than 60 per cent and not less than 50 per cent of the aggregate shall be placed in the second class. All other candidates who pass shall be placed in the third class. The second and third classes shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

## (II) INTERMEDIATE COURSES OF STUDY AND INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

179. Matriculates proceeding to a degree shall during the first and second year undergo courses of study in—

I. English Language and Literature.

For this course books in English prose and poetry shall be set.

In setting these books, two objects shall be kept in view—

(*a*) the improvement of the students' knowledge of the English Language and of its Literature; (*b*) the development, by training them to read with ease and discrimination, of their ability to extend the range of their knowledge.

The course of study shall consist in—

(1) The detailed study of certain of the set books.

(2) The perusal, as distinct from detailed study, of the other set books.

Certain of the set books which are to be studied in detail may be retained from year to year.

The books which are not to be studied in detail shall be prescribed every year immediately after the publication of the results of the Matriculation Examination.

(3) Such instruction and exercises in rhetoric and composition as may be expected to develop the students' powers of understanding English and writing it clearly, concisely, and correctly. This instruction should include the following topics:—

The paragraph as the unit of prose composition. The sentence as a constituent portion of the paragraph. The period and the loose sentence. Unity, balance and emphasis in relation to paragraph and sentence. Logical sequence of sentences and paragraphs and explicit references to preceding paragraphs, as securing coherence in an essay.

II. Composition in one of the following vernaculars * (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu, Sinhalese and Burmese), or translation into English from one of the Classical and Foreign Languages named in Regulation 176.

III. One of the following optional groups:—

i. (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Physics, (*c*) Chemistry.

ii. (*a*) Natural Science, (*b*) Physics, (*c*) Chemistry.

iii. Any three of the following subjects:—

(*a*) Ancient History, (*b*) Modern History, (*c*) Logic, (*d*) A Classical Language, (*e*) A Second Classical Language, or one of the Foreign or Indian Vernacular Languages mentioned in Regulation 176.

180. The Intermediate examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the fourth Monday in March unless that day falls in the week preceding Easter day when the examination shall commence on the previous Thursday. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate. A list of places at which the examination will be held shall be published annually, in the preceding April.

* The Syndicate has ruled that one of the essays in the vernacular composition paper should be taken from textbooks prescribed for non-detailed study in English; that the subject be the same for each vernacular and be selected by the Chairmen of the various Boards of Examiners in consultation.

181. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 20th December preceding the examination. Each candidate must forward with his application his Matriculation or other accepted certificate, and he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 10th March preceding the examination, certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a college affiliated in Arts to this University to the effect that he has attended an affiliated college for a period of at least two years after Matriculation, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

182. A candidate who fails to pass the examination on the first occasion shall, on the next occasion on which he presents himself for examination, produce a certificate of having attended an additional year in an affiliated college.

183. No candidate shall be allowed to appear for the examination more than three times.

184. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of twenty-four rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

185. A candidate shall be examined in—

I. English Language and Literature.

There shall be four papers on English Language and Literature. The first paper shall be on the books of poetry set for detailed study. The second paper shall be on the books of prose set for detailed study. The third paper shall consist of subjects for composition drawn from the subject matter of the other set books, and the number of subjects set shall be larger than the number the candidate is required to attempt. The fourth paper shall be on composition and shall contain exercises designed to test the candidate's power to apply the principles studied in the course, and among these exercises may be the expansion of concisely expressed ideas or of matter sketched in brief outline, writing

short essays in accordance with a scheme (provided,) epitomizing fairly long passages of prose or poetry, and writing in the form and manner required explanatory notes on particular portions of such passages.

II. Composition in one of the following vernaculars * (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu, Sinhalese and Burmese), or translation into English from one of the Classical and Foreign Languages named in Regulation 176.

There shall be one paper in composition in which the candidate will be required to write two short essays on subjects set at the examination. The paper shall contain three essay subjects of which the candidate shall choose two.

III. One of the following groups at the option of the candidate, two papers to be set in each division of each group —

1. (*a*) MATHEMATICS, (*b*) PHYSICS, (*c*) CHEMISTRY

(*a*) *Mathematics*

In addition to the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation, the course shall comprise Algebra, Plane Trigonometry and Geometry. A candidate shall be required to be acquainted with the use of logarithmic tables and to be able to solve questions by graphic methods, and to have an experimental knowledge of the simple geometrical solids and their sections.

(*a*) *Algebra.*—Algebraical laws and principles and their applications. Ratio and proportion Theory of indices. Variation. Surds. Equivalence of system of equations. Solution of equations of the second degree in one or two variables and of equations of higher degree whose solution depends on them. Theory of the equation and expression of the second degree in one variable. The three progressions and other series whose summation depends on arithmetical and geometrical series.

* The Syndicate has ruled that one of the essays in the vernacular composition paper should be taken from textbooks prescribed for non-detailed study in English; that the subject be the same for each vernacular and be selected by the Chairmen of the various Boards of Examiners in consultation.

Interest and annuities Permutations and combinations. The Binomial theorem for a positive integral exponent and the applications of the theorem for any exponent. Elementary theory of logarithms and their applications to arithmetical computation. Problems on the above.

(b) *Plane Trigonometry.*—Measurement of Angles. Trigonometrical functions and their relations to one another. Solution of simple trigonometrical equations. Addition, multiplication and division formulæ. Properties of triangles and of the circles connected with them. Solution of triangles. Application of logarithms to trigonometrical computations. Measurements of heights and distances.

(c) *Geometry -- Experimental.* — Construction of scales and their use. Construction of similar figures. Construction of the circumscribed, inscribed, escribed and other associated circles of triangles and polygons. Constructions from data of triangles, quadrilaterals and polygons and their division in any given ratio. Areas of polygons and problems relating thereto. Simple cases of orthogonal projection.

*Theoretical.*—Ratio and proportion. Similar figures. Concurrence and collinearity. Properties of triangles. Properties of circles. Loci. Elementary maxima and minima. Proofs of the constructions in *Experimental Geometry*. Easy deductions.

(b) *Physics*

No question shall be asked which cannot be answered by simple mathematical methods.

The course shall include a more detailed study of the matter included in the Matriculation syllabus and in addition the following —

*Dynamics.*—The units of length and time. Displacement, speed, velocity and acceleration of a particle moving in a straight line. Newton's laws of motion; the units of mass and force. Motion of a particle in a straight line under the action of a force in that line and in a vertical plane under the action of gravity. Energy, work, power and their units; simple illustrations of the conservation of energy.

* Conditions of equilibrium of a body under three concurrent forces (the parallelogram law), and under parallel forces. Centre of gravity. Simple machines.

* The motion of a simple pendulum; determination of g.

*Hydrostatics.*—Pressure at a point in a fluid; definition and illustrations; transmissibility of pressure. Evaluation of pressure at a point in a heavy fluid at rest; its uniformity in all directions. Resultant thrust in simple cases. The principle of Archimedes, floating bodies, hydrometers. Applications to practical determination of density and specific gravity. The pressure of a gas and its determination; the barometer. Boyle's Law; air pumps and water pumps.

*Heat.*—Temperature and its measurement, the construction and graduation of thermometers. The thermal expansion of solids, liquids and gases and their accurate determination, the air thermometer. Heat as a quantity; the unit of heat, specific heat and the more direct methods of calorimetry. Laws of fusion, evaporation and ebullition, latent heat. Vapour pressure and how it is measured. Conduction and convection of heat; thermal conductivity. Radiation; absorption and reflection; law of cooling. The dynamical equivalent of heat; the conservation of energy.

*Light.*—The experimental facts and laws of transmission, reflection and refraction of light, simple geometrical deductions from these, applicable to small direct pencils incident on plane and spherical surfaces. Applications to the lens, telescope, microscope. The dispersion of light; the spectroscope. Radiation and absorption spectra. Total reflection. Determination of refractive indices.

*Magnetism.*—Properties of magnets; poles. Laws of magnetic force; unit poles. Lines of force, uniform magnetic fields and experimental methods of comparing them. The earth's magnetic field, the compass. Magnetic induction; the magnetic properties of iron and steel.

* Only experimental proofs are required in these cases.

*Electricity.*—Electrified bodies, electric quantity. Conductors and insulators. Distribution of electricity on conductors. Induction Laws of force between quantities of electricity Lines of electrostatic force: the electric field. Electric force and electric potential; difference of potential.

The more common forms of voltaic cells and the actions that go on in the cells while producing a current. The action of currents on magnets, galvanometers depending on such action including suspended coil type. Metallic conductors and electrolytes; laws of electrolysis Electromotive force, Ohm's Law, resistance and the simpler methods of determining it. Distribution of energy in circuit by current and heating effects. Electromagnets.

*Sound.*—The production and propagation of sound, the velocity of sound in air and its determination. Nature of wave motion and sound waves. Frequency of vibration; pitch. Amplitude of vibration, loudness. Laws of vibration of strings and air columns. The reflection of sounds; echoes.

(c) *Chemistry*

The course shall include a more detailed study of the matter included in the Matriculation syllabus and in addition the following.—

The laws of chemical combination by weight and by volume. Atomic theory; symbols and their use. Equivalents. Atomic weights. Molecular weights. Avogadro's hypothesis and relation of gas density to molecular weight. Chemical equations and calculations; nomenclature.

A general knowledge of the properties of the elements and of the chief types of their compounds with a view to their classification. The periodic system.

The ordinary methods of preparation, and the chief properties of the following elements and their principal compounds —hydrogen, oxygen, the halogens, sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, boron, carbon and silicon.

Chief sources, preparation and properties of the common metals, viz., sodium, potassium (ammonium), silver,

mercury, lead, copper, zinc, magnesium, calcium, barium, aluminium, iron, tin; and the preparation and properties of their oxides, hydroxides, and their salts with the more common negative radicles.

The preparation, properties and relations to one another of the following compounds of carbon:—methane and ethane, methyl and ethyl alcohols; ethyl, ether; formaldehyde and acetaldehyde, formic and acetic acid; cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid and metallic cyanides.

ii. (*a*) NATURAL SCIENCE, (*b*) PHYSICS, (*c*) CHEMISTRY

*(a) Elementary Botany and Elementary Zoology*

The course shall consist of:—

(1) Elementary Botany.

(2) Elementary Zoology, including some knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body.

*Botany*.—The work shall be as far as possible *Practical* and with naked eye or with the aid of a simple lens. There shall be no Anatomy or Histology. A candidate may be required to draw and describe parts of plants.

The seed, testa and tegmen and the markings on them. Funicle, hilum, aril, micropyle, caruncle, hairs. Endosperm and embryo, plumule, caulicle and cotyledons. The shape of the embryo and the relative positions of the parts.

The germination of the seed and the growth of the young plant.

The mature plant, roots, stem, leaves, flower and fruit.

The root, tap and fibrous roots, swollen roots. Branching of the root.

The stem and its branches. Rhizomes and underground branches, and their distinction from roots.

Twigs and the arrangement of the leaves. Alternate opposite, or whorled Simple pinnately or digitately compound. Stipules. Shapes of leaves, linear, cordate, ovate, lanceolate, ob-ovate, etc. Entire, toothed, quinate, lobed, etc. Glabrous, hairy pubescent, glandular or tomentose, etc.

Buds, their position and nature. Bud-scales.

Flowers and their arrangement. The inflorescence raceme, spike, cyme, umbel, panicle. The parts of the ordinary flower, their numbers and æstivation. Poly- and sym-petally regular and irregular.

The filament and connective. Anther and its dehiscence.

Ovary apo- or syn-carpous. The loculi and their number. Ovules and their arrangement. Placenta. Style and stigma.

The fruit, meaning of the word. Fleshy and dry fruits, drupe, berry, legume, capsule and cocci.

The characteristics of the following natural orders :—

Anonaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rhamneæ, Leguminoseæ, Myrtaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositeæ, Convolvulaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Palmeæ, Musaceæ.

Candidates may be expected to describe a plant from an illustration, and to identify from a description the order of a plant belonging to any of the above.

*Zoology.*—The chief characters of living organisms. The special characters of animals. Meaning of the terms biology, morphology, physiology. The modes of occurrence of animals. Oviparous and viviparous animals. Fossils and their mode of formation. The bearing of the study of fossils on zoology. The principles of classification. The more important distinguishing characters of the following primary sub-divisions of the animal kingdom (*as far as possible a consideration of external characters only*) :—Protozoa, Coelenterata, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Echinodermata, Vertebrata.

The chief external features of the following animals :— earthworm, crab, spider, scorpion, beetle, butterfly and caterpillar, snail, fresh-water mussel, fish, frog, lizard, snake, bird, bat, rabbit, cat, cow, horse *The animals are to be studied in such a way as to bring out the relationship which their general form and external features bear to their habits and mode of life.*

A more detailed study of the external characters, together with the general arrangement and relations of the chief internal organs, as revealed by dissection, in the Cockroach, the Frog, and the Rabbit.

The human skeleton and its parts. The arrangement of the chief viscera in man.

The leading facts of physiology treated in an elementary way. The nature and functions of blood. The heart and the circulation. Respiration. The waste products and their elimination. The temperature of the body and how it is maintained. The nature of food and the manner in which it is digested and absorbed. The work of the liver. The action of muscles. The chief functions of the central nervous system, nerves, and sensory ogans.

*Candidates will be expected to make simple diagrams to show the arrangement or general features of the chief organs and structures in the animals enumerated above. A knowledge of minute structures, requiring the use of the microscope, will not be required.*

(b) *Physics* as in i (b)

(c) *Chemistry* as in i (c)

iii. (a) ANCIENT HISTORY, (b) MODERN HISTORY, (c) LOGIC, (d) A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE, (e) A SECOND CLASSICAL OR OTHER LANGUAGE

(a) *Ancient History*

The History of Greece and Rome, down to the death of Augustus.

(b) *Modern History*

The History of Great Britain and Ireland, political and economic

A knowledge of Geography shall be required from the candidates in both (a) and (b).

(c) *Logic*

Scope of Logic. Laws of Thought. Terms. Formal Division and Definition. Predicables. Propositions and their import. Forms of Immediate Inference.

Syllogism and other varieties of Deductive Reasoning. Trains of Reasoning. Functions of Syllogism. Inductive Inference. Postulate of Induction. Induction and Analogy. The relation of Deduction to Induction.

Theory of Scientific Method. Observation and Experiment. Hypothesis. Empirical and Causal Laws.

Forms of Explanation. Elimination of Chance. Scientific Definition and Classification. Nomenclature and Terminology. Fallacies.

*(d) A Classical Language*

The first paper shall relate to the prescribed textbooks and to grammar, and shall consist partly of passages for translation from the textbooks, partly of questions on idiom and grammar, and partly of questions on the subject-matter of the textbooks. The second paper shall consist of a simple piece of English prose for translation into the selected language, and a passage or passages not contained in the textbooks for translation into English.

*(e) A Second Classical Language or other Language*

In the case of classical and foreign languages the papers shall be as in iii *(d)*.

In the case of the Indian vernacular languages the first paper shall consist of questions on the textbooks and on the grammar and idiom of the language, and the second shall consist of original composition.*

186. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

I ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day.. | 10—1 | Poetry .. | 90 |
| | 2—4 | Prose .. .. | 60 |
| Second day. | 10—1 | Subjects for Composition .. | 90 |
| | 2—4 | Composition .. .. | 60 |

* The Syndicate has ruled that the subject for composition in the case of the Indian Vernaculars be taken from the books set for non-detailed study in English, that the subject be the same for each vernacular and be selected by the Chairmen of the various Boards of Examiners in consultation.

## II. Composition in a Vernacular or Translation from a Classical or Foreign Language

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day | 10–1 | Composition or Translation (see Regulation 185). | 100 |

## III Optional Groups

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | i (a) *Mathematics* | | |
| First day | 10—12.30 | First Paper .. .. | 50 | 300 |
| | 2—4 30 | Second Paper .. . | 50 | |
| | | i (b) *Physics* | | |
| Second day | 10—12 | First Paper . . | 50 | |
| | 2—4 | Second Paper .. .. | 50 | |
| | | i (c) *Chemistry* | | |
| Third day | 10—12 | First Paper .. .. | 50 | |
| | 2—4 | Second Paper .. .. | 50 | |
| | | ii. (a) *Natural Science* | | |
| First day | 10—12.30 | Botany .. .. | 50 | 300 |
| | 2—4 30 | Zoology .. | 50 | |
| | | ii (b) *Physics* | | |
| Second day | 10—12 | First Paper .. .. | 50 | |
| | 2—4 | Second Paper .. .. | 50 | |
| | | ii. (c) *Chemistry* | | |
| Third day | 10—12 | First Paper .. .. | 50 | |
| | 2—4 | Second Paper .. .. | 50 | |
| | | iii. (a) *Ancient History* | | |
| First day | 10—12 | History of Greece .. | 50 | 300 |
| | 2—4 | History of Rome .. .. | 50 | |
| | | iii. (b) *Modern History* | | |
| Second day | 10—12 | History of Great Britain and | 50 | |
| | 2—4 | Ireland, Political & Economic. | 50 | |
| | | iii. (c) *Logic* | | |
| Third day | 10—12 | First Paper .. .. | 50 | |
| | 2—4 | Second Paper .. .. | 50 | |

III. OPTIONAL GROUPS—(*Continued*)

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fourth day | | iii (*d*) *Classical Language* | |
| | 10—12 | First Paper .. | 50 |
| | 2— 4 | Second Paper . .. | 50 } 100 |
| Fifth day | | iii. (*e*) *Classical, or other Language* | |
| | 10—12 | First Paper .. | 50 |
| | 2— 4 | Second Paper .. .. | 50 } 100 |

187. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination unless he obtains not less than—

(1) 40 per cent of the total marks in English ;

(2) 40 per cent of the marks in composition in a vernacular or translation under Head II

(3) 35 per cent in each of the divisions of the optional groups ,

(4) in the case of languages other than English a minimum of 30 per cent in the second paper.

Candidates who obtain not less than 50 per cent of the total number of marks shall be placed in the first class in the order of proficiency, and candidates who obtain less than 50 per cent of the total number of marks shall be placed in the second class in alphabetical order.

Candidates who obtain 50 per cent in English or in any division of an optional group shall be noted as having gained distinction in that subject.

188. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional group in which he was examined, the class in which he was placed, and the subjects, if any, in which he gained distinction.

Applications for certificates shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

## (III) COURSES OF STUDY AND EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

189. Undergraduates who have passed the Intermediate examination in Arts shall undergo a further course of study varying in length according as they intend to proceed to the Bachelor of Arts degree examination or to the Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree examination.

### Bachelor of Arts Degree

#### *A. Courses of Study*

190. For the B.A. degree the course shall extend over a period of two years and shall comprise instruction in—

Part I. English Language and Literature.

Part II. One of the following groups :—

(i) Mathematics.
(ii-A) Physical Science.
(ii-B) Physical Science.
(iii) Natural Science.
(iv) Logic, Psychology and Ethics.
(v) History and Economics.
(vi) Two languages, one being a classical language already studied in the Intermediate course.

The courses taken up by undergraduates in Part II of the B.A. degree examination shall be related to the optional groups of the Intermediate examination according to the following table :—

Group (i) of the Intermediate shall qualify for groups (i), (ii) or (iv) of the B.A. courses.

Group (ii) of the Intermediate shall qualify for groups (iii) or (iv) of the B.A. courses.

Group (iii) of the Intermediate shall qualify for groups (iv), (v) or (vi) of the B.A. courses, provided that undergraduates proceeding to group (iv) of the B.A. courses shall have taken (*c*) Logic, that undergraduates proceeding to group (v) shall have taken (*a*) Ancient History and (*b*) Modern History, and that undergraduates proceeding to group (vi) shall have taken (*d*) a classical language.

*B. Examinations*

191. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held once a year in Madras. Candidates may also be examined at other centres appointed by the Syndicate A list of places at which the examination will be held shall be published annually in the preceding April. Part I shall commence on the first Monday and Part II on the second Monday in April, but Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter day shall be *dies non*.

192. (*a*) No candidate shall be eligible for the degree in Bachelor of Arts until he has passed an examination of English Language and Literature and in one of the optional groups contained in the courses of study.

(*b*) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has passed the Intermediate examination in Arts in this University or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto. Each candidate must forward with his application his Intermediate or other accepted certificate and he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 20th March preceding the examination, certificates, in the forms hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a college affiliated in Arts to this University, to the effect that he attended an affiliated college for a period of at least two years after passing the Intermediate examination in Arts or other accepted examination, that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed for the Part or Parts in which he proposes to appear, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

193. A candidate who fails to pass the examination in either Part on the first occasion on which he presents himself for examination shall produce on the next occasion on which he presents himself for the examination a certificate of having attended in an affiliated college an additional year of instruction in the subjects comprised in the Part in which he has failed.

194. No candidate shall present himself for the B.A. degree examination more than three times, but he may at his option present himself for the whole or for either Part at any one time.

195. Applications for admission to the examination in the form prescribed must reach the Registrar not later than the 20th January preceding the examination.

196. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of thirty-six rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

197. Candidates shall be examined in—

I. English Language and Literature.

The course shall be (*a*) Composition on matter supplied by books set for perusal: (*b*) the study of English Literature and its history with special reference to set books studied in detail: (*c*) at the option of the candidates *either* the History of the Language or the Principles of Rhetoric and Style.

The books set under (*a*) may include works of fiction, literary criticism, biography, history, science or philosophy.

Books set under (*b*) shall ordinarily be prescribed for a period of four years, provided that books found unsuitable may, at any time, be withdrawn. They shall be arranged in the following groups:—

(1) Two plays of Shakespeare.

(2) Sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century verse.

(3) Sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century prose.

(4) Nineteenth century prose.

Not fewer than two sets of books shall be prescribed in each group, and one set in each group shall be offered.

For the History of the Language a work or portion of a work of Chaucer's shall be prescribed from year to year but need not necessarily be changed each year. A syllabus of the outlines of Historical English Grammar shall also be perscribed A syllabus shall be prescribed in the Principles of Rhetoric and Style.

The paper on the books under (*a*) shall consist exclusively of subjects for short essays, and of these the paper shall contain a larger number than the candidate is permitted to attempt.

The papers on the set books under (*b*) shall include questions on the History of English Literature with special reference to those books.

II. One of the following groups at the option of the candidate :—

### i. MATHEMATICS

In addition to the subjects prescribed for Mathematical and Physical students reading up to the Intermediate stage, the course will comprise Algebra, Theory of Equations, Plane Trigonometry, Geometry, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Astronomy, Properties of Matter, and *one* of the following groups of subjects at the option of the student : (1) Heat and Light, (2) Magnetism, Electricity and Sound.

#### Pure Mathematics.

*Algebra.*—The Binomial theorem for any exponent. Exponential and Logarithmic series. Inequalities, Limits. Elementary theorems in convergence and divergence of series. Partial fractions. Indeterminate equations of the first degree. Elementary continued fractions. Elementary methods for the summation of series. The elementary properties of determinants. Tracing of typical graphs : $y = ax$, $y = ax^2$, $y = ax^m$, $y = a/x$,

$$y = a/x^2,\ y = a/x^m\ ;\ y = ax + b + c/x\ ,$$

$y = ax + b + c/x^2$. Change of co-ordinates. Rates of growth. Maxima, minima and turning values of a function. The graph of the quadratic function $y = ax^2 + bx + c$. Method of approximation when $x$ or $y$ or both are either small or large ; graph of $(ax^2 + bx + c)/(Ax^2 + Bx + C)$, where $a, b, c, A, B, C$ are integers.

*Theory of Equations.*—General properties of the integral algebraic equation of the $n$th degree and its roots.

and coefficients. Transformation of equations. Reciprocal equations. Cubic, biquadratic and binomial equations. Properties of the derived functions. Separation of roots. Approximate solutions of numerical equations.

*Trigonometry.*—Fuller treatment of the Intermediate Course Summation of elementary trigonometrical series. DeMoivre's theorem and its applications.

*Pure Geometry.*—The median and symmedian points of a triangle. Orthogonal projection Harmonic ranges and pencils. Harmonic properties of the quadrangle and quadrilateral. Reciprocation with respect to a circle. Inversion. Coaxal Circles.

Geometry of the line, plane, sphere, the right cylinder and the right cone.

The fundamental geometric properties of the conic sections.

*Analytical Geometry.*—The elementary parts of plane analytical geometry, namely, the cartesian equations of the straight line and the circle referred to rectangular axes, the parabola, ellipse and hyperbola referred to their principal axes, with simple applications. The general equation of the second degree. The polar equations of the straight line, circle and the conic.

## Applied Mathematics.

*Dynamics.*—Resolution and composition of displacements, velocities, and accelerations. Curves of speed and velocity diagrams. Motion of a particle in one plane under constant accelerations. Simple harmonic motion; composition of simple harmonic motions. Angular velocity and angular acceleration: moment of velocity.

Absolute units of force. Resolution and composition of forces. Angular momentum: moments of inertia in simple cases; the pendulum; determination of g. Work, energy, conservation of energy; energy diagrams. Impact; the ballistic pendulum Simple cases of the dynamics of strings. Dimensions of dynamical units.

Conditions of equilibrium of a body acted on by forces in one plane. Moments, couples. Centre of mass. The theory of simple machines. Laws of friction. Graphical methods with simple applications.

*Hydrostatics.*—As in Group ii-A.

*Astronomy.*—The apparent motion of the heavens. Circumpolar stars. The principal constellations and the most conspicuous stars

Points and lines fixed relative to the observer,—horizon, zenith, nadir, poles, meridian, etc.

Points and lines fixed on the great sphere,—equinoctial, right ascension, declination, etc.

The motion of the sun and the constellations through which it is carried in the course of the year. The ecliptic and its obliquity, the first point of Aries, the first point of Libra, the solstices; the celestial latitude and longitude of points on the great sphere.

Magnitude of the earth. Proofs of the earth's rotation. Determination of the latitude and longitude of a station.

The sidereal day and its sub-divisions; sidereal time at an instant, the sidereal clock.

The apparent day. The apparent time at an instant, the sun dial.

The mean sun, the mean solar day and its sub-divisions. Mean solar time at an instant; the common clock; civil and astronomical reckoning. Local time, universal time; standard time (India). The equation of time.

The hour angle of the sun or star. Conversion from apparent to mean time and *vice versa.* Conversion from sidereal to mean time, etc. Given the mean time at any instant to find the sidereal time, etc.

Graphic representation of the points and circles on the great sphere by stereographic projection, with simple applications to find the time of rising and setting of a fixed star, time and altitude of crossing the prime vertical, duration of twilight, etc.

Instruments of an observatory. The transit instrument, the mural circle, and the equatorial, the clock and chronometer.

Determination by observation of clock error and rate, of right ascension and declination of a heavenly body, and the first point of Aries.

The solar system, and the motion of the planets; determination of their positions at any instant of time by the help of the Nautical Almanac.

The motion of the moon and her phases—approximate orbit, plane of the orbit, the nodes and their variation, the moon's sidereal period and her synodic period or lunar month: her diameter and distance.

Diameter and distance of the sun; magnitudes of the sun, moon and planets. Causes of the eclipses of the sun and moon. Ecliptic limits.

*Properties of Matter.*—As in Group ii-A.

*Heat and Light.*—As in Group ii-A.

or

*Magnetism, Electricity and Sound.*—As in Group ii-A.

## ii-A. Physical Science

*Physics.*—The course includes a more extended study of the matter included in the Intermediate course and in addition the following:—

*Dynamics.*—As in Group i.

*Properties of Matter.*—Elasticity: Hooke's Law. Compressibility of gases (at high and low pressure) and liquids. Compressibility and rigidity of solids; the elastic limits. Strains due to simple longitudinal pull; Young's modulus and its expression in terms of k and n. Bending in one plane of bars of simple cross sectional area; flexural rigidity: application to girders. Simple twisting of wires of circular cross sectional area by couple in plane at right angles to length; torsional rigidity; applications to torsion balance, and shafts.

Diffusion of liquids and gases ; analogy with conduction of heat. Osmosis, viscosity. Pressure of a gas and its explanation on the kinetic theory ; Avogadro's hypothesis : van der Waals' *equation*.

*Hydrostatics*.—Thrust of fluid on plane and curved surfaces. Centre of pressure in simple cases. Floating bodies and conditions of stability. Properties of gases ; determination of heights by barometer. Pumps, pressure gauges, and hydrostatic machines. Capillary phenomena and their explanation by surface tension ; general theory of surface tension.

*Heat*.—The methods of calorimetry and thermometry. Vapour pressures, critical temperature and pressure. Conduction and diffusion of heat and the determination of constants. Radiation and absorption ; laws of cooling. Theory of exchanges ; methods of measuring radiation. Laws of thermodynamics ; simple applications.

*Light*.—Velocity of light. Illumination ; photometry. Achromatism in lens systems ; direct vision spectroscope.

The wave theory ; simple interference phenomena. Huygens' principle. Explanation of straight line propagation, reflexion, and refraction of light. Action of mirrors, lenses, etc., reviewed from this standpoint. Simple diffraction phenomena. Gratings and wave length determination. Spectrum analysis ; Doppler's principle. Double refraction and polarization of light ; rotatory polarization ; simple applications.

*Magnetism*.—Forces on a magnet in a magnetic field. Determination of axes and moment of magnet. Magnetic potential, level surfaces. Interaction of two short magnets ; determination of field strength. Magnetic shell ; its potential energy in magnetic field. Total normal induction, Gauss' theorem ; number of lines of force. Magnetic induction in iron, etc. Theory of magnetism.

The *magnetic field of the earth* ; the elements and their variations ; the compass and its corrections.

*Electricity*.—Electric capacity ; specific inductive capacity. Distribution of electricity on surface of conductors ; images. Value of electric force in simple cases

of distribution. The mechanical force on charged conductors; energy of electrified systems. The dielectric medium; dielectric displacement currents.

Wheatsone's bridge; specific resistance; resistance thermometers. Conductivity of electrolytes; ionization; migration phenomena; accumulators. Standard cells; the potentiometer system of measurement. Thermo-electricity; application of thermo-dynamics; thermo-electric diagrams. Electro-magnetic induction; co-efficients of induction; induction coils. Energy of circuit carrying current when placed in a magnetic field; mechanical force on conductors carrying current; moving coil instruments. Lenz's law; illustration from dynamos and motors, etc. Determination of current resistance, E. M. F. in absolute measure. The discharge of a condenser; electric waves.

The elementary theory of the continuous current dynamo and motor and of the alternate current dynamo. General principles of the application of electricity to lighting, power transmission, telegraphy, etc.

*Sound.*—The transmission of energy through material media by wave motion; speed of propagation of waves of permanent type. Nature of musical sound; pitch, scales. Reflexion and refraction of sound; influence of wave length. The vibration of strings, bars, plates and gas columns; resonance. Interference and diffraction phenomena. Analysis of sound. Measurement of wave length, velocity and pitch.

A practical examination will be held to test the candidate's acquaintance with the phenomena and his ability to show them, as well as his ability to make physical measurements.

*Chemistry.*—The course is the same as that prescribed in General Theoretical and Physical chemistry in ii-B excluding the chemistry of the carbon compounds, but the examination will be of a less advanced character than that for candidates taking ii-B.

A practical examination will be held to test the candidate's ability to make experiments illustrating the

subjects included in the course, identifying the more common metals and their compounds (containing not more than one acid and one base), and making simple volumetric analyses with standard solutions of acids, alkalies, potassium permanganate, and of iodine and sodium thiosulphate. Standard solutions will be provided.

## ii-B. Physical Science

*Chemistry—General Theoretical Chemistry and Physical Chemistry.*—The methods of determining equivalents, atomic and molecular weights; the atomic theory; valency, structural formulæ, compound radicals; osmotic pressure; the kinetic theory of gases; the properties of solutions; electrolysis and theory of electrolytic dissociation; the relations of the physical properties of substances to their chemical nature, with special reference to the rotation of the plane of polarization, to refraction and dispersion, crystalline form, atomic and molecular volume, emission and absorption spectra.

The law of mass-action; the velocity of chemical change; and the relations of chemical energy to heat, and to electrical energy.

The elements (excluding the rare metals) and their compounds studied in detail.

*Chemistry of Carbon Compounds :—*

Proximate and ultimate analysis of carbon compounds. Isomerism. Constitutional formulæ.

Homology. Open and closed chain compounds. Saturated and unsaturated compounds.

*Open Chain Compounds :—*

Hydrocarbons of the paraffin, olefin and acetylene series—Methane, ethane and propane. Petroleum and paraffin.

Ethylene and propylene. Acetylene and allylene.

Methyl and ethyl alcohols. Primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols. Allyl alcohol.

Alkyl chlorides, bromides and iodides. Allyl iodide. Ethene and ethylidene chlorides.

Chloroform, iodoform and carbon tetrachloride.

Methyl and ethyl ethers.

Mercaptan and ethyl sulphide.

Methylamine and ethylamine. Primary, secondary and tertiary amines. Quaternary ammonium compounds.

Phosphines, arsines and cacodyl compounds.

Zinc ethyl and magnesium alkyl-halogen compounds.

Cyanogen and the cyanides. Nitriles and carbylamines.

Formaldehyde. Acetaldehyde and its derivatives. Acrylic aldehyde.

Acetone and its derivatives. Aldoximes and ketoximes.

Formic acid. Acetic acid and its derivatives. Propionic, butyric, palmitic and stearic acids. Soaps.

Acrylic and oleic acids.

Ethene and ethylidene glycols. Glyoxal.

Glycollic and lactic acids.

Carbamic acid. Urea. Thiourea.

Oxalic acid. Malonic and succinic acids.

Glycerol. Fats and fatty oils.

Malic, tartaric and citric acids. Isomerism of the tartaric acids.

Mannitol and dulcitol.

Glucose, fructose and galactose. Cane sugar, milk sugar and maltose.

*Closed Chain Compounds :—*

Trimethylene and the polymethylenes.

Constitution of benzene. Isomerism of benzene compounds. Substitution in benzene compounds.

Benzene. Toluene and the xylenes. Styrolene. Phenylacetylene.

Chlorobenzenes and chlorotoluenes. Benzyl and benzal chlorides.

Nitrobenzene and its derivatives. Nitrotoluenes.

Aniline and its derivatives. Toluidines.

Diazocompounds and their transformations. Phenylhydrazine.

Azobenzene and hydrazobenzene.

Benzenesulphonic acid.

Phenol and its derivatives. Cresols. Catechol, resorcinol and quinol. Quinone.

Benzyl alcohol.

Benzaldehyde. Salicylaldehyde. Cinnamic aldehyde. Acetophenone.

Benzonitrile and benzyl cyanide.

Benzoic acid and its derivatives. Toluic and phenylacetic acids. Cinnamic acid.

Salicylic acid. Mandelic acid. Gallic and tannic acids.

Phthalic and terephthalic acids. Mellitic acid.

Naphthalene.

Anthracene and anthraquinone.

Pyridine and quinoline.

The practical examination in Chemistry will include—

1. Qualitative analysis, including analysis of mixtures of mineral substances, and identification by chemical and physical tests of commonly occurring carbon compounds.

2. Quantitative analysis, including (*a*) the estimation of alkalies, alkaline carbonates, and acids by neutralization, (*b*) determinations involving the use of the permanganate, dichromate, iodine and thiosulphate processes, (*c*) the estimation of chlorides and cyanides by titration with silver nitrate, and also with thiocyanate, (*d*) gravimetric determinations of aluminium, iron, calcium, magnesium, copper, silver, lead, arsenic, potassium, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, carbonic acid, silica.

Candidates will be required to be able to standardize the solutions for volumetric analysis.

*Physics.*—The course is the same as that prescribed in Physics in ii-A (excluding dynamics, hydrostatics, magnetism, statical electricity, sound, and geometrical optics), but the examination will be of a less advanced character than that for candidates taking ii-A.

A practical examination will be held to test the candidate's knowledge of the subjects in this syllabus and his ability to make simple physical measurements.

### iii. NATURAL SCIENCE

Candidates shall take any two of the following subjects, one of the two being a subsidiary subject :

A. Botany. B. Zoology. C. Geology.

In the parts covered by both syllabuses (of any one subject) the knowledge required for the examination in the subsidiary, shall be less detailed than that in the main subject.

The examination shall consist of—

1. In the main subject—

   Two papers of three hours each.
   Two practical examinations of three hours each.

2. In the subsidiary subject—

   Two papers of two hours each.
   One practical examination of three hours.

A. BOTANY. I.—as the main subject.

1. *External Morphology.*—The seed and modes of germination. The general external morphology of flowering and flowerless plants. Nature of tubers, bulbs, thorns, tendrils, and other special modifications of the vegetative and reproductive parts, as exemplified in the principal natural orders of flowering plants occurring in Southern India.

2. *Systematic.*—The distinguishing characteristics of the principal natural orders of flowering plants occurring in Southern India, including the three sub-orders of the Leguminoseæ, and of the following flowerless plants—Ferns, Mosses, Liverworts, Characeæ, Algæ, Fungi, Bacteria.

The meaning of species and genera, as exemplified by some genus of the above natural orders, and the more common mechanism connected with pollination by insects as exemplified in the orders referred to.

3. *Physiology*.—The stability of the plant body. Turgidity and growth. The materials of plant food and how obtained. Parasitism. Movements of water and gases in plants. Respiration and assimilation. Work of root, stem and leaf. Nature and mode of storage of the different products of metabolism. Effects of light, heat, gravity. Modes of vegetative reproduction. The seed and modes of dissemination, alternation of generations.

4. *Histology*.—The structure and modes of division of the cell and cell nucleus, and nature of the cell-contents, nucleus, plastids, and cell sap. The formation of fibres and vessels, latex tubes, gum and resin canals, and tissues for the storage of water or food, or for assimilation or absorption.

The general structure and mode of growth and reproduction of the Angiosperms and of Cycas, and of the flowerless plants enumerated above.

II.—as the subsidiary subject.

The general morphology of flowering plants, and in particular the inflorescence, flowers, and characters distinguishing the following natural orders (in addition to those named in the Intermediate syllabus) as given in the *Flora of British India* :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nymphæaceæ | Combretaceæ. | Urticaceæ. |
| Capparideæ. | Cucurbitaceæ. | Orchideæ. |
| Guttiferæ. | Sapotaceæ. | Scitamineæ. |
| Sterculiaceæ. | Apocynaceæ. | (and sub-orders) |
| Rutaceæ. | Asclepiadaceæ. | Aroidaceæ. |
| Meliaceæ. | Bignoniaceæ. | Liliaceæ. |
| Tiliaceæ. | Verbenaceæ. | Gramineæ. |
| Geraniaceæ. | Amarantaceæ. | Cycadeæ. |
| Sapindaceæ. | Piperaceæ. | |

B. Zoology. I.—as the main subject.

The Scope of Zoology. The leading features in the structure, the most important points concerning the

development, the affinities, and the general classification of the forms included in the following groups (except in rare cases, no knowledge of extinct forms will be required) :—

Protozoa. Porifera. Cœlenterata. Platyhelmia. Nemertini. Nematoda. Acanthocephala. Chætognatha. Rotifera. Brachiopoda. Annelida. Phoronidea. Polyzoa. Arthropoda. Mollusca. Echinodermata. Chordata.

A general acquaintance with the vertebrate fauna of South India.

The geographical distribution of the more interesting groups of the Chordata. Outlines of the theory of organic evolution. Evidences on which the theory is based.

Candidates will be required to examine, describe, identify, or otherwise deal with specimens and preparations illustrating points of zoological interest in connection with any of the preceding groups. They will, in addition, be expected to have a full practical knowledge of the structure, and will be required to make dissections and simple microscopic preparations of any of the following types :—

Amœba. Vorticella. Hydra. Earthworm. Leech, Prawn and Crab (external characters). Scorpion. Centipede (external characters). Cockroach. Fresh-water Mussel. Amphioxus (preparations and sections). Dogfish (skeleton). Frog. Pigeon. Hare.

Candidates may also be examined by *viva voce* questions.

II.—as the subsidiary subject.

The Scope of Zoology. The leading features in the structure, the most important points concerning the development, the affinities, and the general classification of the forms included in the following groups (except in rare cases, no knowledge of extinct forms will be required) :—

Protozoa. Porifera. Cœlenterata. Annelida. Arthropoda. Mollusca. Echinodermata. Chordata.

Particular attention will be devoted to external features and students will not be expected to be familiar with characters of groups of lower rank than orders.

Candidates will be expected to have a practical knowledge of the structure, and shall be required to make dissections and simple microscopic preparations of any of the following types :—

Amœba. Earthworm. Prawn (external characters) Scorpion. Cockroach. Fresh-water Mussel (external characters). Frog. Pigeon. Rabbit.

Candidates may also be required to answer *viva voce* questions.

C. GEOLOGY. I.—as the main subject.

*Mineralogy*.—Symmetry. Lines, planes, and axes of symmetry; Laws of Crystallography, the common crystal forms and combinations. Simple twins.

Cleavage, fracture, tenacity, hardness, elasticity, specific gravity, colour, lustre, transparency, optical properties of the chief rock-forming minerals, fusibility, taste, odour and feel.

Isomorphism, paramorphism, pseudomorphism and dimorphism.

The chief characteristics of the following :—varieties of silica, felspars, micas, amphiboles, pyroxenes, felspathoids, corundum, olivine, spinel group, calcite and arragonite groups, beryl, garnets, zircon, topaz, andalusite, cyanite, epidote, tourmaline, staurolite, zeolites, chlorites, serpentine, talc, kaolin, sphene, apatite, turquoise, borax, barytes group, gypsum, alum, amber, petroleum, asphalt, varieties of coal. Diamond, graphite, sulphur, halite, fluorite, pyrites, and the chief ores of iron, nickel, cobalt, manganese, chromium, zinc, lead, copper, tin, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, gold, mercury, silver, platinum, and aluminium. Mode of occurrence of the above and the leading micro-characters of the chief rock-forming minerals.

Preliminary blow-pipe tests for the more important minerals and ores.

*Petrology*.—The composition, origin, classification, and distribution of rocks. The macro and micro characters of the important types and their mode of occurrence.

Acid, intermediate, basic and ultrabasic rocks. Pyroclastic rocks, argillaceous, arenaceous, calcareous, carbonaceous, ferruginous and phosphatic rocks ; quartzites, slates, marble, gneiss, schists, granulites.

*Physical Geology.*—Physiography treated fully and with special reference to Indian conditions.

Volcanoes, earthquakes, secular upheaval and depression, metamorphism. Stratified and unstratified rocks. Bosses, lacolites, sills, dykes, flows, volcanic necks, stratification, bedding and lamination, ripple marks, suncracks, footprints, contemporaneous erosion, current bedding, concretions and secretions, strike, dip, joints, folds, faults, cleavage, foliation, outcrop, dipslope, and escarpments. Outlier, inlier, unconformity, overlap, structure of mineral veins.

Earth-sculpture. The action of rain and air on the constituents of rocks. Erosive power of grit-laden streams and the deposition of suspended matter, sandy and rocky river beds, alluvium and delta. Vertical and lateral erosion and the formation of gorges and shallow valleys. Filling up of lakes. Waterfalls. Underground streams. The effect of vegetation and importance of forest and grassland. Action of the sun's heat, rounded and steep sided hills. The nebular theory. Age of the earth, theories of the condition of its interior.

*General Stratigraphy.*—Fossils. Decay of soft and preservation of hard parts. Shells and skeletons. Casts and the replacement of parts by mineral substances ; the main groups of animal and vegetable life and their distribution in time. The chief petrological and palæontological characters of the main geological divisions and their Indian representatives, and the probable physical conditions under which they were formed.

*Palæontology.*—The characters and distribution of the more important fossils, especially Indian. Causes for the imperfection of the geological record, its evidence in support of evolution.

The practical examination may include the interpretation and drawing of physical and geological maps and of representations of scenery, and the drawing of sections

across them. Identification and description of hand specimens of minerals, rocks, fossils and models, and of micro-sections of rocks. Acquaintance with field work will also be necessary. *Viva voce* questions may be included, and simple problems on structural geology.

II.—as the subsidiary subject.

1. The chief rock-forming minerals, quartz, felspar, mica, hornblende, augite, olivine, magnetite, hæmatite, pyrites, chlorite, calcite, serpentine and clay.

The chief types of igneous, aqueous and metamorphic rocks. Granite, syenite, diorite, gabbro, dolerite and basalt. Conglomerate, sandstone, shale, limestone, gypsum, coal. Slate, marble, gneiss and schist.

2. Denudation, subaerial and submarine. Rain. Rivers. Sea. Lakes. Springs. Sedimentation. Stratification, cementation and consolidation. Volcanoes and formation of volcanic rocks.

3. Elementary knowledge of rock structure, stratification, dip, strike, outcrop, folds, faults, cleavage, joints.

The surface features as influenced by the nature and disposition of the rock. Water-supply. Permeable and non-permeable rocks.

4. Rocks as embodying the history of the earth; fossils, their mode of formation and value in Geology and also in the Biological Sciences; the order of superposition. The Geological Record, its general conclusions relating to former changes in the physical features of the earth and also in the character of the organic forms; the order of succession of Animal and Plant life on the surface of the globe. The theory of Evolution.

The Practical Examination may include the interpretation of maps and tectonic models and sections across them of representations of scenery, and also the identification and description of the minerals, rocks and fossils.

Candidates will be expected to show some acquaintance with field work.

iv. *Logic, Psychology and Ethics*

(1) Logic and the Theory of Knowledge, (2) Psychology, (3) Ethics, (4) A philosophical work to be prescribed annually in whole or in part.

Textbooks will be recommended from time to time as indicating the scope and standard of the examination, but the questions will not be confined to the books recommended.

### v. *History and Economics*

(1) General Indian History, (2) Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland, (3) Outlines of European History, A. D. 476 to A. D. 1878, (4) Elements of Economics, (5) Two Special subjects or books to be prescribed by the Board of Studies from year to year.

### vi. *Two Languages*

In each Classical or Foreign language there shall be three papers each of three hours' duration, the first on the Grammar, idiom and history of the language, the second on the prescribed textbooks including questions on the subject-matter of the textbooks and on the history of the literature of the language, and the third consisting of passages not taken from the textbooks for translation into English, and of a passage for translation from English into the selected language. All questions in the second paper on the history of the literature of the selected language shall, in the case of either French or German, be answered in that language.

In each Indian Vernacular language there shall be three papers each of three hours' duration, the firston the textbooks, and on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language, the second on the history of the language and its literature, and the third consisting of original composition.

A candidate shall give notice through his college at least a year before the date of the examination of the languages in which he proposes to appear.

198. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

## English Language and Literature

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1<br>2—4.30 | Composition ..<br>Nineteenth Century Prose.. | 90<br>60 |
| Second day | 10—1<br>2—4.30 | Shakespeare .. ..<br>Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteeth Century Prose. | 70<br>60 |
| Third day | 10—12.30<br>2—4.30 | History of the Language—Rhetoric ..<br>Modern Poetry .. | 60<br>60 |
| | | Total .. | 400 |

## Optional Groups

### I. MATHEMATICS

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10— 1<br>2— 5 | Dynamics .. ..<br>Hydrostatics and Properties of Matter .. | 50<br>50 |
| Second day .. | 10— 1<br>2— 5 | Heat and Light ..<br>or<br>Magnetism, Electricity and Sound .. | 60 |
| Third day .. | 10— 1<br>2— 4 | Algebra and Theory of Equations ..<br>Trigonometry .. .. | 60<br>40 |
| Fourth day .. | 10— 1<br>2— 4 | Pure Geometry ..<br>Astronomy .. | 60<br>40 |
| Fifth day .. | 10—12 | Analytical Geometry .. | 40 |
| | | Total .. | 400 |

## II-A. PHYSICAL SCIENCE

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Dynamics ..<br>Hydrostatics and Properties of Matter .. | 50<br>50 |
| Second day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Heat and Light ..<br>Magnetism, Electricity and Sound .. | 60<br>60 |
| Third day .. | 10—1 | Chemistry .. | 40 |
| Fourth day .. | 10—1 | Practical Examination in Physics .. | 100 |
| Fifth day .. | 10—1 | Practical Examination in Chemistry .. | 40 |
| | | Total .. | 400 |

## II-B. PHYSICAL SCIENCE

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | General Chemistry ..<br>Inorganic Chemistry .. | 50<br>50 |
| Second day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Chemistry of Carbon Compounds ..<br>Physics .. | 60<br>40 |
| Third day .. | 10—1 | Practical Examination in Physics .. | 40 |
| Fourth day .. | 10—4 | Practical Examination in Chemistry .. | 160 |
| | | Total .. | 400 |

### III. NATURAL SCIENCE

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1<br>2—4 | Written Examination in Main Subject ..<br>Do. Subsidiary Subject. | 75<br>50 |
| Second day .. | 10—1<br>2—4 | Written Examination in Main Subject ..<br>Do. Subsidiary Subject. | 75<br>50 |
| Third day .. | 10—1 | Practical Examination in Main Subject .. | 50 |
| Fourth day .. | 10—1 | Practical Examination in Main Subject .. | 50 |
| Fifth day .. | 10—1 | Practical Examination in Subsidiary Subject .. | 50 |
| | | Total .. | 400 |

### IV. LOGIC, PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Logic and Theory of Knowledge.<br>Special Subject .. | 80<br>80 |
| Second day .. | 10—12<br>2— 4 | Psychology ..<br>Do. .. | 60<br>60 |
| Third day .. | 10—12<br>2— 4 | Ethics ..<br>Do. .. | 60<br>60 |
| | | Total .. | 400 |

V. HISTORY AND ECONOMICS

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | General Indian History ..<br>Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland .. | 80<br>80 |
| Second day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Outlines of European History ..<br>Elements of Economics .. | 80<br>80 |
| Third day .. | 10—1 | Special Subjects .. .. | 80 |
| | | Total .. | 400 |

VI. TWO LANGUAGES

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Classical Language, First Paper<br>Do. do. Second Paper | 60<br>60 |
| Second day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Classical Language, Third Paper<br>Second Classical or other Language, First Paper .. | 80<br>60 |
| Third day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Second Classical or other Language, Second Paper<br>Do. do. Third Paper | 60<br>80 |
| | | Total .. | 400 |

199. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination in English unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total number of marks. No candidate shall be declared to have passed in an optional group unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total marks, and not less than 30 per cent in each division of the examination. The divisions shall be as follows :—

Group i. (*a*) Pure Mathematics, (*b*) Applied Mathematics.

,, ii. (*a*) The written examination in the main subject, (*b*) The practical examination

in the main subject, (*c*) The subsidiary subject.

Group iii. (*a*) The written examination in the main subject, (*b*) The practical examination in the main subject, (*c*) The subsidiary subject.

" iv. (*a*) Logic and Ethics, (*b*) Psychology and special subjects.

" v. (*a*) Indian, European, and Constitutional History, (*b*) Economics and special subjects.

" vi. (*a*) Classical language, (*b*) Classical, or other language.

There shall be separate lists for the English language part and for each of the optional groups. Candidates obtaining not less than 60 per cent of the total marks in English or in an optional group shall be ranked in the first class in order of proficiency. Successful candidates obtaining less than 60 per cent and not less than 40 per cent shall be ranked in the second class in alphabetical order.

## (IV) COURSES OF STUDY AND EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS)

### *A. Courses of Study*

200. For the B.A. (Honours) degree the course shall extend over a period of not less than three years and shall comprise instruction in :

I. English.

II. One of the following branches of knowledge :—

i. Mathematics.
ii. Physical Science—either ii-A or ii-B.
iii. Natural Science.
iv. Mental and Moral Science.
v. History and Economics.
vi. Two languages, one being a classical language already studied in the Intermediate course.

vii. English Language and Literature.
viii. Sanskrit Language and Literature.
ix. Arabic Language and Literature.

*B. Examinations*

201. The examination for the B.A. (Honours) degree shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the first Monday in April, but the Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter day shall be *dies non*. Candidates may also be examined at other centres appointed by the Syndicate. A list of places at which the examination will be held shall be published annually in the preceding April.

202. (*a*) No candidate shall be eligible for the B.A. (Honours) degree until he has passed an examination in one of the branches of knowledge contained in the courses of study.

(*b*) No candidate, other than those hereafter exempted, shall be admitted to the final examination in Honours unless he has passed a preliminary examination in English.

This preliminary examination in English shall be that for the B.A. degree in (1) 19th century prose, and (2) Composition. No candidate shall be declared to have passed unless he obtains 40 per cent of the total in those papers.

(*c*) No candidate shall be admitted to the preliminary examination in English unless he has passed the Intermediate examination in Arts in this University or an examination in some other University recognized by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto. Each candidate must forward with his application his Intermediate or other accepted certificate.

(*d*) A candidate applying for the preliminary examination in English shall forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 20th March preceding the examination, a certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of an affiliated college to the effect that he has attended an affiliated college for a period of at least one year after passing the Intermediate examination in

Arts or other accepted examination, that he has completed a course of instruction in English, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(e) A candidate applying for the final examination in Honours shall forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 20th March preceding the examination, a certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of an affiliated college to the effect that he has attended an affiliated college for a period of at least three years after passing the Intermediate examination in Arts or other accepted examination, that he has completed the course of instruction in the subjects in which he proposes to appear, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

203. A candidate who has passed the B.A. degree examination shall be permitted, on the recommendation of the college to which he belongs, to appear for the B.A. (Honours) degree examination after a two years' course, provided he has passed the B.A. degree examination in the subjects for which he desires to appear. He shall be exempted from passing the preliminary examination in English.

204. A candidate shall appear for the final examination in Honours not later than the end of the fourth year after he has passed the Intermediate examination.

205. No candidate shall be permitted to undergo the complete final examination in Honours more than once.

206. In the event of a candidate for the B.A. (Honours) degree failing to satisfy the examiners he may be recommended by them for the B.A. degree, provided that he obtains not less than $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the total marks and not less than 25 per cent in each division of the examination.

207. A candidate not already eligible for the B.A. degree, who, having failed completely in the B.A. (Honours) degree examination, desires to appear for the B.A. degree examination, shall be regarded as a candidate who has failed once in the B.A. degree examination in both parts.

208. Applications for admission to the preliminary examination in English in the form prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than the 20th January preceding the examination, and applications for admission to the final examination in Honours in the form prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding the examination.

No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered for the preliminary examination in English until he has paid a fee of ten rupees, and for the final examination in Honours until he has paid a fee of fifty rupees.

209. i. *Mathematics*

A candidate shall be required to have a sound knowledge of—

(*a*) Pure Mathematics :

1. Pure Geometry including Projective Geometry.
2. Algebra and Theory of Equations.
3. Trigonometry, plane and spherical.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus including Fourier's series.
5. Elementary Differential Equations.
6. Co-ordinate Geometry of two dimensions.
7. Solid Geometry—the line, plane, sphere and surfaces of the second degree.

(*b*) Applied Mathematics :

1. Statics excluding the theory of potentials.
2. Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Dynamics of a Rigid Body—motion in two dimensions.
4. Hydrostatics.
5. Astronomy.

(*c*) Any two of the following subjects at the option of the student :—

1. Bessel's Functions and Spherical Harmonics.
2. Theory of Functions of Complex variables.

3. Elementary Elliptic Functions.
4. Differential Equations.
5. Theory of Curves and Surfaces.
6. Hydrodynamics — irrotational motion and liquid wave motion in two dimensions.
7. Thermodynamics.
8. Theory of Light.
9. Advanced Dynamics.
10. Attraction and the Theory of Potentials.
11. Theory of Heat Conduction.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination of the particular subjects he proposes to take.

Three papers shall be set in Pure Mathematics, three in Applied, and one in each of the optional subjects selected. Each paper shall be of three hours' duration and shall contain questions on the principles developed in the ordinary treatment of the subject as well as exercises of moderate difficulty arising therefrom.

### ii-A. *Physical Science*

*Physics.*—A candidate shall be required to have a sound knowledge of the experimental side of the following subjects, and also such knowledge of the theoretical side of each as may be obtained by the applications of the calculus, and simple differential equations :—

Properties of Matter.
Heat.
Geometrical and Physical Optics.
Sound.
Magnetism and Electricity.

A candidate shall also be required to have a special knowledge, experimental and theoretical, of one of the following subjects, the choice of subject being left to the option of the candidate :—

Thermodynamics.
Theory of Heat Conduction.
Kinetic Theory of Gases and its applications.

Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.
Radioactivity.
Theory of Sound and Wave Theory of Light.
Radiation: Electromagnetic and other theories.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination, of the particular subject he proposes to take.

The knowledge of the candidate shall be tested by a practical examination, in which he will be expected to make physical measurements and observations of the more advanced kind.

Each candidate shall submit his laboratory note books containing the record of all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the professor or professors under whom the candidate has worked to certify it to be a *bona fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted to the Registrar on or before the 15th March immediately preceding the date of the examination.

*Chemistry.*—The course shall be the same as that prescribed for students taking the course in ii-A for the B.A. degree.

### ii-B. *Physical Science*

*Chemistry.*—A candidate shall be required to show that he has made a more comprehensive study, than for the B.A. degree, of the four main divisions of the subject:—

1. General Theoretical Chemistry, including its historical development.
2. Chemistry of the non-metals and metals.
3. Chemistry of Carbon compounds.
4. Physical Chemistry, and in addition Mineralogy and Elementary Crystallography.

The candidate shall be required to be practically familiar with the ordinary methods of experiment, and of the methods of analysis in common use, including the manipulation of gases. The examination shall also include

the estimation of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur and the halogens in organic compounds; and the determination of molecular weights by the freezing and boiling point methods, and by vapour density.

In Mineralogy the knowledge required shall be confined to elementary crystallography, the general properties of minerals, and the special characters of those species only which are of common occurrence or of well known mineralogical importance. The candidate's practical knowledge shall be tested by his ability to identify the above-mentioned mineral species.

The candidate shall submit his laboratory note books containing the record of all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the professor or professors under whom the candidate has worked to certify it to be a *bona fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted to the Registrar on or before the 15th March immediately preceding the date of the examination.

*Physics.*—The course shall be the same as that prescribed for students taking the course in ii-B for the B.A. degree.

### iii. *Natural Science*

A candidate shall take as a main subject one of the following:—

A. Botany, B. Zoology, C. Geology, D. Physiology; and also one other of these as a subsidiary subject. The syllabus of examination for the latter shall be the same as that for the subsidiary subject in the B.A. degree, but the standard shall be higher.

The examination shall consist of—

1. In the main subject—
   Four papers of three hours each.
   Three practical examinations of three hours each.
2. In the subsidiary subject—
   Two papers of three hours each.
   A practical examination of three hours.

A. Botany.—The general Morphology and Physiology of plants, and the peculiarities of form or structure depending on habit or habitat.

2. The systematic position and relationships of the chief flowering plants and ferns of India and in general of flowerless plants more especially those of economic importance.

3. General Palæobotany especially with reference to the relationships of modern plants.

4. Methods of pollination and seed dispersal, and their connexion with members of the animal kingdom. Phenomena of heredity, and of selection, natural and artificial.

The practical examination may include—

1. The identification of Indian plants with the help of a FLORA or of any other books that may be available.

2. The preparation and correct interpretation of microscope sections of plants.

3. The examination of any diseased or abnormal plant.

4. Practical Physiology and *viva voce* examination.

B. Zoology.—The course shall be more complete than that for the B.A. degree. Candidates will, in addition to the scheme already outlined, be expected to have a knowledge of minor groups like the Mesozoa, the more important groups of extinct animals, the early development of the chick and the outlines of Vertebrate embryology and to go into the classification more fully. The practical work will not be confined to the types enumerated. The candidates may be required to dissect any of the more common types of animals included in the classes they study, to identify specimens with the aid of manuals, to report upon zoological collections, to make microscopical preparations, to cut sections with the microtome, and to show their practical acquaintance with the methods employed in studying the embryology of the chick.

C. Geology—*Mineralogy.*—The syllabus of the B.A. degree course treated more fully and the following:—the thirty-two types of crystal symmetry, systems of

crystal notation, zonal characters, crystal projection and drawing. Twin crystals, grouping and irregularities of crystals, parting-planes, percussion-figures, etching figures, etc. Use of the goniometer; general behaviour of mineral sections in polarized light; determination of minerals by chemical, physical and optical tests. The common metallic ores and their occurrence with special reference to India.

*Petrology*.—The syllabus of the B.A. degree course treated more fully and the following:—the chief Indian rocks and their distribution and economic value if any; mechanical analysis of rocks. Description and determination of rocks and rock-structures.

*Physical Geology*.—The B.A. degree course treated more fully and also the following:—rock-weathering and formation of soils, the composition and structure of rock masses as influencing scenery; circulation of underground water and its effects.

*Stratigraphy and Palæontology*.—General distribution of existing faunas and floras and their relation to those of former geological periods; morphological characters of the more important genera and the larger groups of fossils; conditions of their distribution in present and past times; characteristic fossils of the successive geological systems; principles of correlation. Homotaxis.

*Indian Geology*.—Geology of India brought up to date.

*Practical Examination*.—Drawing and interpretation of geological maps and sections; identification and description of minerals, rocks, fossils and models. Use of the petrological miscrope, goniometer, heavy liquids, etc. Problems on structural and field-geology. Principles and methods of geological surveying.

Candidates will be expected to have had practice in field work.

D. Physiology.—Definition and Scope of Physiology. Problem of Physiology. Living and dead matter. The cell. Protoplasm and its properties. Histology of the

principal tissues and organs of the body. Chemical composition of the body. Muscle. Irritability. Contractility. *Muscle-nerve preparation. Muscular contraction.* Changes during contraction. Nature of muscular and nervous action. Electrotonus. Circulatory system and circulation. Regulation of the vascular mechanism. Vasomotor action. Inflammation. Composition of blood. Coagulation of the blood. *Lymphatic system.* Nature and movements of lymph. Secreting glands. Foodstuffs. Nature, properties and secretion of saliva, gastric juice, bile, pancreatic juice, and succus entericus. Mechanism of digestion. Changes which food undergoes in the alimentary canal. *Absorption. Liver* and its work. The ductless glands and what is known about their functions. Respiration. Respiratory mechanism. Nervous mechanism of respiration. Changes of the air during *respiration.* Changes *in the blood.* Respiration of the tissues. Asphyxia. Effect of respiration on the circulation. Special respiratory movements. Cutaneous respiration. Composition, character and secretion of urine. Urinary apparatus. Micturition. Nature and *composition of sweat. Mechanism of the* secretion of sweat. General metabolism. Statistics of nutrition. Diet. Energy of the body. Temperature of the body. Production and regulation of animal heat. Nerves and nerve-functions. Trophic nerves. Columns and tracts of the *spinal cord; evidence for their existence.* Functions of the cord. Reflex action. Structure of the brain. Disposition and connexions of the grey and white matter of the brain. Functions of the brain. Removal of the cerebrum. Localization of cerebral functions. Cerebellum. *Machinery of co-ordinated movements.* Sensations. Structure of the eye. The eye as an optical instrument. Accommodation. Imperfections in the visual apparatus. Features of visual sensation. Colour sensation. Binocular vision. Visual judgments. Structure of the *ear. Auditory sensation. Taste* and smell. Cutaneous sensations. Muscular sense. Mechanism of locomotion, voice and speech. Impregnation. Outlines of the development of the embryo and its envelopes. Nutrition of the embryo. Birth. Lactation. Phases of life. Death.

*Practical Examination.*—Candidates must be prepared to answer *viva voce* questions, to examine, stain, mount and describe sections, and to identify microscopic preparations. They must show their practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumin and its allies, milk, glycogen, the digestive juices (and their action on food), blood and urine. They will be expected to be familiar with the use of the most important apparatus employed in studying the physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems and the organs of sense.

Taken as a subsidiary subject, Physiology shall include a knowledge of the essential facts of the structure and functions of the body as indicated below.

Food, digestion and absorption. Nature, composition and functions of the blood. Circulation. Vasomotor action. Lymph. Respiration and the respiratory mechanism. Secretion. Work of the liver. Sweat and its formation. Work of the kidneys. Temperature of the body and its maintenance. Various modes in which muscles give rise to movement. Functions of the principal parts of the central nervous system. Functions of nerves. Reflex action. General account of the sensory organs.

In the practical examination candidates will be expected to answer *viva voce* questions, and to identify microscopical preparations. They must show their practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumin, milk, and urine, and with the action of the digestive ferments on food. They may be required to take tracings of a simple muscular contraction, and of a contracting heart.

### iv. *Mental and Moral Science*

A candidate shall be examined in—

(1) Logic and Theory of knowledge, according to a syllabus.
(2) Psychology, according to a syllabus.
(3) Ethics, according to a syllabus.
(4) History of European Philosophy from Descartes to Hegel inclusive.
(5) A prescribed school of Indian Philosophy.

(6) A prescribed modern work dealing constructively with the general problems of philosophy.

(7) One of the following, according to the candidate's option:—

(*a*) Greek Philosophy.
(*b*) Specified works of some author or authors belonging to the period mentioned in (4).
(*c*) Political Philosophy.
(*d*) The Philosophy of Religion.
(*e*) Experimental Psychology.

The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers and an essay, with the addition, in the case of Experimental Psychology, of a practical examination.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination, of the particular subject he proposes to take.

v. *History and Economics*

A candidate shall offer himself for examination in—

(*A*) Any three of the following subjects:—

1. Indian History—a general survey of an advanced character.

2. European History A.D. 476—A.D. 1878—a general survey of an advanced character.

3. Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland—a general survey of an advanced character.

4. Economic History of Great Britain and Ireland—a general survey of an advanced character.

5. Economics—a general survey of an advanced character.

6. Politics—a general survey of an advanced character.

(*B*) Any three of the following subjects:—

1. Indian History—a special subject.
2. History—a special subject.
3. History—a special subject.
4. History—a special subject.

5. Politics—a special subject.
6. Economics—a special subject.
7. Economic History—a special subject.
8. Elements of Historic Method in relation to—
   (*a*) A special period of Indian History

   *or*

   (*b*) A special period of British History to be studied from advanced works and authorities.

(*C*) He shall further be required to write an essay.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination, of the particular papers he proposes to take.

vi. *Two Languages other than English*

In each language the course shall consist of—

1. The history of the language and the principles of comparative philology.
2. The history of the literature of the language.
3. Certain prescribed textbooks in prose and poetry.
4. The grammar, structure, and idiom of the language.
5. Translation and composition.

The texts prescribed shall be selected from time to time from the following lists:—

*Sanskrit:* Rigvēda with Sāyana's Commentary, Upanishads with Commentaries, the Brāhmaṇas, Yāska's Nirukta, Gṛihya Sūtras with Commentaries, Pānini, Siddhāntakaumudī, Vaiyākaraṇabhāshaṇasāra, Bhāshāparicchēda, Paribhāshēnduśēkhara, Kāvyaprakāśa, Sāṅkhyatattvakaumudī, Tarkasaṅgraha with Dīpikā, Muktāvali, Vedāntasāra, Sarvadarśanasāṅgraha, Āpōdēvīyam Jaiminīya Nyāyamālā, Smṛitis, Śukranīti, Mitāksharā, Lalitavistāra, Śrīharshacharitra, Kādambarī, Bhagavadgītā, Śiśupālavadha, Naishadha, Mṛicchakaṭikā, Kālidāsa's, and Bhavabhūti's works, Murāri, Prasannarāghava, Vāsavadattā, Mudrā-Rākshasa, Buddhacharita, etc.

*Greek* : Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Theocritus, Plato, Aristotle Lysias, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Aeschines, Thucydides, Polybius.

*Latin* : Terence, Plautus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Virgil, Horace, Persius, Lucan, Juvenal, Martial, Cicero, Seneca, Livy, Tacitus, Pliny, Quinctilian.

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|---|---|
| *Hebrew* ... | Textbooks will be prescribed when wanted. |
| *Arabic* ... | |
| *French* ... | |
| *German* ... | |
| *Marathi* ... | |
| *Uriya* ... | |
| *Burmese* ... | |
| *Sinhalese* ... | |

*Persian and Urdu*—

*Persian* : Mulla Jalál-ud-din Rúmi (Masnavi), Akhláq-i-Jaláli, Khwajah Nasir-ud-din Túsi (Akhláq-i-Násiri), Asadulláh Khán Ghálib (Sih Nasr-i-Mirzá Ghálib), Ráqim-i-Mashhadi (Rasá'il-i-Tughrá), Mirza Abdul Qádir Bédil (Rubaiyát-i-Bédil), Nizámi (Sikandar Námah, Makhzan-i-Asrár), Jámi (Tuhfat-ul-Ahrár), Háfiz (Díván-i-Háfiz), Mahmúd Shabistán (Gulshan-i-Ráz), Kháqáni (Qirán-us-sa'dain), Firdausi (Sháh Námah), Faizi (Nal-daman), Mahdi Ali Khán (Jáhan Kusha-i-Nádiri), Ali (Waqái-i-Ni'matkhan-i-Ali).

*Urdu* : Fakhr-ud-dín Husain (Surúsh-i-Sukhun) Mirza Rajab Ali Beg Surúr (Gulzár-i-Surúr, Surúr-i-Sultáni), Goya (Bustán-i-Hikmat), Ja'far Ali Shívan (Tilism-i-Hairat), Afsos (Aráyish-i-Mah-fil), Násikh (Dívan-i-Nasikh), Atish (Dívan-i-Atish), Múmin Khan (Kúlliyát-i-Múmin), Ghálib (Díván-i-Ghálib), Sauda (Kulliyat-i-Sauda), Saiyid Ibrahim Zauq (Díván-i-Zauq), Asír (Díván-i-Asír).

*Tamil* : Cintāmaṇi, Śilappadikāram, Maṇimēkalai, Paṭṭuppāṭṭu, Padittuppattu, Kalittokai, Puṛanānūru, Purapporul-Veṇbāmālai, Kallāḍam, Rāmāyaṇam, Kuraḷ, Prabhuliṅgalīlai, Prabōdhachandrōdayam, Kandapurāṇam, Bhāgavatam, Tiruviḷaiyāḍalpurāṇam, Kāśikāṇḍam,

Tēvāram, Tiruvāśakam, Tiruvaimozi (Nalayera Prabandam), Pillaiperumāl Aiyangār's Ashṭa-Prabandham, Bhagavadgītā, Manu-Dharma-Śāstram, Pulavar-Purāṇām, Dravida-Prakāśikai, Nannūl with Kandikai and Viritti Urai, Tolkāppiam with Nachinārkiniar's commentary, Ilakkanavilakkam, Ilakkanakkottu, Tolkāppia-Sūtra-Viritti, Ilakkanavilakka-Churāvali, Kārikai, Daṇḍiyalankāram, Alankārasāram, etc.

*Telugu :* Vasucharitramu, Harivamśamu by Natsana Sōmana and Errāpragaḍa, Vishnuchittīyamu, Hariśchandra-Nalōpākhyānamu, Narasimhapurāṇamu by Errāpragaḍa, Mārkaṇḍēyapurāṇamu by Māranna, Rāghavapāṇḍavīyamu, Kalāpūrṇōdayamu, Pāṇḍurangamāhātmyamu, Vishṇupurāṇamu by Sūrayya, Bhōjarājīyamu by Anantakavi, Sriṅgāra-Naishadhamu and Kāśikhaṇḍamu by Śrīnātha, Kavijanarañjanamu, Bhāratamu, Bhāgavatamu, Daśāvatāracharitramu, Rasikajanamanōrañjanamu, Māndhātṛicharitramu, Prabhuliṅgalīla, Rāmābhyudayamu, Kṛishnarāyavijayamu by Kumāra-Dhūrjati, Rājavāhana-Vijayamu by Kakamanimurti, Sumanōmanōbhirañjanamu by Ogirala Jagannātharao, Yayāticharitra by Telaganna, Chandrikā-Parıṇayamu by Surabhi Mādhavarāyalu, Appakavīyamu, Narasabhūpālīyamu, Chandrālōkamu and Kaviśaṁśaya-Vichchēdamu by Adidamu Sūranna, Sarva-Lakshaṇa-Sāra-Saṅgrahamu by Kūchimanchi Timmana, Kāvyālaṇkāra-Chūḍāmaṇi by Vinnakota Peddana, etc.

*Kanarese:* (1) Kādambari by Nāgavarma, (2) Rājaśekharavilāsa, (3) Vrishabhēndravijaya, (4) Śabaraśaṇkaravilāsa, (5) Kavikuñjara-Līlāvatı, (6) Pampa-Bhārata, (7) Pampa-Rāmāyaṇa, (8) Jagannāthavijaya, (9) Girijākalyāṇa, (10) Mallināthapurāṇa, (11) Mitravindāgōvinda, (12) Anubhavarasāyana, (13) Kāvyāvalōkana by Nāgavarma, (14) Kavirājamārga, (15) Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa, (16) Nāgavarmana Chandassu, (17) Uttararāmachrita, (Granthamāle series), (18) Ramāśvamēdham, (19) Abhinavadaśakumāracarite, (20) Candraprabhapurāṇa, (21) Vēdāntavivēkasāra, (22) Cikadēvarājabinnapam, (23) Cikadēvarājavijayam, (24) Cikadēvēndravamśāvali, (25) Kabbigarakāvam, (26) Apratimavīracharitam, (27)

Gadāyuddham, (28) Jayanṛipakāvyam, (29) Kāvyasāram, (30) Nalōpākhyāna-Champu, etc.

*Malayalam:* (1) Adhyātmarāmāyanam, Bharatam, Bhāgavatam, Vālmikirāmāyanam, Skanda Puranam, Hālāsyamāhātmyam, Krishnagātha, Vairagyachandrōdayam.

(2) Bhāshānaishadha Champu, Bhāshā Rāmāyana Champu.

(3) Valiya Koyil Tampuran's Sākuntalam, C. C. Mannadiyar's Uttararāma Charitam, Mālavikagnimitram, Prabodhachandrōdayam.

(4) Kottayath Keralavarma Tampuran's Krimmīra Vadham, Nivātakavachu Kalakēya Vadham and Kalyāna Saugandhikham, Unnayi Variyat's Nalacharitam; Irayi Varman Tampi's Dakshayāgam and Uttarāsvāyamvaram —Asvatitirunāl Tampuran's Paundrakavadham and Ambarishacharitram, Valiya Koyil Tampuran's Parasurāma Vijayam.

(5) Mārtānda Varma and Indulikha (Prose).

(6) Kērala Pāninīyam and Bhāshabhūshanam, etc.

In each language there shall be one paper on the history of the language and the principles of comparative philology; one paper on the history of the literature of the language; two papers on the prescribed texts which shall include questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language; and one paper in composition, or an essay in the selected language.

A candidate shall give notice through his college at least a year before the date of the examination of the languages in which he proposes to appear.

vii. *English Language and Literature*

There shall be both a written and a *viva voce* examination. The written examination shall consist of three divisions. There shall be four papers in each of the divisions (*a*) and (*b*), and two papers in division (*c*).

(*a*) The history of the English Language; Gothic; Old and Middle English.

The history of the English language shall include phonology, accidence, and syntax, also Germanic philology so far as it bears on the English language. Gothic shall include phonology and accidence and select extracts of the literary remains of the language. In Old and Middle English there shall be prescribed certain select texts including some portion of Beowulf and of the works of Chaucer. Ability to translate passages from Old and Middle English texts not prescribed shall be tested.

(*b*) The History of English Literature; Shakespeare; Modern English.

A candidate shall be required to show a knowledge of the whole course of the history of English literature. In Shakespeare a candidate shall offer for examination certain plays from among those prescribed, of which a detailed study shall be required. A candidate shall in addition be required to show a general knowledge of Shakespeare's works and of Shakespearean criticism. In Modern English there shall be a number of set books in prose and poetry of the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. A candidate shall be required to offer certain of them for examination.

(*c*) Special Period.

A candidate shall be required to offer for examination a Special Period selected by him from the following list:—

(1) Elizabethan Literature (i.e., 1558-1637).
(2) The Age of Milton and Dryden.
(3) The Age of Pope and Johnson.
(4) Wordsworth and his contemporaries.
(5) Tennyson and his contemporaries.

A candidate shall be required to show a knowledge of the writings of the chief authors of the period selected. He shall also be examined on certain set books of the period selected.

Books or groups of books set shall ordinarily continue the same for not less than five years. A candidate shall give notice through his college at least a year before the date of the examination of the books or groups of books which he proposes to offer.

The *viva voce* examination shall be held as soon as possible after the examiners have read the written answer of the candidates. No fixed proportion of marks shall be assigned to it: its purpose is to assist the examiners in placing the candidates.

### viii. *Sanskrit Language and Literature*

*Courses of study*—

1. Every candidate, who presents himself for this branch of the Honours B.A. Examination, shall be required to possess a sound knowledge of the principles of comparative philology and of the elements of comparative grammar with special reference to the important Indo-Germanic languages.

2. The course of studies shall further consist of one part fitted to equip the student with a general knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature, and also of another part fitted to enable him to acquire a special knowledge of any specified branch or branches of that literature as prescribed from time to time.

3. The course in the general part shall comprise—

(1) The history of the language;
(2) The history of the literature in the language;
(3) Grammar, prosody and poetics;
(4) Prescribed textbooks in poetry and prose, the selections being fairly representative of the various stages in the life of the Sanskrit language and literature;
(5) Translation from Sanskrit into English, and from English into Sanskrit.

4. The course in the special part shall comprise—

(1) Prescribed textbooks selected from any specified branch or branches of Sanskrit literature;
(2) A critical and comparative enquiry into the contents and value of the specified branch or branches of the literature taken up for study by the candidate.

*Examination*—

1. There shall be a paper on the principles of comparative philology and the elements of Indo-Germanic comparative grammar.

2. In addition to this there shall be in the general part—

(1) One paper on the history of the Sanskrit language and literature;
(2) One paper on grammar, prosody and poetics;
(3) One paper on the prescribed textbooks, in which also there shall be questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language;
(4) One paper on translation from as well as into Sanskrit, the passages given for translation not being taken from any of the prescribed textbooks:

and in the special part there shall be—

(1) Three papers on the prescribed textbooks;
(2) An essay in English on a subject intimately related to the specified branch or branches of Sanskrit literature from which the textbooks of the special part are prescribed.

ix. *Arabic Language and Literature*

*Courses of study*—

1. Every candidate, who presents himself for this branch of the Honours B.A. Examination, shall be required to possess a sound knowledge of the principles of comparative philology and of the elements of comparative grammar with special reference to the important Semitic languages.

2. The course of studies shall further consist of one part fitted to equip the student with a general knowledge of the Arabic language and literature, and also of another part fitted to enable him to acquire a special knowledge of any specified branch or branches of that literature as prescribed from time to time.

3. The course in the general part shall comprise—

(1) The history of the language;
(2) The history of the literature in the language;
(3) Grammar, prosody and poetics;
(4) Prescribed textbooks in poetry and prose, the selections being fairly representative

of the various stages in the life of the Arabic language and literature;

(5) Translation from Arabic into English, and from English into Arabic.

4. The course in the special part shall comprise—

(1) Prescribed textbooks selected from any specified branch or branches of Arabic literature;

(2) A critical and comparative inquiry into the contents and value of the specified branch or branches of the literature taken up for study by the candidate.

*Examination*—

1. There shall be a paper on the principles of comparative philology and the elements of Semitic comparative grammar.

2. In addition to this there shall be in the general part—

(1) One paper on the history of the Arabic language and literature;

(2) One paper on grammar, prosody and poetics;

(3) One paper on the prescribed textbooks in which also there shall be questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language;

(4) One paper on translation from as well as into Arabic, the passages given for translation not being taken from any of the prescribed textbooks:

and in the special part there shall be—

(1) Three papers on the prescribed textbooks;

(2) An essay in English on a subject intimately related to the specified branch or branches of Arabic literature from which the textbooks of the special part are prescribed.

210. The examination for the Honours degree shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified. In the

event, however, of no candidate appearing for any paper, these time-tables may be altered by the Syndicate, but the order of the papers shall so far as possible be maintained.

*Branch I*

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Pure Mathematics ..<br>Applied Mathematics .. | 150<br>150 |
| Second day .. | 10—1 | Pure Mathematics .. | 150 |
| Third day .. | 10—1 | Applied Mathematics .. | 150 |
| Fourth day | 10—1<br>2—5 | Pure Mathematics ..<br>Applied Mathematics .. | 150<br>150 |
| Fifth day .. | 10—1 | Optional Subject .. | 300 |
| Sixth day .. | 10—1 | Optional Subject .. | 300 |
| | | Total .. | 1,500 |

*Branch II-A*

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Properties of Matter ..<br>Heat and Sound .. | 100<br>100 |
| Second day | 10—1<br>2—5 | Sound and Light ..<br>Magnetism and Electricity .. | 100<br>100 |
| Third day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Optional Subject ..<br>Chemistry .. .. | 200<br>100 |

*Branch II-A—contd.*

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fourth day .. | 10—4 | Practical Examination in Chemistry .. .. | 100 |
| Fifth and Sixth days | 10—4 | Practical Examination in Physics .. .. | 400 |
| | | Laboratory note-books in Physics .. .. | 200 |
| | | Total .. | 1,400 |

*Branch II-B*

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1 | Chemistry .. .. | 125 |
| | 2—5 | Do. .. .. | 125 |
| Second day | 10—1 | Chemistry .. .. | 125 |
| | 2—5 | Do. .. .. | 125 |
| Third day .. | 10—1 | Mineralogy .. .. | 100 |
| | 2—5 | Physics .. .. | 100 |
| Fourth day .. | 10—4 | Practical Examination in Physics .. .. | 100 |
| Fifth and Sixth days | 10—4 | Practical Examination in Chemistry .. .. | 400 |
| | | Laboratory note-books in Chemistry .. .. | 200 |
| | | Total .. | 1,400 |

*Branch III*

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1 | Written Examination in Main subject .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do. do. do. .. | 150 |
| Second day | 10—1 | Written Examination in Main subject .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do. do. do. .. | 150 |
| Third day.. | 10—1 | Practical Examination in Main subject .. | 100 |
| | 2—5 | Written Examination in Subsidiary subject .. | 150 |
| Fourth day | 10—1 | Practical Examination in Main subject .. | 100 |
| | 2—5 | Written Examination in Subsidiary subject .. | 150 |
| Fifth day .. | 10—1 | Practical Examination in Main subject .. .. | 100 |
| Sixth day .. | 10—1 | Practical Examination in Subsidiary subject .. | 100 |
| | | Laboratory note-books .. | 100 |
| | | Total .. | 1,400 |

*Branch IV*

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1 | Logic and Theory of Knowledge | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Psychology .. | 150 |
| Second day .. | 10—1 | Ethics .. .. | 150 |
| Third day .. | 10—1 | History of European Philosophy | 200 |
| | 2—5 | Indian Philosophy .. | 150 |
| Fourth day .. | 10—1 | Essay .. .. | 200 |
| Fifth day .. | 10—1 | General Philosophy .. | 200 |
| | 2—5 | Optional subject .. | 200 |
| | | Total .. | 1,400 |

*Branch V*

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Essay .. ..<br>Indian History—General .. | 200<br>200 |
| Second day | 10—1<br>2—5 | Indian History-Special subject<br>European History—General. | 200<br>200 |
| Third day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | History—Special subject ..<br>Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland.. | 200<br>200 |
| Fourth day | 10—1<br>2—5 | History—Special subject ..<br>Elements of Historic Method. | 200<br>200 |
| Fifth day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | History—Special subject ..<br>Politics—General .. | 200<br>200 |
| Sixth day .. | 10—<br>2—5 | Politics—Special subject ..<br>Economic History—General. | 200<br>200 |
| Seventh day | 10—1<br>2—5 | Economic History—Special subject .. ..<br>Economics—General .. | 200<br>200 |
| Eighth day .. | 10—1 | Economics—Special subject | 200 |
| | | Total .. | 1,400 |

*Branch VI*

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | History of the Language ..<br>Textbooks .. .. | 150<br>150 |
| Second day | 10—1<br>2—5 | History of the Literature ..<br>Textbooks .. .. | 150<br>150 |
| Third day .. | 10—1 | Composition .. .. | 150 |
| | | Total .. | 750 |

*Branch VII*

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1 | History of the English Language .. .. | 125 |
| | 2—4 | Gothic .. .. | 125 |
| Second day .. | 10—1 | Beowulf and other Old English Texts .. .. | 125 |
| | 2—5 | Chaucer and other Middle English Texts .. | 125 |
| Third day .. | 10—1 | Shakespeare .. .. | 125 |
| Fourth day .. | 10—1 | Modern English Literature (*a*) Set Books .. | 125 |
| | 2—5 | Modern English Literature (*b*) Set Books .. | 125 |
| Fifth day .. | 10—1 | History of English Literature .. .. | 125 |
| | 2—5 | Special Period .. | 250 |
| Sixth day .. | 10—1 | Special Period .. | 250 |
| | | Total .. | 1,500 |

*Branch VIII*

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1 | Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar .. | 200 |
| | 2—5 | History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature .. | 150 |
| Second day | 10—1 | Prescribed textbooks: General. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Grammar, Prosody and Poetics | 150 |
| Third day .. | 10—1 | Translation .. .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Prescribed textbooks: Special (i) | 150 |
| Fourth day | 10—1 | Prescribed textbooks: Special (ii) | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do. do. Special (iii) | 150 |
| Fifth day .. | 10—1 | Essay .. .. .. | 150 |
| | | Total .. | 1,400 |

*Branch IX*

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day | 10—1 | Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar .. | 200 |
| | 2—5 | History of the Arabic Language and Literature .. .. | 150 |
| Second day | 10—1 | Prescribed textbooks: General .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Grammar, Prosody and Poetics .. | 150 |
| Third day | 10—1 | Translation .. .. .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Prescribed textbooks: Special (i) .. | 150 |
| Fourth day | 10—1 | Prescribed textbooks: Special (ii) .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do do. Special (iii) .. | 150 |
| Fifth day .. | 10—1 | Essay .. .. .. | 150 |
| | | Total .. | 1,400 |

211. No candidate shall be declared to have taken honours in one of the branches of knowledge for the B.A. (Honours) degree unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total marks and not less than 30 per cent in each division of the examination. The divisions shall be as follows:—

Branch i. (*a*) Pure Mathematics, (*b*) Applied Mathematics, (*c*) Optional subject.

Branch ii. (*a*) Written examination in the Main subject.

(*b*) Practical examination and laboratory note-books in the Main subject, (*c*) Subsidiary subject.

Branch iii. (*a*) Written examination in the Main subject.

(*b*) Practical examination and laboratory note-books in the Main subject, (*c*) Subsidiary subject.

Branch iv. (*a*) Logic, Psychology and Ethics, (*b*) General Philosophy, History of European Philosophy, and Indian Philosophy, (*c*) Optional subject and Essay.

Branch v. (*a*) History and Economics—General, (*b*) History and Economics—Special, (*c*) Essay.

Branch vi. (*a*) First language, (*b*) Second language.

Branch vii. (*a*) English language, (*b*) English literature, (*c*) Special period.

Branch viii. (*a*) Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar, (*b*) General part, (*c*) Special part.

Candidates obtaining honours shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The *first*, consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent; the *second*, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent; and the *third*, of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent of the total marks.

## (V) MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE

212. Upon payment of a fee of Rs. 25 a graduate in Honours may, without further examination, proceed to the degree of M.A. after the lapse of two years from the date of his having passed the B.A. (Honours) degree examination.

## (VI) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE IN TEACHING

213. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching shall be required to pass an Examination which shall be held in Madras and at such other places as the Syndicate may appoint commencing on the second Monday in April.

214. Candidates for this degree shall have taken a degree in this University or a degree in some other

University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

Applications for admission to the Examination in the form prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding. Each candidate shall forward with his application his graduate's diploma or other satisfactory evidence of graduation, and before the 20th March a certificate in the form hereafter prescribed from the head of a Training College affiliated to the University to the effect that he has attended the College for a period of at least one year after taking his degree, or after passing the examinations qualifying for a degree in this or some other accepted University, that he has completed the course prescribed and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

215. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he has previously paid a fee of fifteen rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to a subsequent examination on payment of a like fee of fifteen rupees.

216. The Examination shall be a written examination conducted by means of printed papers.

217. Candidates shall undergo a course in:—

(i) The Theory and Practice of Education—

(*A*) The elements of Human Physiology with special reference to the nervous system and the organs of sense and to Physiological stages of development during childhood and youth. School hygiene including lighting and ventilation of school-rooms, school furniture and its arrangement, detection of physical imperfection and of ill-health and measures to be taken by the teacher in typical cases. Fatigue: signs of and means of avoiding over-fatigue. Physical training, gymnastics, drill and out-door games: how far these are a remedy for mental fatigue.

(*B*) The elements of Psychology with special attention to the stages of mental development. The training of the senses, the nature and conditions of attention

and interest, the use of memory and imagination in education, the theory of apperception, 'the five steps' in teaching method. The cultivation of the feelings, the will and the moral intelligence. Theories of punishment. School discipline, its aims and methods. Analysis of habit and character. Development of *esprit de corps*. The cultivation of such habits as diligence, accuracy, truthfulness, and politeness.

(*C*) The nature of knowledge; knowledge and language. The nature of judgment and types of judgment. The modes of reasoning, deductive and inductive. Definition, classification and explanation. Specific teaching methods, e.g., expository, catechetical teaching, experiment. Classification of subjects usually taught in schools with reference to their educational and practical value, the drawing up of curricula and of time-tables. Correlation of studies. Planning of courses of lessons and of individual lessons and sections of lessons. Notes of lessons. Classification of pupils according to general progress or progress in separate subjects. Examinations.

(*D*) Methods appropriate to the teaching of (1) all subjects to young children, (2) English, and (3) one of the following groups of subjects:—(*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Physical Science, (*c*) Natural Science, (*d*) History and Geography, (*e*) Two languages other than English.

Syllabuses under (*D*) may be prescribed by the Syndicate as necessity arises.

(ii) The History of Education; special books or subjects for study bearing on the Lives and Work of Eminent Teachers and the Systems of instruction adopted in foreign countries will be prescribed from year to year.

(iii) Practical training including instruction in school *management and practice in teaching.*

218. The Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday .. | 10—1 | Theory & Practice of Education I | 100 |
| | 2—5 | Do. do. II | 100 |
| Tuesday .. | 10—1 | Do. do. III | 100 |
| | 2—5 | History of Education .. | 100 |

219. Candidates who obtain not less than thirty-five per cent of the marks in the papers on Theory and Practice of Education taken together and in the paper on the History of Education *or* forty per cent on the whole shall be eligible to receive the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching.

## (VII) EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

220. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University or a degree in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto. They shall also be required to pass two examinations in law.

### First Examination in Law

221. The first examination shall be held in Madras once a year, and shall commence on the fourth Monday in April.

222. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

223. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

224. Each candidate must forward with his application satisfactory evidence of having taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or other accepted degree and, unless specially exempted from so doing, he must also forward at least seven days before the first day of the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the

head of a Law College affiliated to the University, that the candidate has attended courses of lectures in the subjects prescribed for the examination for an academical year subsequent to passing the examination for the Bachelor of Arts or other accepted degree, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory provided that candidates who were qualified to present themselves for the First examination in Law in May 1902 according to the by-laws in force in May 1902 shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent First examination in Law. Applications for exemption from the production of the above-mentioned certificates must be forwarded on or before the 1st January immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

225. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

226. Candidates for the First examination in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(i) Jurisprudence.
(ii) Roman Law.
(iii) The Law of Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments (2 papers).
(iv) The Law of Torts.

*N.B.*—The principles of Equity, in so far as they relate to the above-mentioned subjects, will be included.

The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1 | Jurisprudence .. | 100 |
| | 2—5 | Roman Law .. | 100 |
| Second day .. | 10—1 | Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments .. | 75 |
| | 2—5 | Do. do. .. | 75 |
| Third day .. | 10—1 | The Law of Torts .. | 75 |
| | | Total .. | 425 |

227. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes:

The first, consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks.

The second, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent of the total marks.

The third, of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent of the total marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or 40 per cent of the total marks, shall not pass.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

### B.L. Degree Examination

228. The B.L. degree examination shall be held in Madras once a year, and shall commence on the fourth Monday in April.

229. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

230. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

231. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of having passed the First examination in Law, and unless specially exempted from so doing he must also forward at least seven days before the first day of the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a Law College affiliated to the University that the candidate has attended courses of lectures in the subjects prescribed for the examination for an academical year, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory provided that candidates who were qualified to present themselves for the B.L. degree examination in January, 1903, according to the by-laws

in force in January, 1903, shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent B.L. degree examination. Applications for exemption from the production of the above-mentioned certificates must be forwarded not later than the 1st January immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

232. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

233. Candidates for the B.L. degree examination shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(i) The Theory and Law of Property, including (*a*) The Law of Trusts and Trustees, (*b*) Transfer of Property.
(ii) Hindu and Muhammadan Law.
(iii) Indian Constitutional Law.
(iv) The Law of Evidence.
(v) Criminal Law.

*N.B.*—The principles of Equity, in so far as they relate to the above-mentioned subjects, will be included.

The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each paper shall be as therein specified :—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day.. | 10—1 | Theory and Law of Property, including Law of Trusts and Trustees, and Transfer of Property. | 200 |
| | 2—5 | Do. do. | |
| Second day | 10—1 | Hindu and Muhammadan Law .. | 120 |
| | 2—5 | The Law of Evidence .. | 100 |
| Third day | 10—1 | Criminal Law .. .. | 100 |
| | 2—4 | Indian Constitutional Law .. | 80 |
| | | Total .. | 600 |

234. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes:

The first, consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks.

The second, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent of the total marks.

The third, of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent of the total marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or 40 per cent of the total marks, shall not pass.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

## (VIII) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS

235. An examination for the degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the fourth Monday in April.

236. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for the degree of Master of Laws unless he has passed not less than two years previously the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University or a degree examination in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

237. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th September preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application satisfactory evidence of having taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or other accepted degree.

238. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of one hundred rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

239. The examination for the degree of Master of Laws shall be conducted by printed or written papers.

240. Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws shall be examined in one of the following branches :—

*Branch I*

(i) Jurisprudence.
Legislation.

(ii) Roman Law—General.
Do. do.
Selections from the translated portions of the Digest.

(iii) International Law—Public.
Do. Private.

(iv) Constitutional Law and History.
Legal History.

*Branch II*

(i) Real Property—General. Including the law of mines, quarries, and minerals. Highways, main roads, and bridges. The foreshore and seashore.

(ii) Real Property—Transfer. Including the principles of conveyancing and the interpretation of deeds. Law of Vendors and Purchasers, Mortgage, and Landlord and Tenant.

(iii) The Law of Trusts, Public and Private, and Powers.

The Law of Wills, Succession and Bankruptcy.

(iv) History of the English and Indian Land Laws.
The Law of Easements and Profits.

*Branch III*

(i) Law of Contracts (in general) and the remedies by specific performance, injunction and damages.

Bailments, Carriers, suretyship and guarantee.

(ii) Agency, Partnership and Companies.

Domestic relations. Parent and child, husband and wife, master and servant.

(iii) Law of Torts (in general) and remedies by damages and injunction.

Negligence, Nuisance, Libel and Slander.

(iv) Mercantile Law. Including negotiable securities, trade marks, and insurance.

Maritime Law. Including charter-parties and bills of lading, and the law of Marine insurance.

*Branch IV*

(i) Hindu Law. Family Law, Law of Inheritance and of Endowments.

(ii) *Muhammadan Law. Family Law, Law of* Inheritance and of Endowments.

(iii) *Statute Law relating to constitutional matters.* Law of Marriage and of Succession in India.

(iv) Customary and Statute Law relating to Land Tenure in India.

241. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and the subjects set forth in the following table and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

BRANCH I

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day.. | 10—1 | Jurisprudence .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Legislation .. | 150 |
| Second day | 10—1 | Roman Law—General .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do. Digest .. | 150 |
| Third day | 10—1 | International Law—Public .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do. Private .. | 150 |
| Fourth day | 10—1 | *Constitutional Law & History* | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Legal History .. .. | 150 |
| | | Total .. | 1,200 |

BRANCH II

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day | 10—1 | Real Property—General .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do. do. .. | 150 |
| Second day | 10—1 | Real Property—Transfer .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do. do. .. | 150 |
| Third day | 10—1 | The Law of Trusts, etc. .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do. Wills, etc. .. | 150 |
| Fourth day | 10—1 | History of the English and Indian Land Laws .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | The Law of Easements and Profits .. .. | 150 |
| | | Total .. | 1,200 |

BRANCH III

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day.. | 10—1 | Law of Contracts (in general).. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Bailments, Carriers, etc. .. | 150 |
| Second day | 10—1 | Agency, Partnership and Companies .. .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Domestic relations .. | 150 |
| Third day | 10—1 | Law of Torts (in general), etc. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Negligence, nuisance, etc. .. | 150 |
| Fourth day | 10—1 | Mercantile Law, etc. .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Maritime Law, etc. .. | 150 |
| | | Total .. | 1,200 |

BRANCH IV

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1 | Hindu Law, etc. .. .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do. .. | 150 |
| Second day | 10—1 | Muhammadan Law .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do. .. | 150 |
| Third day | 10—1 | Statute Law relating to constitutional matters, etc. .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do. do. .. | 150 |
| Fourth day | 10—1 | Customary and Statute Law, etc. .. .. .. | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do. do. .. | 150 |
| | | Total .. | 1,200 |

242. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The first, consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks.

The second, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent of the total marks.

The third, of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent of the total marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each sub-division, or 40 per cent on the whole, shall not pass.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

## (IX) THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS

243. Any Master of Laws of the University of Madras may offer himself as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Laws, provided one year has elapsed from the time when he passed the examination for the Degree of Master.

244. Every candidate shall state in his application the special subject within the purview of the regulations for the degree of Master of Laws, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualification for the Doctorate, and shall, with the application, transmit three copies, printed or type-written, of a thesis that he has composed upon some branch of law, or of the history or philosophy of law. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others and the portions of thesis which he claims as original; he shall further state whether his research has been conducted independently, under advice, or in co-operation with others, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to advance the study of law.

245. Every candidate may also forward with his application three printed copies of any original contribution or contributions to the advancement of the science or study of law whether published conjointly or independently upon which he relies in support of his candidature.

246. No application shall be entertained unless two Members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws shall have testified, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating as Bachelor of Laws, the candidate has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that, in habits and character, he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor.

247. Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of one hundred rupees. No candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

248. The thesis mentioned in regulation 244 and the original contributions, if any, mentioned in regulation 245, shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board consisting of the President of the Faculty of Law and two other persons.

249. If the thesis is approved by the Board, he shall not be required to submit to any further written examination; but he may be required by the Board, at their

discretion, to appear before them to be tested orally with reference to the thesis, and the special subject selected by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and, of the oral examination, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, considers the candidate worthy of the degree of Doctor of Laws, they shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis, and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of the science or study of law.

250. A diploma under the seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor shall be delivered at the next convocation, for conferring degrees, to each candidate who has qualified for the degree of Doctor of Laws.

251. Every candidate shall be at liberty to publish his thesis, and the thesis of every successful candidate shall be published by the University with the inscription, 'Thesis approved for the degree of Doctor of Laws in the University of Madras.'

## (X) EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY

252. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required:

(1) To have passed, before entering on their medical studies, the Intermediate examination in Arts in this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, or one of the examinations which are recognized, by the General Medical Council of Great Britain, as a sufficient test of preliminary education.

(2) To have been engaged not less than four years in their professional studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University.

(3) To pass three examinations.

### First L.M. & S. Examination

253. The First L.M. & S. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in April.

254. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

255. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of twenty-four rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

256. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed:

(1) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(2) Of having been engaged in medical studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University for not less than two years after passing the Intermediate examination in Arts of this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, or one of the other examinations prescribed in regulation 252 (1).

(3) Of having attended the following courses in a college of medicine affiliated to the University :—

(*a*) Anatomy, one course.
(*b*) Physiology, one course.
(*c*) Chemistry, one course.
(*d*) Practical Chemistry, one course.
(*e*) Minor Surgery, one course.
(*f*) Histology, one course.

(4) Of having dissected in a college of medicine affiliated to the University for not less than twelve months, during the regular sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

(5) Of having, subsequent to his first year of study, attended for a period of six months the surgical practice, including the out-patient department, of an approved clinical hospital.

257. These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

258. The written and the practical portions of the First L.M. & S. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the oral examinations shall follow them :—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day | 10—1<br>2—5 | Anatomy (Written examination).<br>Physiology ( do. ). | 100<br>100 |
| Second day | 10—1<br>2—5 | Chemistry (Written examination).<br>Do. (Oral and Practical examination .. | 60<br>40 |
| *Third day* | 10—1<br>2—5 | Anatomy (Dissection) ..<br>Physiology & Histology (Oral and Practical) .. .. | 50<br>50 |
| | | Anatomy (Oral) .. .. | 50 |

259. No candidate shall be declared to have passed this examination who fails to obtain one-half the marks in Anatomy, or one-third of the marks in each of the other subjects, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in two classes :

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

*The second, consisting of all others.*

260. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of examination and the class in which he was placed.

### Second L.M. & S. Examination

261. The Second L.M. & S. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in April.

262. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

263. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of thirty-six rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

264. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has passed the First L.M. & S. examination of this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, and has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed:

(1) Of having been engaged in medical studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University for not less than one year after passing the First L.M. & S. examination.

(2) Of having, subsequently to passing the First L.M. & S. examination, attended the following courses in a college of medicine affiliated to the University:—

(*a*) Medicine, one course.
(*b*) Surgery, one course.
(*c*) Materia Medica and Therapeutics, one course.
(*d*) General Pathology, one course.
(*e*) Practical Pathology and Bacteriology, one course.
(*f*) Hygiene, one course.
(*g*) Hygiene, Practical, one course.
(*h*) Practical Pharmacy, one course.

(3) Of having attended the medical practice of an approved clinical hospital or hospitals for four months, and lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance.

(4) Of having attended the surgical practice of an approved clinical hospital or hospitals for four months, and lectures on clinical surgery during such attendance.

(5) Of having attended the practice of the outpatient department of an approved clinical hospital or hospitals for a period of two months.

(6) Of having witnessed the performance of at least six post-mortem examinations, of having taken notes at the time, and of being competent to perform a post-mortem examination.

265. These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

266. The written and the practical portions of the Second L.M. & S. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the oral examinations shall follow them :—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1 | Pathology, General (Written examination) .. .. | 50 |
| | 2—5 | Pathology (Oral and Practical) and Bacteriology .. | 50 |
| Second day. | 10—1 | Materia Medica and Therapeutics (Written examination) .. | 50 |
| | 2—5 | Hygiene (Written examination). | 70 |
| Third day .. | 10— | Pharmacy and Materia Medica and Therapeutics (Oral and Practical) .. .. | 50 |
| | | Hygiene (Oral and Practical) .. | 30 |

267. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks. Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

A certificate signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of examination and the class in which he was placed.

### Final L.M. & S. Examination

268. (*a*) The Final L.M. & S. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in April.

(*b*) Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

(*c*) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of thirty-six rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

(*d*) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has passed the Second L.M. & S. examination or the Third M.B. & C.M. examination of this University and has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed:

(1) Of having been engaged in medical studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University for not less than one year after passing the Second L.M. & S. examination or two years after passing the Third M.B. & C.M. examination of this University.

(2) Of having, subsequently to passing the Second L.M. & S. examination, attended the following courses in a college of medicine affiliated to the University :—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Midwifery and diseases special to women and the new-born child ... ... ... | One course. |
| (*b*) Ophthalmology ... ... | Do. |
| (*c*) Mental Diseases ... ... | Do. |
| (*d*) Operative Surgery ... ... | Do. |
| (*e*) Medical Jurisprudence ... | Do. |

Or of having, subsequently to passing the Third M.B. & C.M. examination, attended the following courses in a college of medicine affiliated to the University :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Medicine ... ... ... | One course. |
| Surgery ... ... ... | Do. |
| Midwifery and diseases special to women and the new-born child. | Do. |
| Medical Jurisprudence ... ... | Do. |
| Ophthalmology ... ... | Do. |
| Mental Diseases ... ... | Do. |
| Operative Surgery ... ... | Do. |

The course of mental diseases shall comprise the following subjects, viz., Melancholia, Mania. Periodic Insanity. Monomania and Delusional Insanity. Dementia, Amentia, Mental Stupor. General Paralysis of the Insane. Epileptic and Traumatic Insanity. Syphilitic, Rheumatic, Gouty and Phthisical Insanity. Uterine and Hysterical Insanity. Puerperal Insanity, and the Insanity of Pregnancy and Lactation. Insanity of Puberty and Adolescence. Climacteric and Senile Insanity. Insanity produced by drugs. The Medico-Legal and Medico-Social relations of Insanity. General treatment and management of Insanes.

(3) Of having attended the medical practice of an approved clinical hospital or hospitals for three months and the surgical practice of a clinical hospital or hospitals for two months, and lectures on clinical medicine and clinical surgery during such attendance.

(4) Of having attended the practice of an approved midwifery hospital for three months and of being competent to attend cases of labour.

(5) Of having attended the practice of an approved ophthalmic hospital for three months.

(6) Of having attended a series of eight clinical demonstrations in Mental Diseases at an approved lunatic asylum of not less than fifty beds.

(7) Of being competent to perform vaccination.

This certificate shall be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

(*e*) These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

(*f*) The written portions of the Final L.M. & S. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the clinical, the practical and the oral examinations shall follow them :—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1 | Medicine including Mental Diseases and Medical Anatomy (Written examination) .. | 100 |
| | 2—5 | Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written examination) .. | 100 |
| Second day . | 10—1 | Midwifery and Diseases of Women and New-born Child (Written examination) .. .. | 75 |
| | 2—5 | Ophthalmology (Written examination) .. .. | 30 |
| Third day .. | 10—1 | Medical Jurisprudence (Written examination) .. .. | 70 |
| | | Clinical Medicine .. | 150 |
| | | Do. (Oral) .. | 50 |
| | | Clinical Surgery .. | 150 |
| | | Do. (Oral) .. | 50 |
| | | Operative Surgery .. | 50 |
| | | Midwifery, etc. (Oral and Practical) .. .. .. | 75 |
| | | Ophthalmology (Oral and Practical) .. .. .. | 20 |
| | | Medical Jurisprudence (Oral) .. | 30 |

269. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, as shown in the following tabular statement, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Candidates who fail to pass, but who obtain 60 per cent of the marks in two of the following groups:—

(1) Medicine, including Written, Oral and Clinical Medicine;

(2) Surgery, including Written, Oral and Clinical and Operative Surgery;

(3) Midwifery, including Written, Oral and Practical Midwifery;

shall be exempted from re-examination in those two groups. Candidates, however, who obtain such exemption, shall only be ranked in the second class.

## (XI) EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY

270. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall be required—

(1) to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, or one of the examinations which are recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain, as a sufficient test of preliminary education.

(2) to have been subsequently engaged not less than five years in their professional studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University.

They shall be required to pass four examinations, provided that graduates in Arts or candidates who have passed in the Physical Science or Natural Science group of Part II for the Degree in Arts of this University shall not be required to pass in any of the subjects laid down for the first examination, in which they may have already passed at the examination for their degree.

### First M.B. & C.M. Examination

271. The First M.B. & C.M. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in April.

272. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

273. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of twenty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

274. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed :—

(1) Of having completed his eighteenth year.

(2) Of having passed before entering on his medical studies the Intermediate Examination in Arts of this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, or one of the other examinations prescribed in regulation 270.

(3) Of having attended the following courses in a college of medicine affiliated to the University :—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Inorganic Chemistry ... ... | One course. |
| (*b*) Experimental Physics, including Practical Physics ... ... | Do. |
| (*c*) General Biology, Theoretical and Practical ... ... ... | Do. |
| (*d*) Practical Chemistry ... ... | Do. |
| (*e*) Practical Anatomy ... ... | Do. |

275. These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

276. The examination in Chemistry shall comprise the following :—

Chemical action, the laws governing it, the conditions which modify it and the modes of chemical action.

Chemical nomenclature and notation ; Chemical equations and calculations.

Atomic theory ; the determination of equivalents, atomic weights, molecular weights.

Laws of chemical combination by weight,—of gaseous volumes,—Avogadro's Law.

Calculations relating to weight and volume; and calculation of formulæ from percentage composition.

Valency, structural formulæ compound radicals.

Classification of the elements, including the Periodic system.

The properties of solutions; osmotic pressure.

The character of chemical changes, including the study of combustion, simple endothermic and exothermic reactions, thermal dissociation, and electrolysis,—the conditions which determine and influence such changes and the attendant phenomena.

The occurrence in nature, the sources, and production of the more important and typical elements and of their most familiar compounds; special attention being given to the properties and the reactions and the methods of detection of those compounds which are of medicinal and medico-legal importance.

The above to be treated in an elementary manner and to be illustrated by a detailed study of the following:—

*Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen.*—Oxides; acids, bases and salts; ozone, allotropy; water, its composition by synthesis and analysis; hard and soft water, principles and methods of softening hard waters, mineral water; peroxide of hydrogen; the atmosphere and its composition; oxides and oxyacids of nitrogen; ammonia and ammonium salts, compound ammonias, hydroxylamine.

*Carbon.*—Its oxides, carbonates and their properties; carbonyl chloride, carbamic acid, urea; carbon disulphide; ethylene and marsh gas, common alcohol, aldehyde, ether, and acetic acid; isomerism, metamerism, polymerism; coal and coal gas; nature of flame; cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid and the common metallic cyanides.

*Fluorine, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine.*—Their hydrides, oxides, oxyacids and salts.

*Sulphur and Phosphorus.*—Their varieties, oxides, oxyacids and salts; their hydrides; chlorides of phosphorus.

*Boron and Silicon.*—Their oxides, oxyacids; borax; silicates; glass; hydride and fluoride of silicon; silicofluoric acid.

*The following metals and their principal compounds.*—Lithium, sodium, potassium, copper, silver, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, zinc, cadmium, mercury, aluminium, tin, lead, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, chromium, manganese, iron.

*Practical Examination in Chemistry.*—Candidates will be expected—

(1) to be familiar with the use of the usual materails and apparatus which are employed for ordinary laboratory operations such as solution, filtration, distillation, drying, weighing, etc.

(2) to crystallize and to determine the water of crystallization in a hydrated salt.

(3) to prepare and demonstrate the chief properties of oxygen, nitric acid, ammonia, carbon dioxide, sulphuretted hydrogen.

(4) to perform a qualitative analysis of an inorganic substance containing not more than one base and one acid.

(5) to perform the quantitative estimation of alkalies and acids by neutralization (standard solutions being provided).

(6) to write out a clear account of their practical work, accurately describing the processes employed and the steps by which the results have been arrived at.

277. The examination in Physics shall comprise the following :—

States of matter ; and the general properties of solids, liquids, and gases. Units of length, area, volume. Units of time, relation to period of earth's rotation. Methods of measuring small intervals of time, and of transmitting and registering movement ; the graphic method as applied in physiology and medicine. Uniform linear velocity and acceleration ; their measurement. Mass, force, work, energy ; and their units. General ideas of the conservation of energy. Circular motion,—

simple harmonic motion—the simple pendulum. Elementary ideas of wave motion. Simple methods of physical measurement of area, volume, and mass; the construction and use of the diagonal scale, verniers, callipers, micrometer screw gauge, spherometer, the chemical balance.

Laws of pressure of liquids. Principle of Archimedes floating bodies; hydrometers, urinometer, lactometer, simple methods of determining relative densities of solids and liquids. Capillarity, diffusion of liquids, their laws; osmosis; dialysis. The movement of liquids through rigid, and through elastic tubes; manometers; the kymographion; the sphygmograph. Atmospheric pressure; barometers; air pumps; water pumps; pipettes; syphons; aspirators; cupping instruments.

Diffusion, liquefaction, and solidification of gases. Absorption of gases by liquids. Relation of volume of gases to temperature and pressure; Charles' Law and Boyle's Law. General ideas of the kinetic theory.

*Heat.*—Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases. Measurement of temperature; construction and graduation of the mercurial thermometer; the common errors of the thermometer, and the conditions of its delicacy; clinical thermometers; maximum and minimum thermometers. The differential thermometer. Latent heat; specific heat; the unit of heat; the methods of calorimetry. Reflection, absorption, and radiation of heat and the conditions which modify them. Conduction and convection. The laws of fusion, vaporization, ebullition. Vapour pressure; dew point; hygrometers.

*Sound.*—The production and propagation of sound. Loudness and pitch. Velocity of sound in air; effect of temperature on velocity. Reflection of sound; echoes. Frequency of vibration and determination of pitch. Experimental investigation of the vibrations of strings by means of the sonometer, and of vibrations of air columns by resonance to tuning forks; organ pipes. Reed and mouth instruments. The production of the voice. Transmission of sound by tubes; the speaking trumpet; the stethoscope; the ear.

*Light.*—Laws of propagation, reflection and refraction of light Photometry. Direct reflection at plane and spherical surfaces, and the formation of images. Direct refraction at plane surfaces; chromatic dispersion; the spectroscope. Formation of images by single lenses; the combination of two lenses to form a simple telescope or microscope. The photographic camera; the eye; mechanism of vision; long and short sight and their correction by lenses. The laryngoscope; the ophthalmoscope; the endoscope. Outlines of the wave theory and of polarization of light; the polariscope; the saccharimeter.

*Magnetism and Electricity.*—Properties of magnets; simple phenomena of magnetism and of magnetic induction; the magnetic field; the earth as a magnet; the mariner's compass; methods of magnetization. Simple phenomena of electrified bodies; laws of electrical attraction and repulsion; conductors and insulators; electrical induction; electroscopes; electrostatic machines; condensers; the Leyden jar. Electric current; the common forms of voltaic cells; batteries; electromotive force; difference of potential resistance; Ohm's law; volt, ohm, ampere; heating and chemical effects of currents; thermo-electricity; electro-magnets; induced currents; Ruhmkorff's coil; mutual action between currents and magnets, and between currents and currents; galvanometers; the capillary electrometer; phenomena accompanying the passage of currents through vacuum tubes; Röntgen rays.

*Practical Physics.*—Length measurements by millimetre rule; the use of the diagonal scale, the vernier, the spherometer, the micrometer screw gauge.

Determination of the specific gravity of solids and of liquids by the balance and by hydrometers.

Verification of Boyle's Law.

Reading the mercurial barometer.

Use of the sonometer to investigate the vibrations of strings.

Determination of velocity of sound by a resonance tube and a tuning fork.

Determination of the fixed points of a thermometer, and comparison of thermometers whose errors have been determined.

Determination of the temperature of a mixture of known quantities of hot and cold water.

Determination of the dew point by Daniell's hygrometer, and by the dry and wet bulb thermometers.

Experimental verification of the position of an image due to reflection at a plane mirror.

Approximate determination of the focal lengths of convex lenses.

The use of the direct vision spectroscope.

Modes of setting-up and joining-up common voltaic cells, and of determining the signs of the terminals.

Use of simple galvanometers.

Measurement of Resistance by the Wheatstone bridge.

278. The Examination in *Biology* shall comprise the subjects included in the following syllabus, which is intended only to indicate its general scope and character:—

*Botany.*—The Flowering plant with special reference to the following points:—the Morphology, Anatomy, Histology and development of the vegetative structures—roots, stems, leaves, trichomes. The leading modifications in the structural plan of the flower. The leading types of fruits; the modifications by which the floral organs take part in their structure. The structure and development of the ovule, embryo, endosperm and pollen grains in Angiosperms, and Gymnosperms. The phenomena of pollination, fertilization, and germination of the seed.

*Physiology.*—The elementary facts concerning nutrition, metabolism, respiration, growth, reproduction, germination.

The structure and life-history of a Fern, Chara, Penicillium, Spirogyra, Yeast, Bacteria.

*Zoology.*—The general structure of the following types:—Amœba, Paramoecium, Hydra, Earthworm, Cockroach, Frog, Rabbit. (Only an elementary knowledge of the muscular system of the frog and of the

muscular and nervous systems of the rabbit will be required.)

Candidates will be expected to show a practical knowledge of the general structure of the specified types, and an elementary knowledge of (1) the chief biological laws that the structural phenomena illustrate, (2) the phenomena of parasitism as illustrated by the life-history of Taenia Mediocanellata, (3) sexual and asexual reproduction and parthenogenesis, (4) heredity and variation, (5) the structure and properties of the cell, and the general characters of the tissues, (6) the segmentation of the ovum in frog and rabbit; the metamorphosis of the frog, and the development of the fowl as far as the fourth day of incubation, treated in an elementary manner.

*Practical Examination.*—Each candidate must be prepared to examine microscopically, to dissect, and to describe specimens or parts of the animals and plants enumerated in the foregoing syllabus, with the exception that for the skull of the rabbit will be substituted that of the dog.

279. The written and the practical portions of the first examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the oral examinations shall follow them :—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10–1 | Chemistry (Written examination) | 100 |
| | 2–5 | Physics ( do. ) | 100 |
| Second day . | 10–1 | General Biology (Written examination) .. .. | 70 |
| | 2–5 | Chemistry (Practical) .. | 70 |
| Third day .. | 10–1 | General Biology (Practical) .. | 40 |
| | 2–5 | Physics (Practical) .. | 50 |
| | | Chemistry (Oral) .. | 40 |
| | | General Biology (Oral) .. | 40 |
| | | Physics (Oral) .. | 40 |

280. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks. A candidate who obtains partial exemption under regulation 270 may be declared to have passed this examination—

(*a*) in the case of a candidate who is exempted in two out of the three subjects, if he obtains fifty per cent of the maximum marks allotted to the third subject.

(*b*) in the case of a candidate who is exempted in only one out of the three subjects, if he obtains one-third of the maximum marks in each of the remaining two subjects, and half of the total maximum marks for both.

281. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination.

## Second M.B. & C.M. Examination

282. The Second M.B. & C.M. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in April.

283. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

284. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

285. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has passed the First M.B. & C.M. examination or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto and has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed :—

(1) Of having been engaged in medical studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University for not less than two years.

(2) Of having attended the following courses in a college of medicine affiliated to the University :—

(*a*) Anatomy, one course.
(*b*) Physiology, one course.
(*c*) Physiology, practical, including Histology, one course.
(*d*) Physiology, Chemical, one course.
(*e*) Organic Chemistry, one course.
(*f*) Organic Chemistry, practical, one course.

(3) Of having dissected at a college of medicine affiliated to the University for not less than twelve months during the regular sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

286. The examination in Organic Chemistry shall comprise the following :—

Ultimate analysis of organic compounds; estimation of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, and halogens.

Empirical and molecular formulæ; determination of molecular weights.

The general methods of preparation and the properties of the following groups of compounds, illustrated in each case by reference to a few of its more important members :—

*Aliphatic Series.*—Paraffins (especially methane and ethane).

Unsaturated hydrocarbons (especially ethylene and acetylene).

The different classes of alcohols and their derivatives (with special reference to methyl and ethyl alcohols, glycerol, and mannitol).

Halogen derivatives—especially chloroform and iodoform.

Aldehydes (with special reference to formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, and chloral hydrate).

Ketones (with special reference to acetone).

Acids (with special reference to formic, acetic, lactic, oxalic, succinic, malic, tartaric, and citric acids).

Sulphonic acids (with special reference to ethyl sulphonic acid).

Simple ethers (with special reference to ethyl ether).

Esters (with special reference to ethyl nitrate, ethyl nitrite, ethyl acetate), and saponification.

Nitro derivatives (with special reference to nitro-ethane).

Amines, Phospines, Arsines.

Amido-acids; Glycocoll.

Carbohydrates; Sugars (more especially glucose, lactose, maltose, and cane sugar); Starches; Glucosides.

Amides, Nitriles, Cyanides, Urea, Uric acid.

*Aromatic Series.*—Benzene, Toluene, and their simple derivatives.

Phenols with special reference to phenol, pyro-catechol, resorcinol and hydroquinol; pyrogallol.

Benzyl alcohol, Benzaldehyde, Benzoic acid, Salicylic acid, Gallic and Tannic acids; Phthalic acids, phenolphthalein.

Vegetable alkaloids with special reference to those of Opium, Cinchona, Strychnos, Coca.

*Practical Examination.*—Candidates will be required (*a*) to show that they are able to perform the tests and to carry out the processes mentioned below; (*b*) to write out a clear account of the work performed and of the nature of the processes employed. They will be required to submit to the examiners their Laboratory note-books duly certified by the Professor, and these note-books will be taken into account in valuing the practical work of the candidates.

1. Qualitative detection of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, and chlorine in organic compounds.
2. Determination of melting point and boiling point.
3. Preparation of chloroform and of iodoform from ethyl alcohol, and preparation of an ester (e.g. ethyl acetate), and its hydrolysis.

4. Tests for and reactions of methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, glucose, cane sugar, phenol, salicylic acid, formates, acetates, oxalates, cyanides, tartrates, citrates, morphine, strychnine, quinine, cinchonine, urea.

5. Simple volumetric analyses with standard solutions of acids and alkalies, silver nitrate, potassium permanganate, and iodine and sodium thiosulphate. (Standard solutions will be provided.)

287. The written and the practical portions of the Second M.B. & C.M. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the oral examinations shall follow them :—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day | 10—1 | Anatomy (Written examination). | 100 |
| | 2—5 | Physiology ( do. ). | 100 |
| Second day | 10—1 | Organic Chemistry (Written examination) .. .. | 40 |
| | 2—5 | Organic Chemistry (Oral and Practical) .. .. | 30 |
| Third day | 10—1 | Anatomy (Dissections) .. | 50 |
| | 2—5 | Physiology, including Histology and Chemical Physiology (Oral and Practical) .. .. | 100 |
| | | Anatomy (Oral) .. | 50 |

288. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-half the marks in Anatomy and Physiology, respectively, or one-third of the marks in Chemistry or one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in two classes :

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

289. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date on which the examination was held and the class in which he was placed.

### Third M.B. & C.M. Examination

290. The Third M.B. & C.M. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in April.

291. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

292. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of forty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

293. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination, unless he has passed the Second M.B. & C.M. examination, and has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed :

(1) Of having been engaged in medical studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University for not less than one year after passing the Second M.B. & C.M. examination in this University.

(2) Of having, subsequently to passing the Second M.B. & C.M. examination, attended the following courses in a college of medicine affiliated to the University :—

(*a*) Pathology, general, one course.
(*b*) Pathology practical, including Bacteriology, one course.
(*c*) Hygiene, one course.
(*d*) Hygiene practical, one course.
(*e*) Materia Medica and Therapeutics, one course.
(*f*) Practical Pharmacy, one course.
(*g*) Minor Surgery, one course.

(3) Of having attended the medical practice of an approved clinical hospital or hospitals for a period of four months and lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance.

(4) Of having attended the surgical practice of an approved clinical hospital or hospitals for a period of four months and lectures on clinical surgery during such attendance.

(5) Of having worked in the out-patient department of an approved hospital for a period of two months.

294. These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

295. The written and the practical portions of the Third M.B. & C.M. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the oral examinations shall follow them :—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1 | General Pathology (Written examination) .. | 60 |
| | 2—5 | Pathology and Bacteriology (Oral and Practical). .. | 60 |
| Second day . | 10—1 | Materia Medica and Therapeutics (Written examination) .. | 70 |
| | 2—5 | Hygiene (Written examination). | 70 |
| Third day .. | 10—5 | Hygiene (Oral and Practical) .. | 30 |
| | 10—5 | Materia Medica and Pharmacy (Oral and Practical) .. | 50 |

296. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of examination and the class in which he was placed.

### Final M.B. & C.M. Examination

297. The Final M.B. & C.M. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in April.

298. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

299. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of fifty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

300. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has passed the Third M.B. & C.M. examination, and has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed :

Of having, subsequently to passing the Third M.B. & C.M. examination—

(1) been engaged in medical studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University for not less than two years ;

(2) attended the following courses in a college of medicine affiliated to the University :—

- (*a*) Medicine, one course.
- (*b*) Surgery, one course.
- (*c*) Operative surgery, one course.
- (*d*) Midwifery and diseases special to women and the new-born child, one course.
- (*e*) Medical Jurisprudence, one course.
- (*f*) Ophthalmology, one course.
- (*g*) Mental Diseases, one course.

The course of mental diseases shall comprise the following subjects, viz., Melancholia, Mania. Periodic

Insanity. Monomania and Delusional Insanity. Dementia, Amentia, Mental Stupor. General Paralysis of the Insane. Epileptic and Traumatic Insanity. Syphilitic, Rheumatic, Gouty and Phthisical Insanity. Uterine and Hysterical Insanity. Puerperal Insanity, and the Insanity of Pregnancy and Lactation. Insanity of Puberty and Adolescence. Climacteric and Senile Insanity. Insanity produced by drugs. The Medico-Legal and Medico-Social relations of Insanity. General treatment and management of Insanes;

(3) attended the medical practice of an approved clinical hospital or hospitals for six and a half months, and lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance;

(4) attended the surgical practice of an approved clinical hospital or hospitals for six and a half months, and lectures on clinical surgery during such attendance;

(5) worked in the out-patient department of an approved clinical hospital for a period of two months;

(6) attended the practice of an approved midwifery hospital for four months, and of being competent to attend cases of labour;

(7) attended the practice of an approved Ophthalmic hospital for three months;

(8) attended a series of eight clinical demonstrations in mental diseases at an approved lunatic asylum of not less than fifty beds;

(9) witnessed the performance of at least six post-mortem examinations, taken notes at the time and qualified to make a post-mortem examination;

(10) qualified to perform vaccination.

This certificate shall be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

301. These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

302. The written portions of the Final M.B. & C.M. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and

subjects set forth in the following table, and the clinical, the practical, and the oral examinations shall follow them :—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1 | Medicine including Mental Diseases and Medical Anatomy (Written examination) | 100 |
| | 2—5 | Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written examination) .. | 100 |
| Second day. | 10—1 | Midwifery and Diseases of Women and the New-born Child (Written examination) .. | 75 |
| | 2—5 | Ophthalmology (Written examination) .. | 30 |
| Third day.. | 10—1 | Medical Jurisprudence (Written examination) .. | 70 |
| | | Clinical Medicine .. | 150 |
| | | Do (Oral) .. | 50 |
| | | Clinical Surgery .. | 150 |
| | | Do. (Oral) .. | 50 |
| | | Operative Surgery .. | 50 |
| | | Midwifery, etc. (Practical and Oral) .. | 75 |
| | | Ophthalmology (Practical and Oral) .. | 20 |
| | | Medical Jurisprudence (Oral) .. | 30 |

303. (1) No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in Ophthalmology and in Medical Jurisprudence, respectively, or one-half of the marks in each of the remaining subjects as shown in the tabular statement in Regulation 304 or one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

(2) Candidates who fail to comply with regulation 303 (1) but who are found to comply with Regulation 269 may be declared to have passed the Final examination for the L.M. & S. degree.

304. Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes:

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Candidates who fail to pass, but obtain 60 per cent of the marks in any two of the following groups:—

(1) Medicine, including Written, Clinical and Oral Medicine;

(2) Surgery, including Written, Clinical and Oral and Operative Surgery;

(3) Midwifery, including Written, Oral and Practical Midwifery;

Shall be *exempted from re-examination* in those two groups. Candidates, however, who obtained such exemption shall only be ranked in the second class.

## (XII) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

305. Any person who has obtained the degree of M.B. & C.M. in this University or a degree of some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, and has been engaged for three years in the practice of the medical profession subsequently to having taken that degree, or who, being also a graduate in Arts of this University or of some other University, whose degree in Arts is accepted by the Syndicate, has been engaged for two years in the practice of the medical profession subsequently to having taken the M.B. & C.M. or other accepted degree may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Medicine; provided that he shall have submitted a thesis or dissertation treating of any branch of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, or Sanitary Science which he may have made the subject of special study since passing the said M.B. & C.M. or other accepted examination, and certified on honour to have been composed entirely by himself. The thesis must be lodged with the Registrar

not later than the 15th January immediately preceding the Convocation at which the candidate desires to obtain the degree.

306. No thesis will be approved of which does not contain either the results of original observation in the subjects named or in some of the sciences embraced in the curriculum for the M.B. & C.M. degreo; or else a full digest and critical exposition of the researches of others on the subject selected by the candidate, accompanied by precise references to the works quoted, so that verification may be facilitated.

307. Each candidate must produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine or two Fellows of the University, and certifying that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

308. Applications for admission to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, together with the testimonial above referred to, shall be transmitted to the Registrar not later than the 15th January immediately preceding the Convocation at which the candidate desires to obtain the degree.

309. Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of one hundred rupees. No candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

310. The thesis mentioned in Regulation 305 shall be referred by the Syndicate to the Faculty of Medicine.

311. If the thesis is approved by the Faculty of Medicine, he shall not be required to submit to any further written examination; but he may be required by the Faculty, at their discretion, to appear before them to be tested orally with reference to the thesis, and the special subject selected by him. The Faculty shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and, of the oral examination, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, considers the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, they shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis.

312. A diploma under the seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered at the next Convocation for conferring degrees, to each candidate who has qualified for the degree.

313. Every candidate shall be at liberty to publish his thesis, with the inscription: 'Thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Madras.'

## (XIII) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE IN SANITARY SCIENCE

314. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Sanitary Science must have passed the examination for the degree of M.B. & C.M. or L.M. & S. in this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, or be medical practitioners registered under the law existing in Great Britain.

315. The examination for the degree of L.S.Sc. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in April.

316. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

317. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of forty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

318. Candidates must produce certificates of having—

(1) attended the following courses in a college affiliated to the University:—

General Pathology, including Bacteriology and Parasitology—one course of not less than 40 lectures.

Hygiene—one course of not less than 40 lectures.

Analytical Chemistry—a practical course of not less than six months

Sanitary Engineering—one course.

(2) attended, for three months, the practice of an approved hospital for infectious diseases or of the special infectious wards of an approved general hospital.

These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

319. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects, namely:—

i. *Chemistry*

The elements of inorganic and organic chemistry. In the practical examination each candidate shall be required to perform not less than two analyses. This examination shall include qualitative analyses of air, detection of gaseous emanations and other impurities in the atmosphere; analyses of water for domestic use, and of the nature and amount of its mineral and organic constituents; detection, chemical and microscopical, of adulteration in the common articles of food and drink.

ii. *Experimental Physics*

Properties of matter; hydraulics, and hydrostatics in reference to water-supply, drainage, and sewerage; pneumatics in relation to warming, cooling, and ventilation of houses; light and heat in relation to sanitation; meteorology, and methods of making meteorological observations.

iii. *Sanitary Law*

The laws regarding Public Health enacted in Great Britain and India; the Madras Plague Regulations; the Plague Inspector's Manual; and the duties of Health Officers and of Port Surgeon.

iv. *Vital Statistics*

Calculation of population birth rate, marriage rate, and death rate; mortality from zymotic diseases; sickness rate; relation between occupation and mortality; life tables, their construction and interpretation of the value of statistical facts; average and methods.

### v. *General Pathology including Bacteriology, and Parasitology*

The history of epidemic and endemic diseases, their geographical distribution and relations to climatic and geological conditions. The methods of bacteriological analysis; the bacteriology of water, air, food, and soil. Disinfectants, their chemical and bacteriological efficacy, and their use. The general pathology of infection and the diseases of animals that are transmissible to man. Nature of immunity and protection from infectious diseases.

### vi. *Hygiene*

The causation and prevention of disease; conditions of healthy nourishment, lodgment, and activity; the hygiene of public and private buildings and of particular occupations; quarantine; hospitals for infectious diseases; conveyance of the sick; vaccination; prostitution; famine diseases; poisons in manufactures in commercial and domestic use.

### vii. *Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering*

Collection, removal, and disposal of town refuse and excreta; conservancy of parcherries, slaughter-houses, markets, cattle yards and dairies, public washing places, tanks, and river beds; removal and disposal of the dead; general principles of the construction of buildings, of sewerage, drainage and water-supply works, and of ventilation and lighting.

### viii. *Drawing and Mensuration*

Candidates will be expected to understand plans, sections, and estimates of public and private buildings, mines, water and sewerage works; to draw rough figured plans from existing works; and to have a knowledge of engineering terms. Mensuration of planes and simple solids.

320. The examination for the degree of L.S.Sc. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table:—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Experimental Physics (Written examination) .. ..<br>Chemistry (Written exam.) .. | 50<br>50 |
| Second day. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Sanitary Law (Written examination) .. ..<br>Vital Statistics (Written examination) .. .. | 50<br>50 |
| Third day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | General Pathology, etc. (Written examination) .. ..<br>Hygiene (Written examination). | 75<br>100 |
| Fourth day. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering (Written exam.) ..<br>Drawing and Mensuration (Practical examination) .. | 100<br>50 |
| Fifth and Sixth days | 10—5 | Chemistry (Practical examination) .. .. .. | 100 |
| Seventh day. | 10—1 | General Pathology and Bacteriology (Practical examination).<br>Special Report on the sanitary condition of some locality, selected by the Examiners (A written report to be submitted not later than the 3rd Wednesday in July) .. .. | 75<br>150 |

321. The candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes:

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seventy-five per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of those who have obtained not ess than fifty per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

## (XIV) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

322. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall be required to have passed the Intermediate examination in Arts in this University or an examination in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto and subsequently to have attended an affiliated college of engineering for a period of not less than three years.

### First Examination in Engineering

323. The First examination in Engineering shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in April or when the first Monday in April is Easter Monday on the first Tuesday in April, but the Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day and Easter Monday shall be *dies non.*

324. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

325. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of twenty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

326. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of having passed the Intermediate examination in Arts or other accepted examination; he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar not less than fourteen days before the date of the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a college affiliated to the University that he has attended an affiliated college or colleges for a period of not less than two years since passing the Intermediate examination in Arts or other examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto and that he has

completed the course of study prescribed for the examination and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

327. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

i. *Mathematics*

(*a*) *Algebra.*—As in the Intermediate examination in Arts, and in addition, permutations, binomial theorem, roots of equations, summation of series, interest.

(*b*) *Geometry.*—Straight line, plane rectilineal figures, circles, ratio and proportion, similitude of figures, intersections and inclinations of planes and straight lines.

(*c*) *Mensuration.*—Estimation of lengths, plane areas, curved surfaces, and volumes.

(*d*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—Trigonometrical functions and formulae ; practical use of logarithmic tables ; solution and properties of triangles.

ii. *Science*

(*a*) *Dynamics.*—(1) *Kinematics.*—Relative and absolute motion; parallelograms of velocities and accelerations ; uniform motion in a circle. (2) *Kinetics.*—Mass and density ; laws of motion ; measurement of force ; equilibrium of forces at a point ; parallel forces ; couples ; mass centres ; friction, principle of work and its application to simple machines ; equations of motion ; energy ; constrained motion ; simple pendulum ; moment of inertia ; impact.

(*b*) *Hydrodynamics.*— (1) *Hydrostatics.* — Fluid pressure on plane areas ; flotation ; specific gravity and its practical determination ; hydraulic press. (2) *Pneumatics.*—Barometers ; siphon ; laws of Boyle and Charles ; pressure gauges ; pumps.

(*c*) *Heat.*—Measurement of temperature ; behaviour of water when heated ; specific heat ; dynamical equivalent of heat ; heating value of fuels.

iii. *Drawing*

(*a*) *Geometrical Drawing.*—Simple problems in practical plane geometry ; plans, elevations, and sections of simple solids ; isometric projection.

(b) *Building Drawing*.—Masonry details; bonds, gauged and discharging arches, footings and foundations. Timber details; joints, roof frames, floors, doors and windows. Iron details; sections of cast and rolled beams, joints of iron roof frames.

(c) *Machine Drawing*.—Riveted joints, bolts, screws, keys, pipes, and cylinders.

Pencil drawings only are required during examination. The points which will receive attention are accuracy of scale and projection, ability to transfer portions of a drawing from one view to another, and ability to fill in details in given sketches. Each candidate will, however, before the examination, submit finished drawings, certified to be his own unaided work, and these will be taken into account in awarding marks for the examination.

328. The First examination in Engineering shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First day | 10—1 | Algebra and Geometry. | 150 | Algebra .. 75<br>Geometry .. 75 |
| | 2—5 | Mensuration and Plane Trigonometry. | 150 | Mensuration .. 50<br>Plane Trigonometry. 100 |
| Second day | 10—1 | Dynamics .. | 150 | |
| | 2—5 | Hydrodynamics and Heat. | 150 | Hydrodynamics. 75<br>Heat .. 75 |
| Third day | 10—1 | Geometrical Drawing. | 100 | |
| | 2—5 | Building Drawing | 100 | |
| Fourth day | 10—1 | Machine Drawing | 100 | |
| | | Total .. | 900 | |

329. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each. Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the

marks in each of the three subjects, mathematics, science, and drawing and one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed candidate.

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING DEGREE EXAMINATION

330. The Bachelor of Engineering degree examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in April or when the first Monday in April is Easter Monday, on the first Tuesday in April, but the Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day and Easter Monday shall be *dies non.*

331. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

332. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

333. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of having passed the First examination in Engineering; he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar not less than fourteen days before the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a college affiliated to the University that he has attended an affiliated college or colleges for a period of not less than three years, and has completed the course of study prescribed for the examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

334. The questions set for this examination shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of average ability who has completed the course of study prescribed for the examination, but who has acquired no practical experience in conducting engineering work.

335. Candidates shall be examined and may proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in either the

Civil Branch or the Mechanical Branch, but they shall be allowed to pass the examination, if they so desire, in both branches before proceeding to the degree. Provided, however, that no candidate shall be examined in both branches in the same year.

336. Candidates in the Civil Branch shall be examined in the following subjects :—

i. *Mathematics*

(*a*) *Geometry*.—(1) *Conic Sections*.—Chief properties of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola. (2) *Co-ordinate Geometry*.—Simple problems on the straight line, circle, parabola, and ellipse, referred to rectangular and polar co-ordinates.

(*b*) *Differential and Integral Calculus*.—Differentiation of simple functions; theorems of Taylor and Maclaurin; curve tracing; maxima and minima of functions of one variable; simple cases of integration; rectification of curves; areas and volumes; moments of inertia; mechanical integrators.

ii. *Civil Engineering*

(*a*) *Design and Construction*.—(1) *Buildings*.—Selection and preparation of materials; design and construction of simple buildings; setting out. (2) *Bridges*.—Design and construction of timber and masonry bridges and their foundations; of simple iron bridges for roads and railways; setting out. (3) *Roads and Railways*.—Estimation of earthwork volumes; road construction and maintenance; general principles of railway construction.

(*b*) *Hydraulic Engineering*.—Flow of water through orifices, and in pipes and channels; storage of water; tanks and channels and their masonry works; water-supply of towns; town drainage.

(*c*) *Applied Mechanics and Design*.—Strength of materials, tension, compression, bending and shearing; bending and resisting moments; deflection; design of timber and iron bars and beams; stresses in simple roof and bridge frames by graphic methods; design of such

frames; tresses in plate and open web girders under travelling loads; design of simple girders; stability of arches and retaining walls.

(*d*) *Surveying.*—Measurement of areas with the chain, chain and compass, and plane table; levelling and contouring; triangulation and traversing with the theodolite; laying out curves; special surveys connected with engineering design.

*There will also be a practical examination in surveying in the field.*

iii. *Building, Estimating, and Topographical Drawing*

Designing and drawing building details; drawing small buildings; drawing minor bridges of timber, masonry, or iron, drawing masonry works of irrigation; preparing estimates of quantities and cost; topographical drawing.

Pencil drawings only are required during examination. The points which will receive attention are ability to transfer portions of a drawing from one view to another, to fill in details in given sketches, to draw from notes and measurements, and to make working drawings of details. Each candidate will, however, before the examination, submit finished drawings made from specification or measurement and certified to be his own unaided work; these will be taken into account in awarding marks for the examination.

337. The examination in the Civil Branch shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1 | Geometry .. | 100 | Conics 50 |
| | 2—5 | Differential and Int. Calculus. | 100 | Co-ord. Geom. 50 |
| Second day | 10—1 | Construction .. | 125 | |
| | 2—5 | Estimating .. | 50 | |

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Third day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Construction ..<br>Surveying .. | 125<br>100 | |
| Fourth day | 10—1<br>2—5 | Building Drawing.<br>Do. .. | 125<br>125 | |
| Fifth day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Applied Mechanics<br>Hydraulic Engineering. | 150<br>100 | |
| Sixth day .. | Whole day. | Field Surveying .. | 100 | |
| | | Total .. | 1,200 | |

338. Candidates in the Mechanical Branch shall be examined in the following subjects :—

i. *Mathematics*

As for the Civil Branch.

ii. *Mechanical Engineering*

(*a*) *Principles of Mechanism.*—Conversion of motion; application of principle of work to simple machines; friction; efficiency of simple machines; true surfaces and powers of measurement; mechanical arrangements of machine tools.

(*b*) *Steam and the Steam Engine.*—Generation of steam; heating value of fuels; boilers and their principal appendages; general description of simple forms of stationary engines; the indicator; general description of the locomotive engine and its principal details.

(*c*) *Applied Mechanics.*—Strength of materials; tension, compression, bending, shear and torsion; bending and resisting moments; deflection; strain beyond the elastic limits; stresses in frame work; kinematics of machinery.

(*d*) *Machine Construction and Design.*—Calculation of dimensions of ordinary parts of machinery, such as riveted joints, bolts, nuts, screws, keys, pipes, cylinders, shafting, couplings, bearings, belt pulleys, toothed wheels, cranks, eccentrics, pistons, valves; construction of ordinary pumps, turbines, cranes, and other hydraulic machinery.

iii. *Machine Drawing and Estimating*

Designing and drawing simple machine details; drawing pieces of machinery from sketches; making sketches from measurements; estimates of quantities and cost of metal work.

Pencil drawings only are required during the examination. The points which will receive attention are ability to transfer portions of a drawing from one view to another, to make a working drawing of a portion of a machine from a rough sketch, to make from actual measurements a sketch from which a finished drawing may be produced, to determine the forms and positions of shadows in simple cases. Each candidate will, however, before the examination, submit finished drawings of machine details and machines, drawn from specifications or measurements and certified to be his own unaided work; these will be taken into account in awarding marks for the examination.

339. The examination in the Mechanical Branch shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1 | Geometry .. | 100 | Conics 50 Co-ord. Geom. 50 |
| | 2—5 | Differential and Int. Calculus. | 100 | |
| Second day. | 10—1 | Principles of Mechanism. | 100 | |
| | 2—5 | Machine Drawing. | 100 | |

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Third day.. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Machine Drawing<br>Steam and the Steam Engine. | 100<br>100 | |
| Fourth day. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Machine Construction.<br>Do. | 100<br>100 | |
| Fifth day.. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Applied Mechanics.<br>Do. | 100<br>100 | |
| Sixth day.. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Machine Drawing.<br>Do. | 100<br>100 | |
| | | Total .. | 1,200 | |

340. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total number of marks obtained by each. Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each of the three subjects, and one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

341. Candidates who have passed the Bachelor of Engineering degree examination shall not be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering until they have produced evidence which shall satisfy the Syndicate that they have spent not less than one year in practical work, of which at least six months shall be passed by candidates in the Civil Branch on Engineering works and by candidates in the Mechanical Branch in Engineering workshops.

## (XV) REGULATIONS FOR THE INSTITUTION OF AN EXAMINATION FOR TITLES IN ORIENTAL LEARNING

342. There shall be an examination for Titles in Oriental Learning.

343. The titles shall be as follow :—

*Sirōmani* added to *Vēda*, *Vēdānta*, *Nyāya* or *Vyākarana* according to the special branch of study elected by the candidate who has chosen for his examination Sanskrit alone ;

*Maulavi-i-Fāzil* in the case of a candidate who has chosen for his examination Arabic alone ;

*Vidvān* in the case of a candidate who has chosen for his examination any two languages from Group I ; and

*Munshi-i-Fāzil* in the case of a candidate who has chosen for his examination Persian as the principal language, and Urdu as the subsidiary language, and also possesses an elementary knowledge of Arabic Grammar.

344. Every candidate who desires to present himself for the Oriental Title Examination shall be required to choose for his examination either Sanskrit or Arabic alone, or any two languages in Group I, or the two languages in Group II.

| GROUP I. | GROUP II. |
|---|---|
| Tamil. | Persian. |
| Telugu. | Urdu. |
| Kanarese. | |
| Malayalam. | |
| Sanskrit. | |

345. When a candidate happens to choose two languages in Group I for the examination, one of them shall be the principal language in which a higher standard of proficiency will be required, while the other shall be the subsidiary language, in which the standard of proficiency required will be comparatively lower.

346. The course of studies for this examination shall extend over four years and shall be in an institution or institutions approved by the Syndicate.

347. The following shall be the course of studies in Sanskrit, when it is chosen as the sole language brought up by the candidate :—

I. The course of studies shall consist of *one part* fitted to equip the student with a general knowledge of

the History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature, and with such general knowledge of certain specified subjects as is necessary for the proper understanding of the advanced special course, and also of *another part* fitted to enable him to acquire a special knowledge of a specified Branch or Branches of that Literature as prescribed from time to time.

II. The course in the general part shall comprise—

(*a*) The History of the Language;

(*b*) The History of the Literature in the Language;

(*c*) Prescribed textbooks relating to the elements of *Tarka*, *Mīmāmsa* and *Vyākarana*;

(*d*) Prescribed textbooks chosen from among the *Mantras*, the *Brāhmanas*, the *Upanishads*, the *Gṛihya* and *Dharma Sūtras* and the *Smṛitis.*

III. The course in the special part shall consist of one of the following branches of study, taken up by the candidate:—

*Branch I.—Vēdic Group—*

Vēda, Srauta, Dharma-Sāstras and Mīmāmsas.

*N.B.*—Students taking up this group are expected to pay particular attention to—

(*a*) The application of Mīmāmsa to Vēdic exegesis and to the proper comprehension of the social and the legal aspects of the Dharma-Sāstras.

(*b*) Sanskrit Philology treated with reference to Indo-Germanic Comparative Grammar or Elements of Comparative Mythology and Comparative Religion as worked out by Western scholars.

(*c*) Ancient History of the Aryans as based on Vēdic literature.

*Branch II.—Vēdānta Group*—

(*a*) Yōga, Sānkhya and an elementary knowledge of the three South Indian Schools of Vēdānta.

(*b*) A special and advanced knowledge of one of the three South Indian Schools of *Vēdānta*, viz.:—

1. Adwaita,
2. Visishtadwaita,
3. Dwaita.

*N.B.*—Students taking up this group are expected to pay particular attention to the ethics and the metaphysics of the Vēdānta and the Psychology of Yōga, considered in the light of European thought.

*Branch III.—Nyāya Group*—

A special and advanced knowledge of Nyāya, Vaisēshika and Mimāmsa.

*N.B.*—Students taking up this group are expected to pay particular attention to—

(*a*) The study of Indian Logic as compared with the outlines of Modern European Logic.

(*b*) The Logic of Vyutyattivāda as a part of the Science of Language.

*Branch IV.— Vyākarana Group*—

Advanced Literature, Criticism and Vyākarana.

*N.B.*—Students taking up this group are expected to pay particular attention to—

(*a*) Sanskrit Philology treated with reference to Indo-Germanic Comparative Grammar.

(*b*) Contributions made by Pāṇini, Patañjali and Bhartṛihari towards the elucidation of the Science of Language and the Logic of Grammar.

(*c*) The principles and methods of literary criticism.

IV. Candidates will be required to write an Essay on a subject chosen by the University, with particular reference to the group of special subjects chosen by them.

348. The following shall be the course of studies in Arabic, when it is chosen as the sole language brought up by the candidate:—

*Arabic*—

The course shall comprise—

i. Tafsír, Hadith and 'Ilmu'l-Hadith.
ii. Fiqh, Usúlu'l-Fiqh and Mantiq.
iii. History.
iv. Literature.
v. History of Language and of Literature of Language.
vi. Translation.
vii. Composition.

For i, ii, iii no special textbooks are prescribed, but the candidate is recommended to gain some acquaintance with the following:—

i. (1) Tafsír—

Tafsír-i-Jalálain; Tafsír-i-Kashsháf; Tafsír-i-Ahmadi; Itqán by Syúti.

(2) Hadíth and 'Ilmu'l-Hadíth—

Sahíh-i-Bukhárí; Mishkátu'l-Musábíh; Introduction to Sahíh-i-Muslim; Nukhbatu'l-Fikr.

ii. Fiqh, Usúlu'l-Fiqh and Mantiq—

(1) Fiqh—

Hidáya with its commentary; Fathu'l-Qádir; Raddu'l-Muhtar; al-Májallah; Sírájiya; Sharífiya.

(2) Usúlu'l-Fiqh—

Tanzíh; Talwíh; Núru'l-Anwár.

(3) Mantiq—

Sallamu'l-Ulúm.

iii. History—

Prolegomena of Ibn Khaldún; Tárikhu'l-Fakhri; Magházi by Wáqidi; Tárikhu'l-Khuláfa by Jelálu'd-dín Syúti; al-Milal wa'n-Nihal by Sháhrastáni.

iv. Under Literature (iv) the following textbooks are prescribed:—

Maqámat-i-Hariri (First 20 Maqámats); Diwán-i-Hamasa; Saba'-i-Mu'allaqát.

The candidate's knowledge of Grammar, Rhetoric and Prosody will be tested by questions in the various papers. *No textbooks are prescribed in these subjects.*

v. History of the Arabic language and of Arabic literature.

vi. Translation from Arabic into English and from English into Arabic.

vii. Original Composition on a subject named.

349. The following shall be the course of studies in each of the several languages named in Regulation 344 when offered as the principal language:—

GROUP I

*Sanskrit*—

The course shall comprise—

i. Grammar.
ii. Prosody and Poetics.
iii. *Kāvyas* and *Nātakās.*
iv. The History of the Language and Literature.
v. Composition.
vi. Translation from Sanskrit into the subsidiary language and from the subsidiary language into Sanskrit.

*A Dravidian Language*—

The course shall comprise—

i. Advanced Grammar including the Historical and Comparative aspects thereof.
ii. Prosody and Poetics.
iii. Prescribed Textbooks in Poetry and Prose.
iv. History of the Language and its Literature.
v. Composition in Prose and Verse.

GROUP II

*Persian*—

The course shall comprise—

i. Textbooks.
ii. Translation.
iii. History of the Language and of its Literature.
iv. Composition.

The following are the textbooks prescribed :—

Inshá-i-Abu'l-Fazl ; Sí Nasr-i-Zuhúri Âthár-i-'Ajam ; Akhláq-i-Jaláli ; Qasá'id-i-'Urfi ; Dewán-i-Andalib ; Masnawi-i-Rúmi (1st Daftar) ; Dewán-i-Hafiz to end of Radíf-i-Shín.

350. The following shall be the course of studies in each of the several languages named in Regulation 344 when offered as the subsidiary language :—

GROUP I

*Sanskrit*—

The course shall comprise—

i. Elementary Grammar.
ii. Prosody and Poetics.
iii. *Kāvyas* and *Nātakās*.
iv. History of the Language and Literature.
v. Translation from Sanskrit into the principal language.

*A Dravidian Language*—

The course shall comprise—

i. Grammar.
ii. Elements of Prosody and Poetics.
iii. Prescribed Textbooks in Prose and Verse.
iv. Composition in prose only.
v. History of the Literature.

GROUP II

*Urdu*—

The course shall comprise—

i. Textbooks
ii. Translation.
iii. Composition.

The prescribed Textbooks are—

Life of Sir Syed Ahmad by Hálí; al-Fárúq by Shíbli; musaddas-i-Hali; Dewán-i-Ghalib; Ab-i-Hyat; Dewán-i-Zauq.

The candidate should have, at least, an elementary knowledge of Arabic. Questions on Grammar, Rhetoric and Prosody will be set in the papers on the Textbooks.

351. No person shall be permitted to enter upon any of the foregoing courses of study unless he has passed a preliminary examination in the language or languages he proposes to take up and obtained a certificate of fitness from the head of the approved institution which he proposes to enter.

352. The said examination shall be conducted by the institution itself and shall test the candidate's knowledge of the grammar of the language or languages chosen by him, as also his ability to construe passages of ordinary difficulty and to compose in the language or languages.

353. Every candidate for the Oriental Title Examination shall have, previously to entering upon the course prescribed, passed the English division of the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, or an examination which, in the opinion of the Syndicate, is equivalent thereto.

354. Applications for admission to the English division of the Matriculation examination in the form prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than the 20th December preceding the examination. The form of application shall contain a declaration to be signed by the applicant that he intends, in the event of passing the examination, to qualify himself as a candidate for the Oriental Title examination.

355. No candidate shall be admitted to the English division of the Matriculation examination till he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered till he has paid a fee of three rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

356. No such candidate for the English division of the Matriculation examination shall be declared to have passed unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total number of marks. Successful candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the first class in the order of the marks obtained by them. All other successful candidates shall be placed in the second class and arranged in alphabetical order.

357. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each such successful candidate setting forth the date of the examination and the class in which he was placed.

358. Applications for certificates shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

359. * The examination for titles in oriental learning shall be held once a year in Madras or at any centres appointed by the Syndicate and shall commence on the third Monday in April.

360. Applications for admission to the Oriental Title examination in the form prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than the 20th December preceding the examination.

361. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination till he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered till he has paid a fee of ten rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

362. Every candidate for the Oriental Title examination shall submit with his application—

(1) A certificate that he has passed the English division of the Matriculation examination of the Madras University or an examination which, in the opinion of the Syndicate, is equivalent thereto.

* *Note.*—The first Oriental Title Examination will be held in April, 1915.

(2) A certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed from the head of an approved institution that he has attended such institution for at least four years, and has received adequate instruction, in the language or languages offered for the examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(3) A certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed that he has duly attended such special courses of lectures as the Syndicate may institute for the purposes of this examination.

363. The Syndicate shall be empowered to approve, for the purposes of this examination, such institutions as in its opinion are duly qualified to provide efficient instruction in one or more of the courses prescribed, and also to withdraw such approval if at any time it thinks it fit to do so.

364. It shall be competent to the Syndicate to recommend to the Senate for exemption from the production of either or both of the certificates numbered (2) and (3) in Regulation 362 such candidates as, having passed the examination in English prescribed in Regulation 353, are at the time of the examination above twenty-five years of age, and are certified by the head of an approved institution to be qualified by their attainments to appear for the examination. Applications for exemption under this Regulation must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar before the 1st October preceding the examination.

CERTIFICATE FOR EXEMPTION UNDER REGULATION 364

*I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, will have completed his 25th year before the date of the next Oriental Title Examination, and that he is qualified by his attainments to appear for the examination.*

STATION

*Date* *Principal or Head Master.*

365. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the Oriental Title Examination unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total marks.

366. A diploma signed by the Chancellor and by the Registrar shall be presented to each successful candidate at a Convocation of the Senate.

367. The Oriental Title Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified.

368. Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation 359 it shall be competent to the Syndicate, by previous notice in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, to suspend in any year or for any number of years the examinations for titles in Oriental Learning in all or any of the languages named in Regulation 344.

369. *In the case of any candidate for the Oriental* Title Examination the Syndicate may, notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation 353, dispense with his passing the English division of the Matriculation Examination or any examination equivalent thereto before entering upon the course prescribed, or postpone the passing of such examination for any length of time before the grant of the diploma under Regulation 366.

370. In the case of any candidate for the Oriental Title Examination, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to dispense with the production of the certificate referred to in Regulation 362 (1). Applications for exemption under this Regulation must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar before the 1st October preceding the examination.

## Veda, Vedanta, Nyaya, or Vyakarana Siromani

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day | 10—1 | History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature. | 200 |
| | 2—5 | Prescribed Textbooks: General (i) | 150 |
| Second day | 10—1 | Prescribed Textbooks: General (ii) | 150 |

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Third day | 10—1 | * General paper relating to the Special Branch. | 200 |
| | 2—5 | Prescribed Textbooks: Special (i) | 150 |
| Fourth day | 10—1 | Essay .. .. .. | 200 |
| Fifth day .. | 10—1 | Prescribed Textbooks: Special (ii) | 150 |
| Sixth day | 10—1 | Prescribed Textbooks: Special (iii) | 150 |
| | 2—5 | Do. do. (iv) | 150 |
| | | Total .. | 1,500 |

* *N.B.—General paper relating to the Special Branch.*—This paper shall be chiefly designed to test the candidate's acquaintance with the subjects noted under the special branches of study, as requiring particular attention: (*Vide* Regulation 347 IV.)

## Maulavi-i-Fazil

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day | 10—1 | Tafsír, Hadíth and 'Ilmu'l-Hadith | 50 |
| | 2—5 | Fiqh, Usúlu'l-Fiqh and Mantiq. | 50 |
| Second day | 10—1 | History .. .. .. | 50 |
| | 2—5 | Literature .. .. | 50 |
| Third day | 10—1 | Translation from Arabic into English. | 50 |
| | 2—5 | Translation from English into Arabic. | 50 |
| Fourth day | 10—1 | History of the Arabic language and History of Arabic literature. | 50 |
| | 2—5 | Original Composition .. | 50 |
| | | Total .. | 400 |

## Vidvan

### A.—WHERE SANSKRIT IS TAKEN

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Principal Language | | |
| First day. | 10—1 | History of the Language and of the Literature in the Language. | 200 | |
| | 2—5 | Grammar, Prosody and Poetics (when Sanskrit is the Principal Language) or Prosody and Poetics (when any Dravidian Language is the Principal Language). | 150 | |
| Second day. | 10—1 | Prescribed Textbooks (i) .. | 150 | |
| Third day. | 10—1 | Prescribed Textbooks (ii) .. | 150 | |
| | 2—5 | Composition .. .. | 200 | |
| Fourth day. | 10–1 | Translation (when Sanskrit is chosen as the Principal Language) or Advanced Grammar, Historical and Comparative (when any Dravidian Language is chosen as the Principal Language). | 150 | |

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Subsidiary Language | | |
| Fifth day. | 10—1 | Prescribed Textbooks .. | 150 | |
| | 2—3.30 | Translation (when Sanskrit is the Subsidiary Language) or Composition (when any Dravidian Language is the Subsidiary Language). | 100 | |
| Sixth day. | 10—1 | Elementary Grammar, Prosody and Poetics. | 150 | |
| | 2—3.30 | History of the Language and of the Literature in the Language. | 100 | |
| | | Total .. | 1,500 | |

B.—WHERE SANSKRIT IS NOT TAKEN

| | Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Principal Language | First day | 10—1 | Advanced Grammar .. | 100 |
| | | 2—5 | Textbooks (i) .. .. | 100 |
| | Second day | 10—1 | Prosody and Poetics .. | 100 |
| | | 2—5 | Textbooks (ii) .. | 100 |
| | Third day | 10—1 | Composition .. .. | 100 |
| | | 2—5 | Textbooks (iii) .. | 100 |

| | Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Principal Language* | |
| | Fourth day .. | 10—1 | History of the Language and its Literature. | 100 |
| Subsidiary Language | Fourth day | 2—5 | Textbooks .. .. | 100 |
| | Fifth day | 10—1<br>2—5 | Grammar .. ..<br>History of the Literature .. | 100<br>100 |
| | Sixth day | 10—1<br>2—5 | Elements of Prosody and Poetics.<br>Composition .. .. | 100<br>100 |
| | | | Total .. | 1,200 |

## Munshi-i-Fazil

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| First day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Persian Texts .. ..<br>Persian Texts .. .. | 50<br>50 |
| Second day | 10—1<br>2—5 | Persian Texts .. ..<br>Persian Texts .. .. | 50<br>50 |
| Third day .. | 10—1<br>2—5 | Translation from Persian into English.<br>Translation from English into Persian. | 50<br>50 |

| Days | Hours | Subjects | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fourth day .. | 10—1 | History of Persian Literature .. | 50 |
| | 2—5 | Composition in Persian .. | 50 |
| Fifth day .. | 10—1 | Urdu Textbook .. .. | 50 |
| | 2—5 | Urdu Textbook .. .. | 50 |
| Sixth day .. | 10—1 | Translation from English into Urdu. | 50 |
| | 2—5 | Translation from Urdu into English. | 50 |
| Seventh day | 10—1 | Composition in Urdu .. | 50 |
| | | Total .. | 650 |

## (XVI) ACADEMIC ROBES APPOINTED BY THE SENATE

371. CHANCELLOR

A purple teray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's dress gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet academic cap, bound round with gold lace, and gold tassel nine inches long.

VICE-CHANCELLOR

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's but with silver lace and tassel.

REGISTRAR

A black silk laced gown.

A black cloth academic cap.

FELLOWS

A black silk gown, and a scarf of scarlet silk four inches wide, with a fringe of the same colour three inches deep.

A black velvet academic cap, or either a white, red, or black turban, which may have a gold border.

GRADUATES

Graduates who are in the habit of wearing native costume shall be clothed in white, and shall wear either a white, red, or black turban, which may have a gold border. All those who wear European costume shall wear either a black cloth academic cap or a turban of the above description.

*Bachelor of Arts*

A gown made of black stuff, cut like the Cambridge B.A. gown.

A hood made of black silk edged with crimson silk.

*Master of Arts*

A gown made of black silk, cut like the Cambridge M.A. gown.

A hood made of black silk lined with crimson silk.

*Bachelor of Laws*

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with purple silk.

*Master of Laws*

A gown similar to that for the M.A. degree.

A hood made of purple silk.

*Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery*

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk edged with light-blue silk

*Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery*

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with light-blue silk.

*Doctor of Medicine*

A gown similar to that for the M.A. degree.

A hood made of light-blue silk.

*Licentiate in Sanitary Science*

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk edged with terra-cotta silk.

*Bachelor of Engineering*

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with orange silk.

*Licentiate in Teaching*

A gown pertaining to the B.A. or M.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with gold-coloured silk.

*Doctor of Laws*

A gown made of white silk, with scarlet cloth facings.

A hood made of scarlet silk.

## XV.—RULES FOR THE AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES

372. Colleges or departments of colleges may be affiliated to the University in Arts or in a department of Arts, in Law, Medicine, or Engineering. The affiliation shall be given specifically for each subject or group of subjects, and for each separate standard in each of the Faculties.

373. A college applying for affiliation shall be situated within the territorial limits of the Madras University.

374. In the case of a Government college or a State college in a Native State the application shall be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province or Native State in which it is situated; in the case of any other college, by the responsible authority.

375. A college applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Syndicate—

(*a*) that the college is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which, except in the case of a Government college, the teaching staff is represented;

(*b*) that the character and qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their appointment and tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the college, and that due proportion is maintained between the number of the staff and that of the students under instruction;

(*c*) that the buildings in which the college is to be located are suitable, that each lecture room is well lit and ventilated, and that it affords adequate accommodation for the number of students taught in it, and that provision will be made, in conformity with the Regulations, for the residence, in the college or in lodgings approved by the college, of students not residing with

their parents or guardians, and for the supervision and physical welfare of students;

(*d*) that due provision has been or will be made for a library;

(*e*) where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made, in conformity with the Regulations, for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum;

(*f*) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the head of the college and some members of the teaching staff in or near the college or the place provided for the residence of students;

(*g*) that the financial resources of the college are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance;

(*h*) that the affiliation of the college, having regard to the provision made for students by other colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline; and

(*i*) that the college rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing college in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education.

The application shall further contain an assurance that after the college is affiliated any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

376. On receipt of a letter of application the Syndicate shall—

(*a*) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf;

(*b*) satisfy itself that there is in the college buildings accommodation adequate to the number and strength of the classes as regards rooms, floor space, and cubic space;

(*c*) make such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary;

(*d*) report to the Senate on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, either in whole or in part, embodying in such report the result of any inquiry under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).

The Senate shall after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to it to be necessary record its opinion on the matter.

The Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government for disposal.

377. An application for affiliation may be withdrawn at any time before an order has been passed on the application by the Government.

378. Where a college desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated the procedure prescribed by Regulations 375 and 376 shall, so far as may be, be followed.

379. Each college shall be subject to inspection from time to time by one or more competent persons authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf.

380. The Syndicate may call upon any college so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to it to be necessary in respect of any matters referred to in Regulation 375.

381. A proposal may be made in the Syndicate at any time for the withdrawal, by an order of the Government, of the privileges of affiliation from any college.

The procedure shall be as follows :—

(*a*) A member of the Syndicate who intends to move that the rights conferred on any college by affiliation be withdrawn, in whole or in part, shall give notice of his motion, and shall state in writing the grounds on which the motion is made.

(*b*) Before taking the said motion into consideration the Syndicate shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in (*a*) to the head of the college concerned, together with an intimation that any repre-

sentation in writing submitted within a period specified in such intimation on behalf of the college will be considered by the Syndicate :

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary, be extended, from time to time, by the Syndicate.

(*c*) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in (*b*), the Syndicate, after considering the notice of motion, statement and representation, and after such inspection by any competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary, shall make a report to the Senate.

(*d*) On receipt of the report under (*c*) the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to it to be necessary, record its opinion on the matter.

(*e*) The Registrar shall submit the proposal and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government for disposal.

382. Each college shall furnish such returns, reports, and other information as the Syndicate may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the college.

383. The following registers and records in the forms that may be prescribed by the Syndicate shall be maintained by each college, and in every case in which a school forms a part of the institution they shall be maintained distinct from those kept for the school department :—

(*a*) A register of admissions and withdrawals.

(*b*) A register of attendance.

(*c*) A register of fees paid showing dates of payment.

(*d*) A counterfoil fee receipt book.

(*e*) Account books showing the financial transactions of the college.

(*f*) A register of scholarships and concessions of all kinds whether of tuition, board, or lodging.

(*g*) A register of marks obtained by each student at college examinations.

(*h*) A register of addresses of students.

(*i*) A counterfoil book of transfer certificates.

384. Students who do not live with either relatives or guardians shall be required to live in a hostel or rooms approved by the college authorities.

385. No student who has previously studied in any recognized school or college shall be admitted to a college unless he presents a transfer certificate showing—

(*a*) the name of the student in full,

(*b*) the date of birth as entered in the admission register,

(*c*) the dates on which he was admitted to and on which he left the institution,

(*d*) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it,

(*e*) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled,

(*f*) if it be the time when annual promotions take place whether he has qualified for promotion to a higher class,

(*g*) that he has paid all fees or other moneys due to that institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

No student shall be enrolled pending the production of such certificate. Every such certificate shall be endorsed with the admission number under which the student is enrolled and shall be filed for reference and inspection.

386. A student applying for a transfer certificate during a term on any day of which he has been enrolled, or applying not later than the fifth working day of the term immediately following shall forthwith be given such certificate upon payment of all fees or other moneys due, or of such portion thereof as the principal may see fit to demand, for the term in which he was enrolled.

A student applying for such certificate after the fifth working day of the term immediately following that during which he has been last enrolled shall forthwith be given it on payment of (1) all fees or other moneys due, or of such portion thereof as the principal may see fit to demand, in respect of the term in which he was last enrolled, and (2) an additional fee of Rs. 3 at the option of the principal.

Provided that when a student has been enrolled at favourable fee rates he shall be liable for such rates only.

No student shall be considered to have been enrolled in any term unless he has attended the college and received instruction for at least one day of that term or has paid the fees or portions thereof prescribed.

In the case of a student who has been a candidate for a University examination, the results of which have not been published before the beginning of the college term, the eleventh day after the results of that examination have been announced at the Senate House shall be counted for him the first working day of the term so far as the grant of a transfer certificate is concerned.

In the event of a principal refusing or delaying to give a transfer certificate to which a student may be entitled the student shall have right of appeal to the Syndicate.

387. The academic year for an Arts college shall begin not later than the 16th July and end not earlier than the 31st March.

388. The minimum number of working days in an Arts college for the Intermediate and for the B.A. degree courses shall be 300 and for the B.A. (Honours) degree course shall be 450, provided that in no year shall the number of working days fall below 145.

389. A student shall ordinarily qualify for the annual certificate in one and the same college, but in special cases the Syndicate may allow attendance in different colleges to be combined for the purposes of the annual certificate.

390. The grant of the annual certificate shall be subject in addition to the following conditions:

(1) In Arts and Training colleges the certificate shall not be granted unless a student has attended three-fourths of the number of working days in the year; in colleges of law, unless he has attended three-fourths of the lectures in each course: in colleges of Medicine, unless he has attended four-fifths of the lectures in each course; and in colleges of Engineering, unless he has attended three-fourths of the working days of the term.

(2) The certificate shall not be granted unless the student has completed the course of instruction for the year to the satisfaction of the authorities of his college and his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

391. The certificate shall be drawn up in the following forms:—

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS

## Certificate for First Year

*Certificate of attendance of ............ under the Regulations in........College during the year....*

| — | Number of working days in the period covered | Number of days attended |
|---|---|---|
| English | | |
| Vernacular Composition in ...... | | |
| Translation into English from.... | | |
| Group I (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry). | | |

I certify that .................... has attended the course of practical instruction in :—

(a) MATHEMATICS

..................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(b) PHYSICS

..................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(c) CHEMISTRY

..................

.......... .19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that .................. 's conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

.... .............

*Principal.*

............19

## Certificate for Second Year

*Certificate of attendance of...........under the Regulations in........College during the year....*

| — | Number of working days in the period covered | Number of days attended |
|---|---|---|
| English | | |
| Vernacular Composition in....... | | |
| Translation into English from.... | | |
| Group I (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry). | | |

I certify that.........has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in :—

(*a*) MATHEMATICS

....................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*b*) PHYSICS

....................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(c) CHEMISTRY

....................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that.........'s conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of instruction prescribed for the Intermediate Examination.

....................

............19 . *Principal.*

## Certificate for Additional Year

*Certificate of attendance of............under the Regulations in........College during the year....*

| — | Number of working days in the period covered | Number of days attended |
|---|---|---|
| English | | |
| Vernacular Composition in....... | | |
| Translation into English from.... | | |
| Group I (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry). | | |

I certify that.........has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in :—

(*a*) MATHEMATICS

....................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*b*) PHYSICS

....................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*c*) CHEMISTRY

....................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that..........has attended in this college for the additional year required by the Regulations to enable him to sit for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of instruction prescribed for the examination.

....................

............19 . *Principal.*

## Certificate for First Year

*Certificate of attendance of..............under the Regulations in........College during the year......*

| — | Number of working days in the period covered | Number of days attended |
|---|---|---|
| English | | |
| Vernacular Composition in........ | | |
| Translation into English from..... | | |
| Group II (Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry). | | |

I certify that............has attended the course of practical instruction in :—

(*a*) NATURAL SCIENCE

(1)....................

(2)....................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*b*) PHYSICS

......................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*c*) CHEMISTRY

......................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that..............'s conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

......................

............19 . *Principal.*

## Certificate for Second Year

*Certificate of attendance of..............under the Regulations in........College during the year....*

| — | Number of working days in the period covered | Number of days attended |
|---|---|---|
| English | | |
| Vernacular Composition in........ | | |
| Translation into English from..... | | |
| Group II (Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry). | | |

I certify that..........has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in .—

(*a*) NATURAL SCIENCE

(1).....................
(2).....................

............19 *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*b*) PHYSICS

............19 ......................

*Professor or Lecturer.*

(*c*) CHEMISTRY

............19 ......................

*Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that..............'s conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of instruction prescribed for the Intermediate Examination.

......................

............19 *Principal.*

## Certificate for Additional Year

*Certificate of attendance of..............under the Regulations in........College during the year....*

| — | Number of working days in the period covered | Number of days attended |
|---|---|---|
| English | | |
| Vernacular Composition in...... | | |
| Translation into English from.... | | |
| Group II (Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry). | | |

I certify that...........has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in :—

(*a*) NATURAL SCIENCE

(1)......................

(2)......................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*b*) PHYSICS

......................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*c*) CHEMISTRY

......................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that..................has attended in this college for the additional year required by the Regulations to enable him to sit for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of instruction prescribed for the examination.

......................

............19 . *Principal.*

## Certificate for First Year

*Certificate of attendance of* ..............*under the Regulations* **in**........*College during the year*....

| — | Number of working days in the period covered | Number of days attended |
|---|---|---|
| English | | |
| Vernacular Composition in...... | | |
| Translation into English from.... | | |
| Group III: (a) Ancient History | | |
| Group III: (b) Modern History | | |
| Group III: (c) Logic | | |
| Group III: (d) A Classical Language, viz. ............ | | |
| Group III: (e) A second Classical Language or a Foreign or Indian Vernacular Language, viz............... | | |

I certify that....................'s conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

............19 ....................

*Principal.*

## Certificate for Second Year

*Certificate of attendance of*..............*under the Regulations in*........*College during the year*....

| — | Number of working days in the period covered | Number of days attended |
|---|---|---|
| English | | |
| Vernacular Composition in........ | | |
| Translation into English from..... | | |
| Group III (a) Ancient History | | |
| Group III (b) Modern History | | |
| Group III (c) Logic | | |
| Group III (d) A Classical Language, viz.. | | |
| Group III (e) A second Classical Language or a Foreign or Indian Vernacular Language, viz............. | | |

I certify that..............'s conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of instruction prescribed for the Intermediate Course.

............19 ......................

*Principal.*

## Certificate for Additional Year

*Certificate of attendance of..............under the Regulations in........College during the year....*

| — | Number of working days in the period covered | Number of days attended |
|---|---|---|
| English | | |
| Vernacular Composition in....... | | |
| Translation into English from.... | | |
| Group III (a) Ancient History | | |
| Group III (b) Modern History | | |
| Group III (c) Logic | | |
| Group III (d) A Classical Language, viz. ...................... | | |
| Group III (e) A second Classical Language or a Foreign or Indian Vernacular Language, viz............... | | |

I certify that............has attended in this college for the additional year required by the Regulations to enable him to sit for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of instruction prescribed for the examination.

............19 . ....................

*Principal.*

### B.A. Degree Examination

*I certify that........................has attended the course of instruction in.......... at the................. College for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year................, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal.*

*I certify that.........................has attended the course of instruction in....at the....College for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year.........., and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.A. degree examination.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal.*

**I certify that ...................... has attended the course of practical instruction in .............for the B.A. degree examination at the ................during the year.................*

*(Signature)*

*Professor or Lecturer.*

**I certify that........................has attended the course of practical instruction in ..................... for the B.A. degree examination at the............. during the year .............., and that he has satisfactorily completed the course.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor or Lecturer.*

### B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination

*Preliminary (English Language).*

*I certify that ...................... has attended the course of instruction in English at the...................College during the year................and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the Preliminary Examination in English for the B.A. (Honours) Degree.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal.*

*I certify that.........has attended the course of instruction in ...........at the ...............College for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year ................, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal.*

*These certificates have to be produced only by candidates in Branches I, I and III of the B.A. Pass Course.

*I certify that ...................... has attended the course of instruction in ................ at the ................College for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year.........., and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal.*

*I certify that.......................has attended the course of instruction in.................at the................College for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year..........., and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.A. (Honours) degree examination.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal.*

*I certify that ...................... has attended the course of practical instruction in...................for the B.A. (Honours) degree examination at the ............ during the year ..........*

*(Signature)*

*Professor or Lecturer.*

*I certify that ...................... has attended the course of practical instruction in .................. for the B.A. (Honours) degree examination at the............during the year...........*

*(Signature)*

*Professor or Lecturer.*

*I certify that........................ has attended the course of practical instruction in ................. for the B.A. (Honours) degree examination at the............during the year..........., and that he has satisfactorily completed the course.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor or Lecturer.*

## L.T. Degree Examination

*I certify that ...................... has attended the course of instruction and undergone practical training in Teaching at the ................ for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year .........., that he has completed the course prescribed for the L.T. degree, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal.*

### First Examination in Engineering

*I certify that.................... has studied for a period of not less than two years in the ................ College of Engineering since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the......... .............University, that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the First examination in Engineering to the satisfaction of the authorities of the College, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal.*

### B.E. Degree Examination

*I certify that....................has studied for a period of not less than three years in the...............College of Engineering that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.E. degree examination to the satisfaction of the authorities of the College, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal.*

### First Examination in Law

*I certify that .................. has attended courses of lectures in all the subjects prescribed for the First examination in Law for one academical year after passing the B.A. degree examination, that he has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures in each course, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal.*

### B.L. Degree Examination

*I certify that...................has attended courses of lectures in all the subjects prescribed for the B.L. degree examination for one academical year after completion of the course of study prescribed for the First examination in Law, that he has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures in each course, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal.*

### First L.M. & S. Examination

*I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief............ ...........has completed his nineteenth year.*

*(Signature)*

*I certify that...................... has been engaged in medical studies at the...................* for a period of not less than two years since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the ...................University, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal of College of Medicine.*

*I certify that ...................... has attended a course of lectures on Anatomy.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Anatomy.*

*I certify that.........................has attended a course of lectures on Physiology.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Physiology.*

*I certify that.........................has attended a course of instruction on Histology.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Physiology.*

*I certify that.........................has attended a course of lectures on Chemistry and a course of instruction on Practical Chemistry.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Chemistry.*

*I certify that...............has attended a course of instruction in Minor Surgery.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that .................. has dissected for twelve months during the regular sessions and has completed the dissection of the human body.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Anatomy.*

*I certify that subsequent to his first year of study ............. attended for a period of six months, the surgical practice, including the out-patient department of the ....................* Hospital.*

*(Signature)*

*Surgeon,..† Hospital.*

* The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

† The name of the hospital must be entered here.

SECOND L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

*I certify that..............has been engaged in medical studies at the ...............*for not less than one year after passing the First L.M. & S. examination of the Madras University, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature)*
*Principal of College of Medicine.*

*I certify that................has attended a course of lectures on Medicine.*

*(Signature)*
*Professor of Medicine.*

*I certify that................has attended a course of lectures on Surgery.*

*(Signature)*
*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that................has attended a course of lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics and a course of instruction in Practical Pharmacy.*

*(Signature)*
*Professor of Materia Medica.*

*I certify that..............has attended a course of lectures on General Pathology.*

*(Signature)*
*Professor of Pathology.*

*I certify that..............has attended a course of instruction in Practical Pathology and Bacteriology.*

*(Signature)*
*Professor of Pathology.*

*I certify that..............has attended a course of lectures on Hygiene and a course of instruction in Practical Hygiene.*

*(Signature)*
*Professor of Hygiene.*

*I certify that..............has attended the Medical practice of the ..........† Hospital for four months, and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.*

*(Signature)*
*Physician,..........† Hospital.*

* The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

† The name of the hospital must be entered here.

*I certify that..............has attended the surgical practice of the...........* Hospital for four months, and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.*

(*Signature*)

*Surgeon,..........* Hospital.*

*I certify that...............has attended the practice of the out-patient department of the .......... * Hospital for a period of two months.*

(*Signature*)

*Medical Officer.*

*I certify that..............has witnessed the performance of at least six post-mortem examinations, that he has taken notes at the time, and that he is competent to perform a post-mortem examination.*

(*Signature*)

*Professor of Pathology.*

FINAL L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

*I certify that..............has been engaged in medical studies at the ........† for a period of not less than one year after passing the Second L.M. & S. examination or the Third M.B. & C.M. examination of the University of Madras, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

(*Signature*)

*Principal of College of Medicine.*

*I certify that .............. has attended a course of lectures on Midwifery and Diseases special to women and the new-born child.*

(*Signature*)

*Professor of Midwifery.*

*I certify that.............. has attended a course of lectures on Ophthalmology.*

(*Signature*)

*Professor of Ophthalmology.*

*I certify that................has attended a course of lectures on Mental Diseases.*

(*Signature*)

*Professor of Mental Diseases.*

*I certify that.........................has attended a course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.*

(*Signature*)

*Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.*

* The name of the hospital must be entered here.

† The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

*I certify that.............. has attended a course of instruction in Operative Surgery.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that.................has attended the medical practice of the..........* Hospital for three months and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.*

*(Signature)*

*Physician,..........* Hospital.*

*I certify that ................ has attended the surgical practice of the..........* Hospital for two months and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.*

*(Signature)*

*Surgeon,............ * Hospital.*

*I certify that.....................has attended the practice of a Midwifery Hospital for three months and is competent to attend cases of labour.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Midwifery.*

*I certify that..................has attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital for three months.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Ophthalmology.*

*I certify that............has attended a series of eight Clinical Demonstrations in Mental Diseases at a Lunatic Asylum of not less than 50 beds.*

*(Signature)*

*Superintendent,..............† Lunatic Asylum.*

*I certify that..........is competent to perform vaccination.§*

*(Signature)*

*Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.*

## First M.B. & C.M. Examination

*I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief ............ has completed his eighteenth year.*

*(Signature)*

* The name of the hospital must be entered here.

† The name of the hospital or asylum must be entered here.

§ This certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

*I certify that......has attended a course of lectures on Inorganic Chemistry and a course of instruction in Practical Chemistry.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Chemistry.*

*I certify that ............. has attended a course of Experimental Physics, including Practical Physics.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Physics.*

*I certify that..........has attended a course of General Biology, Theoretical and Practical.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Biology.*

*I certify that ................ has attended a course of Practical Anatomy.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Anatomy.*

### SECOND M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION

*I certify that............has been engaged in medical studies at the.............* for not less than two years, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal of College of Medicine.*

*I certify that ............. has attended a course of lectures on Anatomy.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Anatomy.*

*I certify that...............has attended a course of lectures on Physiology.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Physiology.*

*I certify that..............has attended a course of instruction in Practical Physiology, including Histology.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Physiology.*

*I certify that ................ has attended a course of Chemical Physiology.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Physiology.*

* The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

*I certify that..............has attended a course of lectures on Organic Chemistry and a course of instruction in Practical Organic Chemistry.*

(*Signature*)

*Professor of Chemistry.*

*I certify that..................has dissected for twelve months during the regular sessions and has completed the dissection of the human body.*

(*Signature*)

*Professor of Anatomy.*

THIRD M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION

*I certify that..............has been engaged in medical studies at the ............ *for not less than one year after passing the Second M.B. & C.M. examination of the University of Madras, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

(*Signature*)

*Principal of College of Medicine.*

*I certify that................has attended a course of lectures on General Pathology.*

(*Signature*)

*Professor of Pathology.*

*I certify that.............has attended a course of instruction in Practical Pathology including Bacteriology.*

(*Signature*)

*Professor of Pathology.*

*I certify that..............has attended a course of lectures on Hygiene and a course of instruction in Practical Hygiene.*

(*Signature*)

*Professor of Hygiene.*

*I certify that................has attended a course of lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

(*Signature*)

*Professor of Materia Medica.*

*I certify that...........has attended a course of instruction in Practical Pharmacy.*

(*Signature*)

*Professor of Materia Medica.*

* The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

*I certify that............has attended a course of instruction in Minor Surgery.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that..............has attended the medical practice of the........ * Hospital for a period of four months and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.*

*(Signature)*

*Physician,.......... *Hospital.*

*I certify that..........has attended the Surgical Practice of the ............ * Hospital for a period of four months and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.*

*(Signature)*

*Surgeon,............ * Hospital.*

*I certify that................has attended the out-patient department of the .......... * Hospital for a period of two months.*

*(Signature)*

*Medical Officer.*

### FINAL M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION

*I certify that ............ has been engaged in medical studies at the...........† for not less than two years subsequently to passing the Third M.B. & C.M. examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature)*

*Principal of College of Medicine.*

*I certify that..................has attended a course of lectures on Medicine.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Medicine.*

*I certify that..................has attended a course of lectures on Surgery.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that..................has attended a course of lectures on Midwifery and Diseases special to women and the new-born child.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Midwifery.*

* The name of the hospital must be entered here.

† The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here

*I certify that..............has attended a course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.*

*I certify that................has attended a course of lectures on Ophthalmology.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Ophthalmology.*

*I certify that................has attended a course of lectures on Mental Diseases.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Mental Diseases.*

*I certify that............has attended a course of instruction in Operative Surgery.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that................has attended the medical practice of the.................* Hospital for six and a half months and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.*

*(Signature)*

*Physician,..........* Hospital.*

*I certify that......................has attended the practice of the.................* Hospital for six and a half months and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.*

*(Signature)*

*Surgeon,..........* Hospital.*

*I certify that..................has attended the practice of the Midwifery Hospital for four months and is competent to attend cases of Labour.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Midwifery.*

*I certify that......................has attended the out-patient department of the ..................* Hospital for a period of two months.*

*(Signature)*

*Medical Officer.*

*I certify that......................has attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital for three months.*

*(Signature)*

*Professor of Ophthalmology.*

* The name of the hospital must be entered here.

*I certify that......................has attended a series of eight clinical demonstrations in Mental Diseases at a Lunatic Asylum of not less than 50 beds.*

(*Signature*)

*Superintendent,.......... *Lunatic Asylum.*

*I certify that....................has witnessed the performance of at least six post-mortem examinations, has taken notes at the time, and is qualified to make a post-mortem examination.*

(*Signature*)

*Professor of Pathology.*

*I certify that..........................is qualified to perform vaccination.*†

(*Signature*)

*Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.*

## Oriental Title Examination

*Certificate under Regulation* 362 (2).

*I hereby certify that................has attended........... for four years, that he has received adequate instruction in........ and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.*

Station

*Date* *Principal or Headmaster.*

*Certificate under Regulation* 362 (3).

*I hereby certify that............has attended the special course of lectures delivered by me under orders of the Syndicate between............and........for the benefit of candidates appearing for the Title Examination in*

Station

*Date* *Professor or Lecturer.*

* The name of the hospital or asylum must be entered here.

† This certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

## XVI.—UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIPS IN THE HONOURS COURSES

392. The University shall assist in giving instruction in the Honours Courses, and may provide for post-graduate teaching, study and research by establishing courses of lectures in subjects included in the Honours Courses or in others not so included on the recommendation of the Boards of Studies.

393. The Boards of Studies shall send in by the 31st January each year their recommendations as to the courses of lectures in their subjects it is desirable to have established or recognized during the following academical year.

The Heads of Colleges affiliated in an Honours Course shall also send in by the 31st January each year a list of the courses of lectures to be delivered for Honours students in their Colleges during the following academical year which they are willing to have recognized as University lectures.

394. The Syndicate shall make a selection from these recommendations and place the consolidated list of lectures so selected before the Senate at the March meeting for sanction.

395. Each course of lectures will ordinarily last one term (i) July to September, (ii) October to December, (iii) January to March, the length of each term being about ten weeks.

396. The lectures may be delivered at any first-grade College affiliated to the University or at any other Institution approved by the Syndicate.

397. The lectures shall be open to any student who is taking an Honours Course in any College affiliated to the University, on the recommendation of his College authorities. No fee shall be charged for attending a course of lectures, but a student shall not attend a course till he has paid the usual fee to his College for the term.

The lectures shall also be open to graduates of the University who wish to engage in post-graduate study and research on payment to the University of Rs. 50 per course per term, and with the sanction of the lecturer appointed.

398. The remuneration for a course of lectures extending over one term and consisting of not less than 20 lectures shall ordinarily be Rs. 500.

399. It shall be the duty of University Lecturers to supply to Principals of Colleges a report upon the attendance at lectures of their students.

400. It shall be competent for the Syndicate with the sanction of the Senate to make from time to time special arrangements for a course of lectures to be delivered by a person eminent in Arts or Science on any subject they may select.

## XVII.—UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS

401. Studentships not exceeding eight in number may be awarded annually to graduates of the University in accordance with the Regulations set forth below, if candidates of sufficient merit present themselves.

402. The studentships will be given to enable graduates to undertake research in any subject in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Engineering.

403. No candidate will be eligible for a studentship unless he has passed (*a*) the Science Branch of the B.A. Degree Examination in the first class or the M.A. Degree Examination under the Old Regulations, or (*b*) the B.A. Degree Examination in Honours under the New Regulations; in addition he must not be of more than five years' standing since passing his F.A. or Intermediate Examination.

404. A candidate for a studentship must send in his application on the prescribed form to the Registrar not later than the 1st July. The application must be accompanied by a statement of the subject or matter he proposes to investigate, or the general nature of the

research he proposes to undertake. He must also state where he proposes and has permission to undertake his research.

The application and the statement shall be referred for consideration and report to the Board of Studies dealing with the subject which the student proposes to investigate.

405. The award of studentships will be made by the Syndicate on the reports of the Board of Studies: usually it will be in August.

406. Each studentship will be Rs. 75 per month in value and shall ordinarily be tenable for a period of two years from the date after the award on which the student commences work on his investigation. A student who fails to start work before the 1st October of the year in which he was awarded a studentship will have his award cancelled.

407. During the tenure of his studentship, the holder must engage diligently in his investigation. Arrangements will be made to report on his work and progress from time to time by competent authority. The Syndicate shall have power to deprive him of his studentship at any time if in their opinion his progress is not satisfactory.

408. The Syndicate shall have power to defray out of University funds such expenditure incurred in connexion with research as, in their judgment, is reasonable. They will also make arrangements where necessary for affording facilities for the prosecution of research.

409. Each student shall submit four printed or typed copies of a paper embodying the results and giving an account of his investigations to the Syndicate at the end of the tenure of his studentship. It shall however be open to him to submit to the Syndicate at any time the results of any completed portion of his research.

410. A student shall not be at liberty to publish any results of his investigation until he has laid them before the Syndicate in accordance with Regulation 409.

411. When in the opinion of the Syndicate the character of the investigations on which a student is engaged and the ability shown by him render such a course desirable, they may continue his studentship for a third year.

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## XVIII.—TRANSITORY REGULATIONS

412. The phrase 'New Regulations' shall be taken to mean the present body of regulations. The phrase 'existing by-laws and regulations' shall be taken to refer to the by-laws and regulations in force on the date previous to that on which the new regulations come into operation.

413. The new regulations shall come into operation on the date of their publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*; such date shall be called the date of commencement of the new regulations.

414. Except as hereinafter provided, on and from the date on which the new regulations come into operation, all existing by-laws and regulations shall cease to have force.

415. Every college which is now affiliated to the University shall within six months of the coming into operation of the new regulations be required to declare in what subjects or groups of subjects it desires to consider itself affiliated and such declaration shall entitle the college to be treated as affiliated to the University in such subjects or groups of subjects. Provided that no college shall be treated as affiliated for a higher standard than that for which it is now affiliated, and in the case of a first-grade college in any branch other than that in which it is now affiliated.

416. The examinations in Arts shall, during the period of transition, be held according to the following table as regards courses and dates of examinations :—

| Dates of Examinations | Under the New Regulations | Under the existing Regulations |
|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1908 to Jan. 1909. | No Examinations .. | Matriculation, F.A., B.A. & M.A. |
| Dec. 1909 to Jan. 1910. | Matriculation .. | F.A., B.A. & M.A. |
| Jan. & Feb., 1910 .. | .... | L.T. |
| Dec. 1910 .. .. | No Examinations .. | No Exams. |
| Feb. 1911 .. .. | .... | L.T. Practical Test only. |
| March & April, 1911 .. | Matriculation, Intermediate & L.T. | B.A. & M.A. |
| Feb. 1912 .. .. | .... | L.T. Practical Test only. |
| March & April, 1912 .. | Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A. (Honours) Part I & L.T. | B.A. & M.A. |
| Feb. 1913 .. .. | .... | L.T. Practical Test only. |
| March & April, 1913 .. | Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.A. (Honours) Part I & L.T. | B.A. & M.A. |
| Feb. 1914 .. .. | .... | No Exams. |
| March & April, 1914 .. | Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.A. (Honours) & L.T. | B.A. & M.A. |
| March & April, 1915 .. | Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.A. (Honours), L.T. and Oriental Title. | No Exams. |

The Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts under the existing regulations shall be held in the years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, commencing on the first Monday in April, but Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day shall be *dies non.* The applications for admission to these examinations and the necessary certificates must be submitted by the dates specified for the submission of applications and certificates respectively by candidates for the B.A. Degree Examination under the New Regulations.

The Examinations for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held in the years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, commencing on the first Monday in April, but the Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day shall be *dies non*. Applications for admission to the examination in the form prescribed must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th September preceding.

The examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts shall, during those years, be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the tables contained in the existing regulations, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified.

No examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be held after April, 1914.

417. The academic years for 1907, 1908 and 1909 shall be calculated according to the existing regulations.

For the year 1909, in the attendance certificate required under Regulation 171 from candidates for the Matriculation Examination, the words '90 days from the 15th March, 1909' shall be read for the words '120 days of the previous school year.'

For the year 1909, in Regulation 171 the words '15th September' shall be read for the words '20th December' and the word 'November' shall be read for the words '10th March.'

Candidates who sat for the Matriculation Examination of 1909 and obtained a total of 199 marks in the examination and obtained also 40 per cent of the marks in English and 35 per cent in three additional divisions shall be declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination of the year 1909, provided that no candidate may be admitted to the course of study in Groups I or II of the Intermediate Examination in Arts unless he has obtained 35 per cent of the marks in Mathematics and in Elementary Science nor in Groups III or IV of the said examination unless he has obtained 35 per cent of the marks in History and Geography.

For the year 1909, the minimum number of working days in an Arts College for the Intermediate Course shall be 110.

In the Intermediate Examination in Arts held in the year 1911, candidates whose vernacular is other than Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya or Urdu or is English, may be examined in composition in English, instead of in composition in a Vernacular Language or translation from a Classical or Foreign Language.

The academic year for 1910 shall commence as under the existing regulations, but shall end not earlier than 31st March, 1911, and shall consist of not less than 190 days.

The academic year for 1911-12 and for the following years shall commence not later than 15th July, 1911, and shall end not earlier than 31st March, 1912.

As regards Law examinations the academical year for 1910 and for the succeeding years shall commence not later than the 15th July and shall end not earlier than the 31st March following.

418 A candidate who has failed in any examination in Arts held under the existing regulations shall be regarded as having failed once in the corresponding examination under the new regulations.

A student who has qualified for the four term certificates required to be produced by candidates for the First Examination in Arts under the existing by-laws and regulations, shall be allowed to appear for the Intermediate Examination under the new regulations on the production of a certificate or certificates of having attended an additional year in an affiliated college.

419. The examinations for the Medical and the Sanitary Science degrees shall be held under the new regulations, for the first time, in April, 1908; but the new regulations, in so far as they relate to the period of attendance in the Medical and Surgical wards of a hospital and to the period of medical study required

between the Second and the Third and the Final M.B. & C.M. examinations, shall not apply to candidates who passed the Second M.B. & C.M. examination in April, 1906, or in any year previous to this date. Candidates who pass the Second L.M. & S. or the Third M.B. & C.M. examination in April, 1907, and candidates who have passed these examinations respectively in any year previous to this date, shall not be required to pass again in Medical Jurisprudence at the Final Examination.

# TABULAR STATEMENTS

TABLE I— *Showing the number of Candidates registered, examined and passed at all the examinations held during the year 1911*

| Examinations | | Registered | Examined | Passed | Percentage Passed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Matriculation Examination | .. | 821 | 782 | 164 | 21·0 |
| Intermediate Examination in Arts | | 1,453 | 1,427 | 592 | 41·4 |
| B.A. | English .. | 1,523 | 1,423 | 626 | 44·0 |
| | Second language .. | 1,044 | 1,005 | 821 | 87·7 |
| | Science .. | 1,374 | 1,301 | 810 | 62·3 |
| M.A. | .. | 61 | 58 | 27 | 46·5 |
| L.T. | New Regulations .. | 82 | 81 | 56 | 6·91 |
| | Old Regulations .. | 34 | 33 | 24 | 72·7 |
| First Examination in Law | .. | 517 | 486 | 189 | 38·9 |
| B.L. | .. | 354 | 316 | 81 | 25·7 |
| M.L. | .. | 14 | 12 | 1 | 8·3 |
| First L.M. & S. | .. | 77 | 76 | 26 | 34·2 |
| Second do. | .. | 49 | 49 | 45 | 96·8 |
| Final do. | .. | 23 | 23 | 13 | 56·5 |
| First M.B. & C.M. | .. | 48 | 46 | 17 | 37·0 |
| Second do. | .. | 38 | 38 | 22 | 57·9 |
| Third do. | .. | 25 | 25 | 23 | 92·0 |
| Final do. | .. | 23 | 22 | 2 | 8·7 |
| M.D. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 50·0 |
| First Examn. in Engineering | .. | 35 | 33 | 12 | 36·4 |
| B.E. | Civil .. | 10 | 9 | 5 | 55·6 |
| | Mechanical .. | 10 | 6 | 3 | 50·0 |
| L.M.S., Regulation 303 (2) | .. | 23 | 22 | 6 | 27·2 |
| Total | .. | 7,640 | 7,275 | 3,566 | 49·0 |

**TABLE II**—*Showing the number of Candidates examined and passed from different classes of the population in all examinations*

| Examinations | Examined | | | | | | | | | Passed | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Jains | Jews | Buddhists | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Jains | Jews | Buddhists |
| Matriculation Examination. | 495 | 162 | 4 | 95 | 26 | . | . | . | . | 124 | 22 | ... | 16 | 2 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | | 25·0 | 13·6 | ... | 16·8 | 7·7 | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| Intermediate Examination in Arts. | 988 | 295 | 13 | 133 | 24 | | | .. | . | 433 | 95 | 6 | 52 | 6 | . | .. | ... | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | | 43·8 | 32·2 | 46·2 | 39·0 | 25·0 | | | . | ... |
| B.A. English. | 971 | 281 | 4 | 143 | 23 | .. | 1 | . | .. | 414 | 131 | 3 | 70 | 8 | . | ... | .. | .. |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | | 42·6 | 46·6 | 75·0 | 49·0 | 34·8 | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| B.A. Second Language. | 710 | 179 | 6 | 94 | 15 | | 1 | .. | . | 619 | 158 | 4 | 86 | 13 | ... | 1 | .. | . |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | | 87·2 | 88·3 | 66·7 | 91·5 | 86·7 | | 100·0 | .. | ... |
| B.A. Science. | 875 | 254 | 4 | 146 | 21 | . | 1 | . | ... | 562 | 148 | 1 | 89 | 9 | | 1 | ... | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | | 64·2 | 58·3 | 25·0 | 61·0 | 42·9 | .. | 100·0 | .. | ... |
| M.A. | 49 | 4 | . | 5 | ... | .. | | | .. | 22 | 2 | ... | 3 | .. | . | .. | . | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | | 44·8 | 50·0 | ... | 60·0 | ... | . | . | .. | .. |
| L.T. New Regulations. | 65 | 5 | 1 | 10 | ... | . | | | ... | 44 | 2 | 1 | 9 | . | . | .. | | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | | 67·6 | 40·0 | 100·0 | 90·0 | .. | ... | . | .. | ... |
| L.T. Old Regulations. | 30 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | . | | ... | 22 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | | ... |
| | otal percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | | 73·3 | 100·0 | ... | .. | . | .. | ... | .. | ... |

TABLE II—*Showing the number of Candidates examined and passed from different classes of the population in all examinations*—continued

| Examinations | Examined | | | | | | | | Passed | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Jains | Jews | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Jains | Jews |
| F.L. | 317 | 135 | 1 | 27 | 6 | | . | . | 130 | 51 | . | 7 | 1 | .. | ... | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 41·0 | 37·8 | .. | 25·9 | 16·7 | ... | ... | ... |
| B.L. | 226 | 72 | . | 15 | 3 | . | ... | ... | 63 | 16 | | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 27·9 | 22·2 | | 13·3 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| M.L. | 9 | 2 | . | 1 | . | | | . | 1 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 11·1 | .. | | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| First L.M. & S. | 35 | 17 | 5 | 19 | 1 | ... | ... | . | 13 | 4 | 2 | 7 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 37·1 | 23·5 | 40·0 | 36·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Second L.M. & S. | 26 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 1 | . | | .. | 24 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 92·3 | 86·6 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Final L.M. & S. | 11 | 8 | | 4 | .. | ... | | . | 8 | 3 | .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 72·7 | 37·5 | ... | 50·0 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| First M.B. & C.M. | 20 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 1 | ... | .. | .. | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 40·0 | 18·1 | 40·0 | 36·3 | 100·0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Second M.B. & C.M. | 14 | 13 | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 57·1 | 61·5 | 100·0 | 44·4 | ... | ... | ... | 100·0 |

**Table II**—*Showing the number of Candidates examined and passed from different classes of the population in all examinations*—concluded

| Examinations | Examined | | | | | | | | Passed | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Jains | Jews | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Jains | Jews |
| Third M.B. & C.M. | 10 | 8 | . | 7 | 1 | . | ... | ... | 10 | 8 | ... | 5 | . | ... | | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 100·0 | 100·0 | ... | 71·4 | .. | .. | | ... |
| Final M.B. & C.M. | 8 | 11 | 4 | . | .. | | | | | 2 | | ... | .. | . | . | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | | 18·1 | ... | .. | .. | . | . | ... |
| L.M. & S. Regulation 303 (2) | 8 | 11 | 4 | . | | . | ... | | 3 | 3 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 37·5 | 27·2 | .. | .. | ... | ... | . | ... |
| M.D. | 2 | | ... | . | | . | | | 1 | . | ... | .. | . | .. | ... | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 50·0 | | ... | ... | .. | ... | | ... |
| F.E. | 29 | 1 | . | 3 | | | | | 11 | . | ... | 1 | . | . | . | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 37·9 | .. | ... | 33·3 | .. | . | . | ... |
| B.E. Civil. | 8 | . | ... | 1 | . | | | | 4 | . | ... | 1 | . | .. | ... | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 50·0 | . | .. | 100·0 | .. | .. | | ... |
| B.E. Mechanical. | 5 | . | . | 1 | | . | | | 3 | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| | Total percentage passed from each class of the population. | | | | | | | | 60·0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | .. |

TABLE III—*Showing the number of Candidates examined and passed in the several second languages*

| EXAMINATION | Examined | | | | | | | | | | | | | Passed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sanskrit | Latin | Arabic | Persian | Hindustani | Tamil | Telugu | Kanarese | Malayalam | Uriya | Marathi | French | Hebrew | Sanskrit | Latin | Arabic | Persian | Hindustani | Tamil | Telugu | Kanarese | Malayalam | Uriya | Marathi | French | Hebrew |
| Matriculation. | 181 | 10 | 1 | 15 | 17 | 63 | 46 | 316 | 126 | . | 1 | 6 | . | 148 | 5 | .. | 11 | 11 | 52 | 34 | 195 | 114 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... |
| Total percentage passed in each of the several second languages. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 81·8 | 50·0 | ... | 73·3 | 64·7 | 82·5 | 73·9 | 61·7 | 90·4 | . | 100·0 | 66·7 | |

PART II (*Composition in a Vernacular Language or Translation from a Classical or Foreign Language*).

| | Examined | | | | | | | | | | Passed | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | English | Urdu | Tamil | Telugu | Kanarese | Malayalam | Uriya | Sanskrit | Latin | French | English | Urdu | Tamil | Telugu | Kanarese | Malayalam | Uriya | Sanskrit | Latin | French |
| Intermediate Examination in Arts. | 29 | 16 | 468 | 233 | 118 | 305 | 4 | 241 | 4 | 9 | 27 | 15 | 389 | 188 | 94 | 257 | 4 | 233 | 2 | 9 |
| Total percentage passed in each of the several second languages. | | | | | | | | | | | 93·1 | 93·8 | 83·1 | 80·7 | 71·2 | 84·3 | 100·0 | 96·9 | 50·0 | 100·0 |

TABLE III—*Showing the number of Candidates examined and passed in the several second languages*—continued

| Examination | Examined | | | | | | | | | | | | | Passed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sanskrit | Latin | Arabic | Persian | Urdu | Tamil | Telugu | Kanarese | Malayalam | Uriya | Marathi | French | Hebrew | Sanskrit | Latin | Arabic | Persian | Urdu | Tamil | Telugu | Kanarese | Malayalam | Uriya | Marathi | French | Hebrew |
| B.A. (2nd Lang. Division). | 371 | 15 | .. | 3 | 8 | 223 | 159 | 44 | 171 | 5 | ... | 5 | 1 | 329 | 15 | .. | 6 | 8 | 176 | 141 | 41 | 150 | 5 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Total percentage passed in each class of the several second languages. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88·7 | 100·0 | . | 100·0 | 100·0 | 78·9 | 88·7 | 93·2 | 93·6 | 100·0 | .. | 40·0 | 100·0 |

TABLE IV—*Showing the number of Candidates registered, examined, and passed in the several Science Branches of the B.A. degree examination*

| Branches | Registered | Examined | Passed First Class | Passed Second Class | Passed Third Class | Percentage passed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. (Mathematics) .. | 259 | 249 | 10 | 62 | 62 | 53·8 |
| II.A. (Physics) .. | 287 | 274 | 9 | 76 | 81 | 60·6 |
| II.B. (Chemistry) .. | 57 | 56 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 55·4 |
| III.A. (Botany) .. | 18 | 17 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 100·0 |
| III.C. (Zoology) .. | 22 | 22 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 72·7 |
| III.D. (Geology) .. | 33 | 30 | .. | 18 | 8 | 86·7 |
| IV. (Mental & Moral Science) .. | 184 | 172 | 2 | 30 | 61 | 54·1 |
| V. (History) .. | 514 | 481 | 4 | 123 | 200 | 68·0 |
| Total .. | 1,374 | 1,301 | 31 | 344 | 435 | 62·3 |
| Females .. .. | 13 | 13 | .. | 5 | 2 | 53·8 |

TABLE V—*Showing the Ages of Candidates registered for the Matriculation, *First Arts, and B.A. degree examinations from 1891-92 to 1911*

| Years | Matriculation Minimum | Matriculation Maximum | Matriculation Average | First Arts or Intermediate Minimum | First Arts or Intermediate Maximum | First Arts or Intermediate Average | B.A. Minimum | B.A. Maximum | B.A. Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1891-92 .. | 11 | 38 | 17·4 | 14 | 46 | 19·3 | 16 | 42 | 21·6 |
| 1892-93 .. | 11 | 36 | 17·3 | 14 | 38 | 19·1 | 16 | 45 | 21·8 |
| 1893-94 .. | 12 | 37 | 16·9 | 13 | 43 | 19·3 | 16 | 50 | 22·0 |
| 1894-95 .. | 12 | 41 | 18·1 | 14 | 38 | 19·1 | 16 | 51 | 22·1 |
| 1895-96 .. | 12 | 43 | 16·8 | 14 | 40 | 19·6 | 17 | 47 | 22·3 |
| 1896-97 .. | 12 | 44 | 18·5 | 14 | 40 | 19·9 | 16 | 51 | 22·7 |
| 1897-98 .. | 12 | 36 | 17·9 | 14 | 39 | 19·3 | 16 | 47 | 21·8 |
| 1898-99 .. | 12 | 35 | 18·7 | 14 | 39 | 18·3 | 16 | 48 | 20·1 |
| 1899-1900 .. | 12 | 45 | 18·9 | 14 | 45 | 19·1 | 16 | 51 | 22·2 |
| 1900-01 .. | 12 | 46 | 18·8 | 15 | 39 | 19·6 | 17 | 45 | 23·3 |

* In 1911 the Intermediate Examination in Arts was held.

TABLE V—*Showing the Ages of Candidates registered for the Matriculation, First Arts and B.A. degree examinations from 1891-92 to 1911*—continued

| Years | Matriculation | | | First Arts or Intermediate | | | B.A. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum | Maximum | Average | Minimum | Maximum | Average | Minimum | Maximum | Average |
| 1901-02 .. | 12 | 34 | 17·8 | 14 | 40 | 19·4 | 17 | 45 | 23·5 |
| 1902-03 .. | 11 | 38 | 18·9 | 14 | 50 | 19·2 | 17 | 49 | 23·4 |
| 1903-04 .. | 12 | 37 | 18·3 | 14 | 47 | 19·9 | 17 | 43 | 23·1 |
| 1904-05 .. | 12 | 36 | 18·9 | 15 | 43 | 19·6 | 15 | 60 | 23·6 |
| 1905-06 .. | 12 | 39 | 18·4 | 14 | 46 | 19·3 | 17 | 61 | 23·8 |
| 1906-07 .. | 13 | 40 | 19·1 | 14 | 44 | 19·5 | 16 | 62 | 22·9 |
| 1907-08 .. | 15 | 41 | 18·5 | 13 | 45 | 21·9 | 15 | 55 | 23·1 |
| 1908-09 .. | 15 | 42 | 18·8 | 14 | 38 | 21·4 | 16 | 46 | 23·3 |
| 1909-10 .. | 15 | 27 | 18·1 | 15 | 47 | 20·9 | 17 | 46 | 23·5 |
| 1911 .. | 15 | 39 | 18·4 | 17 | 37 | 21·9 | 17 | 48 | 24·1 |

TABLE VI—*Showing the Ages of Candidates registered, examined, and passed at the Matriculation Examination of March, 1911.*

| Age | Registered | Examined | Passed | | | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | First Class | Second Class | Third Class | |
| 15 — 16 | 31 | 30 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 53·3 |
| 16 — 17 | 115 | 111 | 2 | 15 | 19 | 32·4 |
| 17 — 18 | 154 | 150 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 18·7 |
| 18 — 19 | 169 | 157 | .. | 11 | 18 | 18·5 |
| 19 — 20 | 154 | 145 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 18·6 |
| 20 — 21 | 91 | 85 | .. | 5 | 10 | 17·6 |
| 21 — 25 | 100 | 97 | .. | 2 | 9 | 11·3 |
| 25 — 30 | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | 2 | 33·3 |
| above 30 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 821 | 782 | 8 | 55 | 101 | 21·0 |

TABLE VII.—*Comparative statement of the number of Candidates registered, examined, and passed at the different University Examinations in 1900-01 and 1911*

| Examinations | 1900-01 | | | 1911 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Registered | Examined | Passed | Registered | Examined | Passed |
| Matriculation Examination. | 7,420 | 7,313 | 1,423 | 821 | 782 | 164 |
| First or Intermediate Examn. in Arts | 2,138 | 2,089 | 868 | 1,453 | 1,427 | 592 |
| B.A. English .. | 904 | 856 | 354 | 1,523 | 1,423 | 626 |
| B.A. Second Lang. .. | 693 | 669 | 539 | 1,044 | 1,005 | 821 |
| B.A. Science .. | 832 | 765 | 394 | 1,374 | 1,301 | 810 |
| M.A. .. | 41 | 36 | 19 | 61 | 58 | 27 |
| L.T. New Regulations | 108 | 104 | 70 | 82 | 81 | 56 |
| L.T. Old Regulations | 147 | 114 | 51 | 34 | 33 | 24 |
| F.L .. | 301 | 280 | 158 | 517 | 486 | 189 |
| B.L. .. | 353 | 328 | 141 | 354 | 316 | 81 |
| M.L. .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 12 | 1 |
| L.M. & S. First .. | 20 | 18 | 13 | 77 | 76 | 26 |
| L.M. & S. Second .. | 8 | 7 | .. | 49 | 49 | 45 |
| L.M. & S. Final .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 23 | 23 | 13 |
| M.B. & C.M. First .. | 35 | 35 | 16 | 48 | 46 | 17 |
| M.B. & C.M. Second .. | 14 | 14 | 11 | 38 | 38 | 22 |
| M.B. & C.M. Third .. | 6 | 6 | .. | 25 | 25 | 23 |
| M.B. & C.M. Final .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 22 | 2 |
| M.D. .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| F.E. .. | 23 | 22 | 13 | 35 | 33 | 12 |
| B.E. Civil .. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 5 |
| B.E. Mechanical .. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 3 |
| L.M.S., Regulation 303 (2) | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 22 | 6 |
| Total .. | 13,072 | 12,683 | 4,086 | 7,640 | 7,275 | 3,566 |

# RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS, 1911

## THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

*Results of the Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 1st class | 8 |
| Do. 2nd class | 55 |
| Do. 3rd class | 101 |
| Failed | 618 |
| Absent from the examination | 9 |
| Not allowed to sit for want of attendance certificates | 30 |
| Total registered | 821 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| English | 108 |
| Mathematics | 3 |
| Science | 36 |
| History and Geography | 2 |
| English and Second Language | 36 |
| English and Mathematics | 9 |
| English and Science | 105 |
| English, History and Geography | 14 |
| Second Language and Mathematics | 2 |
| Second Language and Science | 6 |
| Second Language, History and Geography | 1 |
| Mathematics and Science | 12 |
| Science, History and Geography | 8 |
| English, Second Language and Mathematics | 4 |
| English, Second Language and Science | 34 |
| English, Second Language, History and Geography | 14 |
| English, Mathematics and Science | 25 |
| English, Mathematics, History and Geography | 2 |
| English, Science, History and Geography | 41 |
| Second Language, Mathematics and Science | 2 |
| Second Language, Science, History and Geography | 5 |
| Mathematics, Science, History and Geography | 2 |
| English, Second Language, Mathematics and Science | 17 |
| English, Second Language, Mathematics, History and Geography | 4 |
| English, Second Language, Science, History and Geography. | 27 |
| English, Mathematics, Science, History and Geography | 52 |
| Second Language, Mathematics, Science, History and Geography | 6 |
| English, Second Language, Mathematics, Science, History and Geography | 41 |
| Total failures | 618 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of failures in | English | .. | 533 |
| Do. do. | Second Language | .. | 199 |
| Do. do. | Mathematics | .. | 181 |
| Do. do. | Science | .. | 419 |
| Do. do. | History and Geography | .. | 223 |

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 1st class | 161 |
| Do. 2nd class | 431 |
| Failed | 835 |
| Absent from the examination | 11 |
| Not allowed to sit for want of attendance certificates | 15 |
| Total registered | 1,453 |

*Analysis of Failures*

*Note—*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English | A | Ancient History | G |
| Translation or Composition. | B | Modern History | H |
| Mathematics | C | Logic | I |
| Natural Science | D | First Language | J |
| Physics | E | Second Language | K |
| Chemistry | F | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Failed in | A | 118 | Failed in | A B G | 3 |
| ,, | B | 12 | ,, | A B H | 9 |
| ,, | C | 4 | ,, | A B I | 15 |
| ,, | E | 14 | ,, | A C E | 9 |
| ,, | F | 6 | ,, | A C F | 48 |
| ,, | G | 4 | ,, | A B C E F | 18 |
| ,, | H | 14 | ,, | A B C F | 5 |
| ,, | I | 18 | ,, | A B E F | 10 |
| ,, | J | 2 | ,, | A C E F | 39 |
| ,, | K | 1 | ,, | A C F | 8 |
| ,, | A B | 33 | ,, | A B D E F | 3 |
| ,, | A C | 14 | ,, | A D E F | 2 |
| ,, | A E | 16 | ,, | D E F | 2 |
| ,, | A F | 11 | ,, | A D F | 1 |
| ,, | A G | 16 | ,, | A B G H I | 26 |
| ,, | A H | 42 | ,, | A G H I | 55 |
| ,, | A I | 47 | ,, | A G H | 18 |
| ,, | A J | 2 | ,, | A B H I | 17 |
| ,, | A K | 1 | ,, | A B C H | 11 |
| ,, | A B C | 5 | ,, | A H I | 25 |
| ,, | A B E | 3 | ,, | A B G I | 5 |
| ,, | A B F | 4 | ,, | B E | 9 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Failed in | B F | 3 | Failed in | G H | 8 |
| ,, | B G | 3 | ,, | B G H | 4 |
| ,, | E F | 32 | ,, | B C F | 2 |
| ,, | B G I | 1 | ,, | H I | 15 |
| ,, | C E | 7 | ,, | B C E F | 1 |
| ,, | B I | 4 | ,, | G I | 1 |
| ,, | C E F | 6 | ,, | A G J | 2 |
| ,, | G H I | 16 | ,, | A J K | 1 |
| ,, | B E F | 1 | ,, | A G K | 1 |
| ,, | B H I | 3 | | | |
| | | | | Total | 835 |

*Total Number of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| English | 646 |
| Mathematics | 164 |
| Physics | 171 |
| Chemistry | 205 |
| Ancient History | 174 |
| Modern History | 263 |
| Logic | 247 |
| A Classical Language | 7 |
| A Second Classical Language or other Language | 4 |
| Part II | 209 |

## B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION

### Science Division

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 1st class | 31 |
| Do. 2nd class | 344 |
| Do. 3rd class | 435 |
| Failed | 491 |
| Disallowed for want of Term Certificates | 7 |
| Absent from the examination | 66 |
| Total registered | 1,374 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | | | | Percentage failed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Failed in | Branch | I. | 115 | 46·2 |
| Do. | do. | II.A. | 108 | 39·4 |
| Do. | do. | II.B. | 25 | 44·6 |
| Do. | do. | III.A. | .. | .. |
| Do. | do. | III.C. | 6 | 27·3 |
| Do. | do. | III.D. | 4 | 13·3 |
| Do. | do. | IV. | 79 | 45·9 |
| Do. | do. | V. | 154 | 32·0 |
| | | Total failures | 491 | 37·7 |

## M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 1st class | 1 |
| Do. 2nd class | 9 |
| Do. 3rd class | 17 |
| Failed | 31 |
| Absent from the examination | 3 |
| Total registered | 61 |

## L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(New Regulations)

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed | 56 |
| Failed | 25 |
| Absent from the examination | 1 |
| Total registered | 82 |

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

(Old Regulations)

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 1st class | .. |
| Do. 2nd class | 24 |
| Failed | 9 |
| Absent from the examination | 1 |
| Total registered | 34 |

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 1st class | 5 |
| Do. 2nd class | 43 |
| Do. 3rd class | 141 |
| Failed | 297 |
| Absent from the examination | 31 |
| Total registered | 517 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| Jurisprudence | 11 |
| Roman Law | 72 |
| The Law of Contracts | 10 |

| | |
|---|---|
| The Law of Torts .. .. .. .. | 27 |
| Jurisprudence and Roman Law .. .. .. | 6 |
| Jurisprudence and the Law of Torts .. .. .. | 10 |
| Roman Law and the Law of Contracts .. .. | 29 |
| Roman Law and the Law of Torts .. .. .. | 10 |
| The Law of Contracts and the Law of Torts .. .. | 6 |
| Jurisprudence, Roman Law and the Law of Contracts .. | 4 |
| Jurisprudence, Roman Law and the Law of Torts .. | 4 |
| Roman Law, the Law of Contracts and the Law of Torts .. | 28 |
| Jurisprudence, Roman Law, the Law of Contracts and the Law of Torts .. .. .. .. | 40 |
| Deficiency in total number of marks .. .. .. | 40 |
| Total failures .. | 297 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of failures in | | Jurisprudence .. .. | 75 |
| Do. | do. | Roman Law .. .. | 193 |
| Do. | do. | the Law of Contracts .. | 117 |
| Do. | do. | the Law of Torts .. .. | 125 |

## B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 1st class .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Do. 2nd class .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| Do. 3rd class .. .. .. .. | 74 |
| Failed .. .. .. .. .. | 234 |
| Absent from the examination .. .. .. | 38 |
| Results withheld .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Total registered .. | 354 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| Theory and Law of Property, etc. .. .. .. | 12 |
| Hindu and Muhammadan Law .. .. .. | 9 |
| The Law of Evidence .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| Criminal Law .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Indian Constitutional Law .. .. .. | 38 |
| Theory and Law of Property, etc., and Hindu and Muhammadan Law .. .. .. .. | 6 |
| Theory and Law of Property, etc., and the Law of Evidence. | 5 |
| Theory and Law of Property, etc., and Indian Constitutional Law .. .. .. .. .. | 12 |
| Hindu and Muhammadan Law and the Law of Evidence .. | 2 |
| Hindu and Muhammadan Law and Criminal Law .. | 1 |
| Hindu and Muhammadan Law and Indian Constitutional Law | 16 |
| The Law of Evidence and Criminal Law .. .. | 1 |
| The Law of Evidence and Indian Constitutional Law .. | 9 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Criminal Law and Indian Constitutional Law .. .. | 1 |
| Theory and Law of Property, etc., Hindu and Muhammadan Law and the Law of Evidence .. .. | 8 |
| Theory and Law of Property, etc., Hindu and Muhammadan Law and Criminal Law .. . .. | 1 |
| Theory and Law of Property, etc., Hindu and Muhammadan Law and Indian Constitutional Law .. .. | 13 |
| Theory and Law of Property, etc., the Law of Evidence and Indian Constitutional Law .. .. | 12 |
| Theory and Law of Property, etc., Criminal Law and Indian Constitutional Law .. .. .. | 1 |
| Hindu and Muhammadan Law, the Law of Evidence and Indian Constitutional Law .. .. .. | 4 |
| Theory and Law of Property, etc., Hindu and Muhammadan Law, the Law of Evidence and Criminal Law .. | 3 |
| Theory and Law of Property, etc., Hindu and Muhammadan Law, the Law of Evidence and Indian Constitutional Law .. .. .. .. | 18 |
| Theory and Law of Property, etc., Hindu and Muhammadan Law, Criminal Law and Indian Constitutional Law .. .. .. .. .. | 4 |
| Theory and Law of Property, etc., the Law of Evidence, Criminal Law and Indian Constitutional Law .. | 3 |
| Hindu and Muhammadan Law, the Law of Evidence, Criminal Law and Indian Constitutional Law .. | 1 |
| Theory and Law of Property, etc., Hindu and Muhammadan Law, the Law of Evidence, Criminal Law and Indian Constitutional Law .. .. .. | 20 |
| Deficiency in total number of marks .. .. | 24 |
| Total failures .. | 234 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of failures in | | Theory and Law of Property etc. | 118 |
| Do. | do. | Hindu and Muhammadan Law.. | 106 |
| Do. | do. | Law of Evidence .. .. | 95 |
| Do. | do. | Criminal Law .. .. | 37 |
| Do. | do. | Indian Constitutional Law .. | 152 |

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## M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 3rd class .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Failed .. .. .. .. .. | 11 |
| Absent from the examination .. .. .. | 2 |
| Total registered .. | 14 |

## THE FIRST L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 1st class | .. |
| Do. 2nd class | 26 |
| Failed | 60 |
| Absent | 1 |
| Total registered | 77 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| Anatomy | 6 |
| Chemistry | 11 |
| Physiology | 2 |
| Anatomy and Physiology | 4 |
| Anatomy and Chemistry | 6 |
| Physiology and Chemistry | 2 |
| Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry | 9 |
| Deficient in total number of marks | 10 |
| Total failures | 50 |

## THE SECOND L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 1st class | 6 |
| Do. 2nd class | 39 |
| Failed | 4 |
| Total registered | 49 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pathology | 2 |
| Hygiene | 1 |
| Deficiency in total number of marks | 1 |
| Total failures | 4 |

## THE FINAL L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 2nd class | 13 |
| Failed | 10 |
| Total registered | 23 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| Clinical Surgery .. .. .. .. | 4 |
| Clinical and Operative Surgery .. .. .. | 1 |
| Clinical Surgery and Midwifery, etc. (Written) .. .. | 1 |
| Operative Surgery and Midwifery (Oral and Practical) .. | 1 |
| Clinical Surgery, and Midwifery (Oral and Practical) .. | 1 |
| Midwifery (Oral and Practical) and Ophthalmology .. | 1 |
| Deficiency in total number of marks .. .. | 1 |
| Total failures .. | 10 |

## THE FIRST M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed .. .. .. .. .. | 17 |
| Failed .. .. .. .. .. | 29 |
| Absent from the examination .. .. .. | 2 |
| Total registered .. | 48 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chemistry .. .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| Physics .. .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| General Biology .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Physics and General Biology .. .. .. | 2 |
| Chemistry and Physics .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| Chemistry and General Biology .. .. .. | 2 |
| Chemistry, Physics and General Biology .. .. | 2 |
| Deficiency in total number of marks .. .. | 2 |
| Total failures .. | 29 |

## THE SECOND M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 1st class .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Do. 2nd class .. .. .. .. | 22 |
| Failed .. .. .. .. .. | 16 |
| Total registered .. | 38 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| Physiology .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| Anatomy .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Chemistry .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Anatomy and Chemistry .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Anatomy and Physiology .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry .. .. | 3 |
| Physiology and Chemistry .. .. .. | 2 |
| Total failures .. | 16 |

## THE THIRD M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 1st class .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Do. 2nd class .. .. .. .. | 21 |
| Failed .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Total registered .. | 25 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| General Pathology .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Deficiency in total number of marks.. .. .. | 1 |
| Total failures .. | 2 |

## THE FINAL M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed in the 2nd class .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| *Failed .. .. .. .. .. | 20 |
| Absent from the examination .. .. .. | 1 |
| Total registered .. | 23 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| Clinical Surgery .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Clinical and Operative Surgery and Midwifery (Written, *Oral and Practical*) .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Clinical and Operative Surgery and Midwifery (Oral and Practical) .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Midwifery, etc. (Written) .. .. .. | 1 |
| Midwifery, etc. (Oral and Practical) .. .. .. | 1 |
| Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written) and Midwifery, etc. (Oral and Practical) .. .. .. | 1 |
| Clinical Surgery and Operative Surgery .. .. | 5 |
| Clinical Surgery and Midwifery, etc. (Oral and Practical) .. | 1 |
| Clinical Medicine and Jurisprudence.. .. .. | 1 |

* Of these six candidates qualified for L.M. &.S. Degree under Regulation 303 (2).

| | |
|---|---|
| Medicine and Medical Anatomy, Clinical Medicine, Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery and Midwifery, etc. (Written, Oral and Practical) .. | 1 |
| Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery, Midwifery (Oral and Practical) and Ophthalmology .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Clinical Surgery, Midwifery (Oral and Practical) and Medical Jurisprudence .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Total failures .. | 20 |

## M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Failed .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Total registered .. | 2 |

## THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed .. .. .. .. .. | 12 |
| Failed .. .. .. .. .. | 21 |
| Absent from the examination .. .. .. | 2 |
| Total registered .. | 35 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mathematics .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Drawing .. .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Mathematics and Drawing .. .. .. | 1 |
| Mathematics, Science and Drawing .. .. .. | 1 |
| Deficiency in total number of marks .. .. | 12 |
| Total failures .. | 21 |

## THE B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION

CIVIL BRANCH

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed .. .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Failed .. .. .. .. .. | 4 |
| Absent from the examination .. .. .. | 1 |
| Total registered .. | 10 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| Deficiency in total number of marks .. .. | 4 |
| Total failures .. | 4 |

MECHANICAL BRANCH

*Results of Examination*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passed .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| Failed .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| Absent from the examination .. .. .. | 4 |
| Total registered .. | 10 |

*Analysis of Failures*

| | |
|---|---|
| Drawing .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Science and Drawing .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Deficiency in total number of marks .. .. | 1 |
| Total failures .. | 3 |

*Tabular Statement of Graduates corrected up to July 31, 1911*

| Degrees | Passed examinations for degrees | Graduated | Graduates deceased | Graduates at present on the rolls |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bachelors of Arts .. .. .. | 11,290 | 10,768 | 885 | 9,883 |
| Masters of Arts .. .. .. | 277 | 265 | 40 | 225 |
| Licentiates in Teaching .. .. .. | 941 | 793 | 24 | 769 |
| Bachelors of Laws .. .. .. | 2,377 | 2,347 | 209 | 2,138 |
| Masters of Laws .. .. .. | 38 | 38 | 8 | 30 |
| Doctors of Laws .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery .. | 312 | 265 | 22 | 243 |
| Bachelors of Medicine and Masters in Surgery. | 124 | 121 | 10 | 111 |
| Doctors of Medicine .. .. .. | 14 | 14 | 3 | 11 |
| Licentiates in Sanitary Science .. .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Bachelors of Engineering .. .. .. | 156 | 123 | 11 | 112 |

# BACHELORS OF ARTS

*I.—Statement showing the number of Bachelors of Arts at present on the rolls in the several optional languages*

| Class | Sanskrit | Greek | German | Latin | Arabic | Persian | Urdu | Tamil | Telugu | Kanarese | Malayalam | Uriya | French | Marathi | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. | 146 | .. | 1 | 14 | 1 | .. | 2 | 106 | 52 | 36 | 68 | .. | .. | 1 | 427 |
| II. | 1,190 | 1 | .. | 122 | .. | 19 | 12 | 1,369 | 543 | 328 | 654 | 8 | 5 | .. | 4,251 |
| III. | 1,355 | 5 | .. | 119 | 2 | 20 | 34 | 1,814 | 687 | 392 | 761 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 5,205 |
| Total | * 2,691 | 6 | †1 | 255 | 3 | 39 | 48 | ‡ 3,289 | 1,282 | 756 | 1,483 | 11 | 16 | 3 | 9,883 |

* One of these passed also in Kanarese in the third class, and another in Telugu in the third class.

† Also passed Sanskrit in the second class.

‡ One of these passed also in Sanskrit in the first class.

*II.—Statement showing the number of Bachelors of Arts at present on the rolls in the several optional subjects.*

| SUBJECTS | First Class | Second Class | Third Class | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mathematics and Natural Philosophy .. .. | 5 | 173 | 149 | 327 |
| Logic and Ethics .. | 7 | 77 | 89 | 173 |
| Physical Science .. | .. | 15 | 22 | 37 |
| Logic and Psychology .. | 5 | 230 | 281 | 516 |
| Branch I .. .. | (*f*)77 | (*o*)435 | (*k*)753 | 1,265 |
| Do II.A .. .. | (*g*)71 | (*b*)717 | (*l*)993 | 1,781 |
| Do. II.B .. .. | (*h*)30 | (*d*)203 | (*e*)176 | 409 |
| Do. III.A .. .. | 7 | 34 | 17 | 58 |
| Do. III.B .. .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Do. III.C .. .. | 21 | (*m*)172 | 132 | 325 |
| Do. III.D .. .. | 9 | (*j*)75 | 56 | 140 |
| Do. IV .. .. | (*a*)99 | 892 | 1,146 | 2,137 |
| Do V .. .. | (*i*)96 | (*n*)1,226 | (*c*)1,387 | 2,709 |
| Total .. | 427 | 4,250 | 5,206 | 9,883 |

(*a*) One of these passed also in Branch V in the 2nd class.

(*b*) One of these passed in Branch I, in the 1st class.

(*c*) Of these one passed also in Branch IV in the 2nd class, two in Branch II.B in the 2nd class, and one in Branch IV in the 3rd class.

(*d*) One of these passed also in Branch II.A in the 2nd class.

(*e*) One of these also passed in Branch V in the 2nd class.

(*f*) One of these also passed in Branch I in the 1st class.

(*g*) One of these passed also in Branch II.B in the 1st class, and fiv others passed also in Branch I, one in the 1st, another in the 2nd and three others in the 3rd class.

(*h*) Two of these passed also in Branch I in the 2nd class.

(*i*) One of these passed also in Branch IV in the 1st class.

(*j*) Of these two candidates passed also in Branch III.C, one in the 1st and the other in the 2nd class and one other in II.A in the 2nd class.

(*k*) One of these passed also in Branch II.A in the 2nd class.

(*l*) Of these one passed also in Branch V in the 3rd class, one in Branch I in the 2nd class and the other in Branch II.B in the 3rd class.

(*m*) Of these one passed also in Branch IV in the 2nd class.

(*n*) Of these one passed also in Branch I in the 3rd class and another in Branch II.A in the 3rd class.

(*o*) One passed in II.A in the 2nd class.

*III—Statement showing the number of graduates at present on the rolls from different classes of the population*

BACHELORS OF ARTS

| Year | | Brahmins | Hindus not Brahmins | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Jews | Jains | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1861-62 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1862-63 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1863-64 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1864-65 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1865-66 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1866-67 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1867-68 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1868-69 | .. | 10 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| 1869-70 | .. | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| 1870-71 | .. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| 1871-72 | .. | 18 | 2 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| 1872-73 | .. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| 1873-74 | .. | 17 | 2 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| 1874-75 | .. | 18 | 5 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| 1875-76 | .. | 29 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 |
| 1876-77 | .. | 33 | 5 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 |
| 1877-78 | .. | 23 | 5 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| 1878-79 | .. | 61 | 17 | 4 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101 |
| 1879-80 | .. | 17 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| 1880-81 | .. | 68 | 12 | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 |
| 1881-82 | .. | 67 | 22 | 2 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 99 |
| 1882-83 | .. | 57 | 13 | 5 | 11 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 88 |
| 1883-84 | .. | 91 | 24 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 119 |
| 1884-85 | .. | 78 | 31 | 4 | 16 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 130 |
| 1885-86 | .. | 89 | 22 | 1 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 121 |
| 1886-87 | .. | 105 | 23 | 6 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 143 |
| 1887-88 | .. | 117 | 32 | 2 | 14 | 3 | .. | .. | ... | 168 |
| 1888-89 | .. | 145 | 39 | 3 | 11 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| 1889-90 | .. | 107 | 29 | 1 | 11 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 150 |
| 1890-91 | .. | 136 | 37 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 193 |
| 1891-92 | .. | 169 | 38 | 3 | 31 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 242 |
| 1892-93 | .. | 181 | 59 | 9 | 27 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 278 |
| 1893-94 | .. | 246 | 48 | 4 | 27 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 331 |
| 1894-95 | .. | 289 | 66 | 7 | 31 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 397 |
| 1895-96 | .. | 323 | 90 | 11 | 34 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 464 |
| 1896-97 | .. | 299 | 77 | 4 | 29 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | 419 |

BACHELORS OF ARTS—*continued*

| YEAR | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Jews | Jains | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897-98 .. | 296 | 93 | 3 | 21 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 419 |
| 1898-99 .. | 259 | 96 | 3 | 33 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 397 |
| 1899-1900 | 276 | 48 | 2 | 24 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 353 |
| 1900-1901 .. | 245 | 46 | 5 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 321 |
| 1901-1902 .. | 322 | 67 | 6 | 29 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 430 |
| 1902-1903 .. | 341 | 55 | 1 | 28 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 438 |
| 1903-1904 .. | 412 | 59 | 6 | 23 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | 509 |
| 1904-1905 .. | 353 | 77 | 3 | 38 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 478 |
| 1905-1906 .. | 265 | 75 | 6 | 31 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 385 |
| 1906-1907 .. | 373 | 73 | 10 | 37 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 498 |
| 1907-1908 .. | 334 | 116 | 4 | 41 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 496 |
| 1908-1909 . | 292 | 130 | 4 | 41 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 472 |
| 1909-1910 .. | 424 | 151 | 10 | 51 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 649 |
| Total .. | 7,013 | 1,815 | 164 | 763 | 119 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9,883 |

MASTERS OF ARTS

| YEAR | | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Jains | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1876-77 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | 1 |
| 1878-79 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1880-81 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1881-82 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1882-83 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1883-84 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1884-85 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 5 |
| 1885-86 | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 |
| 1886-87 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1887-88 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1888-89 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

MASTERS OF ARTS—*continued*

| Year | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Jains | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1889-90 .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 |
| 1890-91 .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 1891-92 .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1892-93 .. | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 1893-94 .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1894-95 .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1895-96 .. | 7 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 11 |
| 1896-97 .. | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1897-98 .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5 |
| 1898-99 .. | 5 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 8 |
| 1899-1900 .. | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| 1900-1901 .. | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 11 |
| 1901-1902 .. | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 13 |
| 1902-1903 .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 1903-1904 .. | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1904-1905 .. | 11 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 13 |
| 1905-1906 .. | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 |
| 1906-1907 .. | 19 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 25 |
| 1907-1908 .. | 10 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 12 |
| 1908-1909 .. | 10 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 12 |
| 1909-1910 .. | 14 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 17 |
| Total .. | 170 | 25 | 7 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 225 |

LICENTIATES IN TEACHING

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1886-87 .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1887-88 .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1888-89 .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1889-90 .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1890-91 .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1891-92 .. | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1892-93 .. | 13 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| 1893-94 .. | 6 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 11 |
| 1894-95 .. | 23 | 1 | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | 33 |
| 1895-96 .. | 20 | 1 | 1 | 10 | .. | .. | 32 |
| 1896-97 .. | 19 | 2 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | 27 |

LICENTIATES IN TEACHING—*continued*

| YEAR | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Jains | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897-98 .. | 28 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 34 |
| 1898-99 .. | 19 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 21 |
| 1899-1900 .. | 18 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 26 |
| 1900-1901 .. | 30 | 2 | 2 | 9 | .. | .. | 43 |
| 1901-1902 .. | 20 | 3 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | 30 |
| 1902-1903 .. | 35 | 3 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | 46 |
| 1903-1904 .. | 35 | .. | .. | 11 | 1 | .. | 47 |
| 1904-1905 .. | 27 | .. | 1 | 5 | 1 | .. | 34 |
| 1905-1906 .. | 38 | 3 | 4 | 8 | .. | .. | 53 |
| 1906-1907 .. | 48 | 3 | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | 60 |
| 1907-1908 .. | 49 | 5 | 4 | 10 | .. | .. | 68 |
| 1908-1909 .. | 51 | 12 | 2 | 8 | .. | 1 | 74 |
| 1909-1910 .. | 61 | 13 | 1 | 17 | 1 | .. | 93 |
| Total .. | 555 | 57 | 23 | 129 | 4 | 1 | 769 |

BACHELORS OF LAWS

| YEAR | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1863-64 .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1865-66 .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1866-67 .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1867-68 .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1868-69 .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1869-70 .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1871-72 .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1872-73 .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1873-74 .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| 1874-75 .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1875-76 .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

BACHELORS OF LAWS—*continued*

| Year | | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1876-77 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1877-78 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1878-79 | .. | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| 1879-80 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1880-81 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1881-82 | .. | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| 1882-83 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1883-84 | .. | 22 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| 1884-85 | .. | 12 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 17 |
| 1885-86 | .. | 20 | 9 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 30 |
| 1886-87 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 1887-88 | .. | 20 | 9 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 31 |
| 1888-89 | .. | 31 | 7 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 41 |
| 1889-90 | .. | 17 | 7 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 26 |
| 1890-91 | .. | 25 | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 32 |
| 1891-92 | .. | 32 | 8 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 41 |
| 1892-93 | .. | 48 | 14 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 66 |
| 1893-94 | .. | 36 | 6 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 45 |
| 1894-95 | .. | 44 | 10 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 56 |
| 1895-96 | .. | 21 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 30 |
| 1896-97 | .. | 39 | 6 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 48 |
| 1897-98 | .. | 48 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 57 |
| 1898-99 | .. | 73 | 4 | .. | 8 | 2 | .. | 87 |
| 1899-1900 | .. | 80 | 13 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 94 |
| 1900-1901 | .. | 107 | 22 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | 135 |
| 1901-1902 | .. | 124 | 45 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 172 |
| 1902-1903 | .. | 111 | 35 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 151 |
| 1903-1904 | .. | 53 | 7 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 63 |
| 1904-1905 | .. | 137 | 41 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | 191 |
| 1905-1906 | .. | 82 | 22 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 107 |
| 1906-1907 | .. | 136 | 18 | .. | 5 | 3 | .. | 162 |
| 1907-1908 | .. | 83 | 24 | .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 114 |
| 1908-1909 | .. | 74 | 27 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | 106 |
| 1909-1910 | .. | 84 | 43 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | 138 |
| Total | .. | 1,612 | 417 | 9 | 86 | 13 | 1 | 2,138 |

MASTERS OF LAWS

| Year | | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1885-86 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1890-91 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1892-93 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1893-94 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1897-98 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1898-99 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1900-1901 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1902-1903 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1903-1904 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1904-1905 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1905-1906 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1906-1907 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1907-1908 | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1908-1909 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1909-1910 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Total | .. | 26 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 30 |

DOCTORS OF LAWS

| Year | | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1908 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Total | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

LICENTIATES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY

| Year | | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1878-79 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1879-80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 1880-81 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 6 |
| 1881-82 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1882-83 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 1883-84 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1884-85 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 |
| 1885-86 | .. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 8 |
| 1886-87 | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | 12 |

LICENTIATES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY—*continued*

| YEAR | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1887-88 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | 16 |
| 1888-89 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 |
| 1889-90 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1890-91 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 |
| 1891-92 | .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 8 |
| 1892-93 | 2 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| 1893-94 | 1 | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 8 |
| 1894-95 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | 10 |
| 1895-96 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | 12 |
| 1896-97 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | .. | 11 |
| 1897-98 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 10 |
| 1898-99 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 10 |
| 1899-1900 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1900-1901 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1901-1902 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1902-1903 | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1903-1904 | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 9 |
| 1904-1905 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1905-1906 | 8 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 12 |
| 1906-1907 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 10 |
| 1907-1908 | 3 | 9 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| 1908-1909 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 18 |
| 1909-1910 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | 13 |
| Total | 56 | 82 | 54 | 38 | 6 | 7 | 243 |

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1873-74 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1881-82 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1885-86 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1887-88 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1888-89 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1889-90 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1892-93 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1893-94 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1894-95 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1896-97 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1897-98 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 |

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY – *continued*

| YEAR | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Muhammadans | Parsees | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1898-99 .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1899-1900 .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 5 |
| 1900-1901 . | 1 | .. | 2 | 4 | 1 | .. | 8 |
| 1901-1902 .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1902-1903 .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 5 |
| 1903-1904 .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1904-1905 .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1905-1906 .. | 4 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 9 |
| 1906-1907 .. | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 12 |
| 1907-1908 .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 7 |
| 1908-1909 .. | 8 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| 1909-1910 .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 |
| Total .. | 44 | 26 | 16 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 111 |

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1872-73 .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1884-85 .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1894-95 .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1897-98 .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1898-99 .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1899-1900 .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1901-1902 .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1903-1904 .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1908-1909 .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Total .. | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 11 |

LICENTIATE IN SANITARY SCIENCE

| YEAR | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Parsees | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894-95 .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1910 .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Total .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

* BACHELORS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

| Year | Brahmans | Hindus not Brahmans | Europeans | Native Christians | Parsees | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1864-65 .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1868-69 .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1870-71 .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1873-74 .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1874-75 .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1875-76 .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1876-77 .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1879-80 .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1880-81 .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 1881-82 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 1883-84 .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1884-85 . | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1885-86 .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1886-87 .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 1887-88 .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1888-89 .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1889-90 .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1890-91 .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1891-92 .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1892-93 .. | 5 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 8 |
| 1893-94 .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 4 |
| 1894-95 .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 1897-98 .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1898-99 .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1899-1900 .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 1901-1902 .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 |
| 1902-1903 .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 1903-1904 .. | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| 1904-1905 .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| 1905-1906 .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1906-1907 .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 1907-1908 .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1908-1909 .. | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 5 |
| 1909-1910 .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Total .. | 87 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 112 |

* The first B.E. degree examination followed the B C.E. examination of 1894.

# SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATIONS

TEXTBOOKS RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARDS OF STUDIES AND APPROVED BY THE SYNDICATE

## MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

### 1912

### English

(1) Textbooks of which a detailed knowledge *will be* required :

Poetry :

Wordsworth : The Horn of Egremont Castle.

Longfellow.. { The Bell of Atri.
King Robert of Sicily.

Tennyson : Morte D'Arthur.

Macaulay : Horatius.

Prose :

Prescott : Capture of Mexico (Blackie & Co.'s English Text, 6*d.*)

*Note.*—The selections in Poetry have been published by the University with introduction and notes and can be had at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, at six annas a copy.

(2) Textbooks of which a detailed knowledge will *not* be required :

(i) A Book of Golden Deeds, Part II : Macmillan's English Literature for Secondary Schools.

(ii) Tom Brown's School days—abridged, Arnold & Co.'s, 'First Friends in Literature' Series.

(iii) Hawthorne's Wonder Book—Macmillan's English Literature for Secondary Schools.

(iv) The Trojan War, translated by Frances Younghusband from the German of Professor C. Witt, Longmans, Green & Co.

### Sanskrit

Selections published by the University.

### Uriya

1. Sāhitya, by Chandrasekhara Nanda, } the whole.
2. Indumati, by Gangadhara Mehera, }

## Marathi

1. Amachyâ Ayushyâtila Kâhi Âthavani, by Mrs. Ranade (New Kitab Khana, Poona).
2. Gaḍa ālā paṇa sinha gelâ, by H. N. Apte (New Kitab Khana, Poona).
3. Govindrâvâchî âpalyâ mulâs Patren, by H. N. Apte (New Kitab Khana, Poona).
4. Vanavâsiphûla, by Rev. Narayan Vaman Tilak (New Kitab Khana, Poona).

## Hebrew

Exodus I to XX.
Psalms LXXIV to CL.

## Arabic

Nukhabu'l-Milah, Juzu'l-Awwal, Qismu'l-Awwal (S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Vepery, Madras).

## Persian

Muntakhabat-i-Ashâ'ar (S.P.C.K. Dépôt).
Akhlaq-i-Muhsini—First half.
Hakim-i-Nabátát, by Mírzá Ja'far (S.P.C.K. Dépôt).

## Urdu

Nairung-i-khiyal, by Azád ('Abdu'lláh Khan Sahib, Curator, State Library, Chadderghaut).
Jám'u'l-Ashaár, pages 1–31 (S.P.C.K. Dépôt).

## Greek

Xenophon: Anabasis, III.

## Latin

Cicero: In Catilinam, I.
Ovid: Tristia, III, Elegies I to XII, edited by Shuckburgh (Macmillan & Co.).

## French

Sandeau: Sacs et Parchemins (Macmillan & Co.).

## German

Chr. von Schmid: Die Ostereier.
Voss: Odyssee, Bk. VI.

## Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam

Selections published by the University.

## History

The Hanoverian and Nineteenth Century Periods.
The Modern India Period.

## 1913

### English

(1) Textbooks of which a detailed knowledge *will* be required:

Poetry:

| | |
|---|---|
| Campbell: | The Battle of the Baltic.<br>Lord Ullin's Daughter.<br>The Soldier's Dream. |
| Byron: | Waterloo.<br>The Coliseum.<br>The Ocean. |
| Longfellow: | Hiawatha's Wooing.<br>The Famine. |

Prose:

The Retreat of the Ten Thousand—Professor C. Witt, translated by Frances Younghusband (Longmans, Green & Co.).

*Note.*—The selections in Poetry will be published by the University with introduction and notes and can be had at the S.P C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, at six annas a copy, about the end of March, 1912.

(2) Textbooks of which a detailed knowledge will *not* be required:

Charles Reade: The Cloister and the Hearth, Selections, edited by Rev. A. E. Hall (George Bell & Sons).

Washington Irving: Rip Van Winkle and other Sketches (Blackie's English Texts).

Charles and Mary Lamb: Tales from Shakespeare, Part II (Oliver and Boyd's Continuous Readers).

R. M. Ballantyne: The Coral Island (Chambers's Standard Authors).

### Sanskrit

Selections published by the University.

### Uriya

Sāhitya-taranga, by Madhusudana Rau—Prose portion only.
Kīchakavadha, by Gangadhara Mehera.

### Marathi

Vachanapathamala, Part I, Book I, by Krishnaji Govind Kinare (2nd Edn., 1909) (Manager, Chitrasala Press, Poona).

Padyaratnasamuchhaya, Part II, by L. G. Lele (1st Edn., 1909), first 44 pages (Manager, New Kitab Khana, Poona).

## Hebrew

Exodus, I to XX.
Psalms, LXXIV to CL.

## Arabic

Nukhabu'l-Milah, the second chapter.

## Persian

Ruqaat-i-A'lamgiri, the whole.
Gulistan, the first two chapters.
Wukla-i-Muráfa'a, by Mirza Ja'far.

## Urdu

Nairung-i-Khiyal, by Muhammad Hasan Aza'd.
Lectures by Dr. Nadír Ahmad Khan—Lectures 23 (1895); 24, 25 (1896); 26 (April, 1896); 27 (December, 1896); and 28.
Mujmu'á-i-Nazm-i-Hali—from the beginning up to Munazira-i-Wa'iz wa'a Sha'ir.

## Greek

Xenophon: Cyropaedia, I, 1-5.

## Latin

Cosar: DeBello Gallico, VI.
Ovid: Metamorphoses, II, lines 1-339.

## French

Alph Daudet: Le Petit Chose (Macmillan).

## German

Textbooks will be prescribed when required.

## Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam

Selections published by the University.

## History

History of Great Britain and Ireland—The Tudor and Stuart Periods.
History of India—The Medieval Period (to about 1761).

# INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS

1912

## English

*Detailed Study—*

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice.
Milton: Paradise Lost—Book IV.
Tennyson: Ulysses; Œnone; Sir Galahad; Morte D'Arthur.
Wordsworth: Character of the Happy Warrior; At the Grave of Burns; Resolution and Independence; She was a Phantom of Delight; Song at the feast of Brougham Castle.
Macaulay: Essay on Addison.
Addison: Essays from—Edited by J. H. Fowler. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Non-detailed Study—*

Ancient Classics for English Readers: Virgil—W. Lucas Collins.
Ivanhoe—Scott.
On the Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs—Charles Darwin.
The First Crossing of Greenland—F. Nansen.
Blackie's English School Texts—W. H. Prescott, Montezuma.

## Sanskrit

(1) (*a*) Raghuvamsam. Cantos 9 and 10.
(*b*) Raghuvamsa Vimarsa, by R. Krishnama Chariar, M.A., pages 10 to 11, 39 to 43, 84 to 90 and 138 to 139, relating to Cantos 9 and 10 in Raghuvamsa.

(2) (*a*) Yādavābhyudayam, by Vēdanta-Dēsika, 7th Canto (Vanivilas Press, Srirangam).
(*b*) Bhartrihari Nītisatakam.

(3) Nāgānanda, by Sriharsha.

(4) Véma-Bhúpāla Charitram, by Vamana Bhattabāna: First Uchchvása (Vanivilas Press Edition, Srirangam).

(5) Vararuchi's Kārikās with commentary: Edited by Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar, M.A., Triplicane.

## Uriya

Vénisamhara Nātaka, by Harihara Ratha (Printing Co., Cuttack).
Bandohavatára, by Kávya Fakir Mohan Senápati (De's Utkal Press, Balasore).
Vividha Pravandha: Visvanátha Kara (Printing Co., Cuttack).

A—28

## Marathi

Moropant—Krishna-Vijaya. Pûrvârdha: Chapters I-XXIV. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)
Krishna Sastri Chiplunkar—Padya Ratnâvali (New Kitab Khana, Poona).
Baji Rau Ballál Peshwe's Life by Bâpat (Maharaṣtra Book Dépôt, Poona).
Life of Sâmbhâji and Râjârām Maharaj (Maharaṣtra Book Dépôt, Poona).

## Greek

Sophocles—Electra.
Herodotus—Book II.

## Latin

Virgil: Æneid, VI.
Cicero—De Senectute.
Livy-Book V, 1—39.
Horace: Odes I, omitting 5, 13, 19, 23, 25, 27, 33 and 36.

## French

Octave Feuillet: Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre (Clarendon Press).
Molière: L'Avare.
Corneille: Cinna.
Boielle: French Poetry for Schools: pieces 41 to 79 (Longmans).

## German

Otto Elster: Zwischen den Schlachten (Macmillan).
Goethe—Faust, Part I.
Lessing: Fabeln.
Schiller: Die Jungfrau von Orleans.

## Urdu

Al-Ma'mún.
Ab-i-Hyát.
Musaddas-i-Háli.
Selections—the Diwán-i-Mamnún in Mukhtár Asha'ar, No. IV, pages 35-64.

## Persian

Qasá'id-i-'Urfi—the first six Qasidas.
Sekundar Nama-i-Barri—from the beginning to the chapter on Ayina Sákhtan-i-Hakimán.
Vaqáyai Ni'amat Khán-i-'Ali—from the beginning to Wáká'i Tárikh-i-Hafdaham.
Siyáhat-i-Ibráhim Beg.
Akhláq-i-Muhsini.

## Arabic

Tárikhu'l-Fakhri (Cairo edition).
Mu'allaqát-i-Sabā—Poems 1, 2, 3.

## Hebrew

I Kings.
Hosea.
Joel.

## Tamil

*Poetry:*

Krishṇan Tūdu Charukkam (Villi Bhāratam)—263.
Manu Nīti Kaṇḍa Purāṇam (Periya Purāṇam)—50.
Nūṟṟeṭṭut Tiruppati Andādi (Piḷḷaip Perumāḷ Aiyaṅgār)—first 50.
Tirukkaruvai Padiṟṟuppatta Andādi (Ati Vīrarāma Pāṇḍiyan)—100.
Nālaḍiyār, Chapters 21-25.

*Prose:*

The Story of Śilappadikāram in Prose, by Mahāmahōpādhyāya V. Swāminātha Aiyar.
Mativāṇan Kathai (by the late V. G. Sūryanārāyaṇa Śāstri, B.A.), pages 1-46.
Essay on Kambar (T. Chelvakēśavarāya Mudaliyār, M.A.).

## Telugu

Bhāratamu—Bhīshma Parvamu. Canto I (1-180 verses).
Telugu Poets. Part I—Lives of Nannaya and Tikkana omitting the Sanskrit verses.
Mahēndra Vijayamu, by Dēvulapalli Subbarāya Śāstrulu, Piṭhāpuram. Ās'vāsas II and III.
Mālinī Vijayamu, by Setti Lakshmīnarasiṁham, B.A., L.T., A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.
Satīmaṇi, by P. Śrīnivāsāchārlu, B.A., B.L., Lakeside, Kilpauk, Madras.

## Kanarese

Jaimini Bhārata, Sandhis 28-31.
Vēṇīsaṁhāra Nāṭaka (Granthamālā Series).
Hariśchandra Kāvyam, Sthalas 4-8.
Jīvandhara Charitre, by Bhāskara Kavi, Sandhis 1-3.
Kōhinūr, by B. Veṅkaṭāchār, General Agency, Mysore.

## Malayalam

*Poetry:*

Naḷacharitam—Kathakali: Third day's play.
Umāvivāha Nāṭakam, by Koduṅṅalūr Kochchunni Tampurān.
Vālmīki Rāmāyaṇam—Sundara Kāṇḍam, Sargams 48-52 (both inclusive).

*Prose:*

Kumāra Sambhava Kāvyam—the first three sargas, by A. R. Rājarāja Varma, M.A.
Indyayile Mahānmār: Rājēndra Lāl Mitter, Krishṇa Mōhan Bannerjee, Madhusūdana Datta.

## Logic

As a further indication of the scope and standard of the Intermediate Examination, Creighton's 'Introductory Logic,' Parts I and II, is recommended as a suitable textbook.

## History

The attention of teachers and students is invited to the following books:—

Bury: History of Greece (unabridged).
Greenidge: Handbook of Greek Constitutional History.
Shuckburgh: The Story of Greece.
Mahaffy: Alexander's Empire.
Fowler: The City State of the Greeks and the Romans.
How and Leigh: History of Rome.
Shuckburgh: Life of Augustus.
Taylor: Constitutional and Political History of Rome.
Pelham: Outlines of Roman History.
Myres: History of Rome.
Heitland: The Roman Republic (3 Vols.)
F. F. Abbott: Roman Political Institutions.
Greenidge: Roman Public Life.
Bury. Student's Roman Empire.
Tout: Advanced History of Great Britain.
Gardiner: Student's History of England.
Warner: Landmarks of English Industrial History.

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## 1913

## English

*Detailed Study—*

Shakespeare: Henry V.
Milton: Paradise Lost, Book IV.
Wordsworth: Character of the Happy Warrior; At the Grave of Burns; Resolution and Independence; She was a Phantom of Delight; Song at the feast of Brougham Castle.
Tennyson: Ulysses; Œnone; Sir Galahad; Morte D'Arthur.
DeQuincey: The Revolt of the Tartars.
Masson: DeQuincey (English Men of Letters).

*Non-detailed Study—*

Grant: Xenophon (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Hakluyt: Selections (George Bell and Sons).
* John Tyndall: The Glaciers of the Alps and Mountaineering in 1861, published by J. M. Dent (Everyman's Library).

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* The portion 'Mountaineering in 1861' need not be read. The rest of the book is also published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. in their 'Silver Library'.

Stevenson : Catriona.
William Morris : The Man Born to be a King (Longmans' Class-books of English Literature).

## Sanskrit

(When Sanskrit is the only optional language chosen by the candidate and when it is one of the two optional languages chosen by the candidate.)

(1) Raghuvamsa, Cantos 12 and 13.
(2) Raghuvamsa Vimarsa, by R. Krishnamachariar, M.A., the portions relating to Cantos 12 and 13, pages 11 and 12, pages 45 to 54, both inclusive, pages 96 to 99, both inclusive and pages 139 and 140.
(3) Kirātārjuniya, Cantos I and II.
(4) Véma-Bhúpála Charitam, by Vāmana Bhatta Bāna: Uchchvasa II—Vanivilas edition, Srirangam.
(5) Dasakumāracharitam, by Dandin—Arthapálacharitam, Uchchvasa IV.
(6) Laghupāniniyam, by A. R. Rajaraja Varma Koil Tampuran, M.A., Trivandrum.

*Select portions* :

Parinishthá-kānda: { Tignanta Prakriya, up to the end of Bhvadi, pages 135 to 160.
Krtprakaranam (pages 270 to 303).
Vibhaktyarthaprakaranam (pages 313 to 336).

## Uriya

Mēghadūta : Rādhānāth Ray,
Sīta-vivāha-nātaka : Kamapala Misra,
Padmamāli : Umesachandra Sarkar,
} the whole.

## Marathi

Vāman. Charamaguru Manjari and Nītishataka (Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay).
Moropant and Shridhar : Extracts as given in Navanīta (edition 1906) (New Kitab Khana, Poona).
Mōhavilasita Nātak, by V. M. Mahajani, M.A. (Maharashtra Book Dépôt, Poona).
Life of Sambhaji and Rajaram Maharaj, by Rao Sahib K. N. Sane, B.A. (Maharashtra Book Dépôt, Poona).

## Hebrew

Exodus.
Isaiah, XXXIV to LVI.

## Arabic

Nukhabu'l-Milah, Juzu'th-Thāni Qīsmu'l-Awwal (S.P.C.K. Dépôt).

### Persian

Dewán-i-Háfiz—from the beginning of Rádífwaw to the end of Rádíf ye.
Sikandar Námah-i-Barri—from the chapter Ayina-i-Sakhtan-i-Hakiman to the chapter Sákhtan-i-Sikandar bar takht inclusive Gulistán.
Yusúf Shah, by Mírzá Jáfar (S.P.C.K. Dépôt).

### Urdu

Darbar-i-Akbari—first half.
Fan-i-Shári, by Mirza Sultan Ahmad (Matta-i-Aḥmad, Aligarh).
Ijáz-i'Ishq (S.P.C.K. Dépôt).
Mukhtar Asha'ār, Part III (S.P.C.K. Dépôt).

### Greek

Euripides : Hecuba.
Herodotus : Books IV and V.

### Latin

Horace : Odes, Book I, omitting 5, 13, 19, 23, 25, 27, 33 and 36.
Cicero : Philippic II.
Livy : Book VI.

### French

Racine : Andromaque (Macmillan & Co.).
Daudet : Lettres de mon Moulin (Macmillan & Co.).
LaBruyère · Selections (Macmillan & Co.).

### German

Kuegelgen : Jugenderinnerungen eines Alten Mannes.
Herder : Der Cid.

### Tamil

*Poetry* :

Villi Bhāratam—Śrī Krishṇan Tūduchcharukkam.
Nālaḍiyār : Chapters 26 to 30.
Nūṟṟeṭṭut Tiruppadi Andādi (Piḷḷaipperumāḷ Aiyaṅgār) 51 to 100.

*Prose* :

Life of Akbar (Tiruchchittambalam Pillai).
Tiruveṇkāṭṭadikaḷ-charitram (T. Vēlāyuda Mudalyar)—49 pages (excluding the description of the city).

### Telugu

Bhāratamu—Udyōgaparvamu. Canto II.
Bhāgavatamu, Skandha 9—Ambarīshōpākhyānamu.
Manucharitra, Canto IV.
Vikramāṅka Dēva Charitamu (Prose), by Śatāvadhānulu Tirupati Veṅkaṭēśvara Kavulu. (May be had of the Manager, 'Sarasvati', Cocanada).
Ratnāvaḷi, by Rao Bahadur K. Vīrēśaliṅgam Pantulu.

## Kanarese

Jaimini Bhārata, from Sandhi 32 to the end.
Jayanṛipakāvya, Āśvāsas 1 to 4.
Karṇāṭaka Kādambari, Stanzas 215 to 455.
Śākuntala Nāṭaka, by Basavappa Śāstri.
Nagegaḍalu, by R. Narasiṁhāchār, M.A.

## Malayalam

*Poetry* :

Naḷacharitam—Kilippāṭṭu, Pādams 1 and 2.
Bhṛiṅgasandēśam, by V. Padmanābha Śāstri.
Kalyāṇasaugandhikam, Vaḍakan.

*Prose* :

Bhāskara Menon, by the eleventh Prince of Cochin.
Indyayile Mahāmatikaḷ, Part 1, by V. Nārāyaṇa Menon.
Gadyamālikā, Part 2. Essays Nos. 30, 31 and 32.
Kathāratnamālikā, Part I.

## Physics and Chemistry

Textbooks recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science :—

(*b*) Physics :

Rintoul, D.: Introduction to Practical Physics (Macmillan).
Watson, W.: Elementary Practical Physics (Longmans).
Schuster and Lees: Intermediate Course of Practical Physics (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Hydrostatics, Light, and Heat (Cambridge University Press).
Hadley: Magnetism and Electricity for Beginners (Macmillan).

(*c*) Chemistry :

Smith and Hale: 'Laboratory Outline of General Chemistry' (Bell).
Adie: 'Introduction to the Study of Carbon Compounds' (Clive).

Reference :

Smith: 'Introduction to General Inorganic Chemistry' (Bell).

## Logic

As a futher indication of the scope and standard of the Intermediate Examination, Creighton's 'Introductory Logic', Parts I and II, is recommended as a suitable textbook.

## History

The attention of teachers and students is invited to the following books :—

Bury: History of Greece (unabridged).
Greenidge: Handbook of Greek Constitutional History.
Shuckburgh: The Story of Greece.
Mahaffy: Alexander's Empire.

Fowler : The City State of the Greeks and the Romans.
How and Leigh : History of Rome.
Shuckburgh : Life of Augustus.
Taylor : Constitutional and Political History of Rome.
Pelham : Outlines of Roman History.
Myres : History of Rome.
Heitland : The Roman Republic (3 Vols.)
F. F. Abbott : Roman Political Institutions.
Greenidge : Roman Public Life.
Bury : Student's Roman Empire.
Tout : Advanced History of Great Britain.
Gardiner : Student's History of England.
Warner : Landmarks of English Industrial History.

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## 1914

### English

*Detailed Study—*

Shakespeare : Henry V.
Milton : Paradise Lost, Book II.
Coleridge : The Ancient Mariner.
Matthew Arnold : Baldur Dead ; The Forsaken Merman.
Boswell's Life of Johnson, 1763 to 1767, Blackie's English Texts.
Nineteenth Century Prose, by J. H. Fowler (Blackie's Library Epoch Series).
Froude : Short Studies on Great Subjects (Longmans' Class Books of English Literature). ...

*Non-detailed Study—*

Scott : Quintin Durward.
William Morris : Sigurd the Volsung (Longmans' Class Books of English Literature).
Church : Henry V. English Men of Action.
W. W. Skeat : The Past at Our Doors.

### Sanskrit

(When Sanskrit is the only optional language chosen by the candidate and when it is one of the two optional languages chosen by the candidate).

Kirātārjunīya, Cantos 1 and 2.
Vēmabhūpālacharitam, Uchchvasas I and II (Sri Vani Vilas Edition, Srirangam).
Mālavikāgnimitra.
Laghupāninīyam, by A. R. Rajaraja Varma Koil Tampuran, M.A., Trivandrum.

*Select portions :*

Parinishthá-kānḍa :
- Tignanta Prakriya, up to the end of Bhvadi, (pages 135 to 160).
- Kṛtprakaraṇam (pages 270 to 303).
- Vibhaktyarthaprakaraṇam (pages 313 to 336).

## Uriya

Bauddhāvatāra Kāvya, by Fakir Mohan Senapati.
Abhijnāna Sākuntala Nātaka, by Vira Mitrodaya Simha Deva.
Raghuvamsa, by Bichchhanda Pattanayak.

## Marathi

Moropant: Mahābhārata—Shāntiparva (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Vaman Pandit: Bhīshma Pratijnā (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Bhau Sahebachi Kaifiyat—(Kavyetihasa Sangraha, New Kitabkhana, Poona).
Muktamala, by L. M. Shastri Halabe (Damodar Savalaram & Co., Bombay).

## Hebrew

Exodus.
Isaiah: XXXIV to LVI.

## Arabic

Akh-wan-us-Safa, from the beginning to the end of Chapter headed 'Khutbut-Zursur-wa-Hikhmatuhu.

## Persian

Akhlaq-i-Mohsini.
Sikandar Namah-i-Barri from the Chapter Ayina-i-Sakhtan-i-Hakiman to the Chapter Nashistan-i-Sikandar-bar-takhut inclusive.
Yusuf Shah, by Mirza Jafa'r.

## Urdu

Darbar-i-Akbari—first half.
al'Faruq, by Shibli.
Ijuz-i-Ishq.
Mukhta'r-i-Asha'ar, Part III.

## Greek

Euripides: Iphigenia in Aulis (omitting the choruses).
Herodotus: VII.

## Latin

Cicero: Pro Archia Poeta.
Sallust: De Conjuratione Catilinae, Chapters 20 to the end.
Horace: Odes, II, omitting 4, 5, 8, 11 and 12.
Virgil: Æneid, IX.

## French

Servitude et Grandeur Militaires (Clarendon Press).
Mélanges Littéraires (Clarendon Press).
Corneille: Cinna.
Molière: Les Femmes Savantes.

## German

Textbooks will be prescribed when required.

## Tamil

Poetry:

Tiruvēṅgaḍa Veṇbā (51-100), 50 stanzas.
Nālaḍiyār, Chapters 31-35, 50 stanzas.
Villi Bhāratam—Karṇa Parvam, 50 stanzas.
Kuchēlōpākhyānam—Vaikuṇḍamaḍainda Adhyāyam, 210 stanzas.
Pannūl Tiraṭṭu—Īkai, 45 stanzas.

Prose:

Pratāpa Mudaliyār Charitram.
Vēḷir Varalāru, by M. Raghava Aiyaṅgār.

## Telugu

Mahābhāratamu—Ādi Parvamu—Canto IV—Dushyanta Mahārāju Charitramu.

Bhāgavatamu, Canto VIII—Gajēndramōkshamu.

Uttara Harivaṁśamu, Canto V.

Rājasthāna Kathāvali, by Chilakamarti Lakshmīnarasiṁham—Part I, first 70 pages.

Subhadrā Vijayamu, by Vāvilikolanu Subba Rau.

## Kanarese

Kādambari, 456 to 682 stanzas.
Jīvandhara Charitre (Kāvyakalānidhi Series), Sandhis 4-7.
Jayanṛpakāvya, Sandhis 5-7.
Uttararāma Charita Nāṭaka, by Basavappa Śāstri.
Aryakīrti, by C. Vāsudēvaiya.

## Malayalam

Poetry:

Naḷacharitam—Kiḷippāṭṭu, the 4th Pādam.

Ghōsha Yātrā—Ōṭṭamtuḷḷal, by Kuñjan Nambiyār.

Śrī Kṛishṇa Vijayam—Katha Kaḷi, by P. Kēśava Piḷḷai.
Vikramōrvaśīyam, by Koṭṭārattil Saṅkuṇṇi.

Prose:

Gadyamālikā, Part III.

## Physics and Chemistry

Textbooks recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science:—

(*b*) Physics:

Rintoul, D.: Introduction to Practical Physics (Macmillan).
Watson, W.: Elementary Practical Physics (Longmans).
Schuster and Lees: Intermediate Course of Practical Physics (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Hydrostatics, Light, and Heat (Cambridge University Press).
Hadley: Magnetism and Electricity for Beginners.

(c) Chemistry:

Smith and Hale: 'Laboratory Outline of General Chemistry' (Bell).

Adie: 'Introduction to the Study of Carbon Compounds' (Olive).

Reference:

Smith: 'Introduction to General Inorganic Chemistry' (Bell).

## Logic

As a further indication of the scope and standard of the Intermediate Examination, Creighton's 'Introductory Logic,' Parts I and II, is recommended as a suitable textbook.

## History

The attention of teachers and students is invited to the following books:—

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Greenidge: Handbook of Greek Constitutional History.
Shuckburgh: The Story of Greece.
Mahaffy: Alexander's Empire.
Fowler: The City State of the Greeks and the Romans.
How and Leigh: History of Rome.
Shuckburgh: Life of Augustus.
Taylor: Constitutional and Political History of Rome.
Pelham: Outlines of Roman History.
Myres: History of Rome.
Heitland: The Roman Republic (3 Vols.).
F. F. Abbott: Roman Political Institutions.
Greenidge: Roman Public Life.
Bury: Student's Roman Empire.
Tout: Advanced History of Great Britain.
Gardiner: Student's History of England.
Warner: Landmarks of English Industrial History.

# B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

## 1912

### English

Chaucer: *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.*
Shakespeare: Hamlet.
Milton: Samson Agonistes.
Leslie Stephen: George Eliot.
Browning: Cleon. A Grammarian's Funeral.
George Eliot: Silas Marner.
Matthew Arnold: The Literary Influence of Academies, Marcus Aurelius.

### Sanskrit

Rūpāvatāra of Dharmakīrti—Part I—Omitting Taddhitavatāra and Vibbakti-avatāra, edited by Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar, M.A., Triplicane. *N.B.*—Vaiyakarana discussions to be omitted.
Mēghasandēsa, by Kālidasa, Uttara Mēgha (2nd part).
Sisupāla Vadha, by Māgha: 14th canto.
Vāmanā's Kāvyālankāra Sūtras with the vritti—omitting the Prāyōgikādhıkarana (Vanı Vilas Press edition, Srirangam).
Mudrārākshasa, by Visākhadatta.
Bhīshmavıjayam, by Pandit Lakshmanasuri.

### Uriya

Sītavivāha Nātaka: Kāmapala Misra, Printing Company, Cuttack.
Mahāyātra: Rādhanath Rāya, Printing Company, Cuttack.
Chhamana Athaguntha: Fakir Mohan Senāpati, Printing Company, Cuttack.

### Marathi

Vividhavishayasangraha, Part I, by G. G. Agarkar, M.A. (Sudhârak Office, Poona).
Vâman Pandit-Yatharthadīpika, Chapter XII. (Nirnaya Sâgar Press, Bombay.)
Alankâra Prakâsha, Ullasa II, pages 107 to 121, and Ullasa III, pp. 152 to 245, by L. G. Lele (New Kitâbkhânâ, Poona).
Moropant: Krishna Vijaya: Uttarārdha (Nirnaya Sāgara Press, Bombay).
Bhau Sahebâchi Bakhara (Maharaṣtra Book Dépôt, Poona).

### Hebrew

Deuteronomy.
Ecclesiastes.
Proverbs.

### Urdu

Life of Sir Syed Ahmad, by Háli. (*Both volumes to be studied.*)
Dewan-i-Ghálib. (*Only Urdu portions to be studied.*)

Fan-i-Sha'ri, by Mirza Sultan Ahmad (Malba'-i Ahmad, Aligarh).
Qasá'id-i-Zouq.

### Persian

Autobiography of Amir 'Abdu'r-Rahmán (Hablu'l-Matin Press, Calcutta).
Inshā-i-Abū'l Fazl (second half).
Dewan-i-Andalib. (Board of Examiners Office, 4 Park Street, Calcutta.
Muthnavi-i-Rúmi—First Duftar.

### Arabic

Maqámát-i-Haríri.
Dewán-i-Hamása.

### Greek

Æschylus—Septem Contra Thebas.
Plato: Apology
Thucydides—Book I.

### Latin

Virgil—Georgics, II.
Plautus: Trinummus.
Cicero—De Officiis, II.
Tacitus—Annals I; 1 to 45.

### French

Balzac: Eugénie Grandet.
La Bruyère: Caractères (Macmillan).
Le Chanson de Roland: Extraits (G. Paris, Hachette).
François Coppée: Poésies 1878-86, *Contes en vers et Poésies Diverses* (Paris, Alphonse Lemerre, Editeur, 21-31, Passage Choiseul).

### German

Heine: Ueber Deutschland.
Schiller—Wallenstein.
Freytag—Die Vorlorene Handschrift.

### Tamil

Poetry:

Kamba Rāmāyaṇam—Kishkindhā Kāṇḍam. Paḍalams 10-14 (both inclusive), 297.
Kanda Purānam—Tiruvavatāra Paḍalam, 127.
Tirukkuṛal—Ozhibiyal, (13 chapters) with Parimēlazhagar's commentary.

Puranānūru—Agavals 101—125.
Malaipadukadām of Pattuppāṭṭu, lines 583.

Prose:

Chōla Charitram, by T. A. Gōpinātha Rao, M.A. (Tamil Sangam Press, Madura).

## Telugu

Bhāratamu—Ānuśāsanika Parvamu: Stanzas (1-243) in the first chapter.
Vasucharitramu, Canto III.
Śuddhāndhra Naishadhamu, Canto I, edited by Rao Bahadūr K. Vīrēśaliṅgam Pantulu.
Bhīmakhaṇḍamu, Canto IV, published by K. Padmanābha Śāstrulu.
Manusambhavamu, by Bētapūḍi Bhagavanta Rao Gāru (Masulipatam).
Telugu Philology, pages 42-82 omitting Sanskrit quotations, etc., by Pāḍi Veṅkaṭaswāmi Gāru (Cocanada).

## Kanarese

Pampā Rāmāyana: Āśvāsas 1-3.
Rājaśēkhara Vilāsa: Āśvāsas 1-3.
Kavi Kuñjara Līlāvati: Āśvāsas 1-3.
Karṇāṭaka Kavicharitre, pages 80-180.
Karṇāṭaka Krishṇa Vijaya Vyāyōgam, by N. Śrīkaṇṭha Śāstri.
Rāmāśvamēdham: Āśvāsas 9 to the end.

## Malayalam

Poetry:

Dhruva Charitram—Kathakaḷi, by Kēraḷa Varma.
Bhāratam—Virāṭa and Udyōga Parvams (by Tunchatezhuttachchan).
Bhāshā Naishadha Champu: Part I.
Krishṇa Gāthā: from the beginning to the end of Kāḷīya Mardanam.

Prose:

Gadyamālikā, Part 2.

BRANCH II

(i) (a) Knott's 'Physics'.
Aldous' 'Physics'.

(b) T. E. Thorpe, 'Inorganic Chemistry', 2 vols.
Dobbin and Walker, 'Chemical Theory for Beginners'.
Newth's 'Inorganic Chemistry'.
Newth's 'Manual of Chemical Analysis'.
Jones' (F.) 'Junior Course of Practical Chemistry'.

(ii) *A.* Watson's 'Physics'.
Ganot's 'Elementary Treatise on Physics', revised by Reinold.
Glazebrook's 'Heat', 'Light', and 'Magnetism and Electricity'.
Poynting and Thomson's 'Sound'.
Glazebrook's 'Statics' and 'Dynamics'.
Robinson's 'Dynamics'.
Loney's 'Elements of Statics and Dynamics'.

*B.* T. E. Thorpe, 'Inorganic Chemistry', 2 vols.
Walker's 'Introduction to Physical Chemistry'.
Remsen's 'Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic'.
W. H. Perkin Junior and F. S. Kipping, 'Organic Chemistry'.
Valentine's 'Qualitative Analysis'.

### Branch IV

History of Philosophy—Hume (Modern Philosophers' Series, Bell & Co.).
History of Ethics—The Ethics of Hegel (Ginn & Co.).

### Branch V

II. European History, A. D. 1598—1715.

VI. Special subjects: (*a*) English History, 1660—1715, to be studied with the original sources as furnished in Figgis: English History Illustrated from Original Sources, 1660—1715 (A. & C. Black);
(*b*) Hunter: History of British India, Vol. II.

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**1913**

## Under the Old Bye-laws

### English

Chaucer: Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Shakespeare: Hamlet.
Milton: Samson Agonistes.
Leslie Stephen: George Eliot.
Browning: Cleon. A Grammarian's Funeral.
George Eliot: Silas Marner.
Matthew Arnold: The Literary Influence of Academies, Marcus Aurelius.

*Note.*—These textbooks are the same as those prescribed for the B.A. Degree Examination of 1912.

### Branch II

(i) (*a*) Kuott's 'Physics'.
Aldous' 'Physics'.

(*b*) T. E. Thorpe, 'Inorganic Chemistry', 2 vols.
Dobbin and Walker, 'Chemical Theory for Beginners'.
Newth's 'Inorganic Chemistry'.
Newth's 'Manual of Chemical Analysis'.
Jones' (F.) 'Junior Course of Practical Chemistry'.

(ii) *A.* Watson's 'Physics'.
Ganot's 'Elementary Treatise on Physics', revised by Reinold.
Glazebrook's 'Heat', 'Light', and Magnetism and Electricity.
Poynting and Thomson's 'Sound'.
Glazebrook's 'Statics' and 'Dynamics'.
Robinson's 'Dynamics'.
Loney's 'Elements of Statics and Dynamics'.

*B.* T. E. Thorpe, 'Inorganic Chemistry', 2 vols.
Walker's 'Introduction to Physical Chemistry'.
Remsen's 'Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic'.
W. H. Perkin Junior and F. S. Kipping, 'Organic Chemistry'.
Valentine's 'Qualitative Analysis'.

BRANCH IV

History of Philosophy—Hume (Modern Philosophers' Series, Bell & Co.).
History of Ethics—The Ethics of Hegel (Ginn & Co.).

BRANCH V

(iii) European History, A. D. 1598—1715.

(vi) Special subjects: (*a*) English History, 1660—1715, to be studied with the original sources as furnished in Figgis: English History Illustrated from Original Sources, 1660—1715 (A. & C. Black);
(*b*) Hunter: History of British India, Vol. II.

## Sanskrit

I. Rūpāvatāra of Dharmakīrti—Part I: Strīpratyayāvatāra, Kārakāvatāra and Samāsāvatāra, edited by Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar, M.A., Triplicane.
*N.B.*—Vaiyākarana discussions to be omitted.

II. Sisupālavadha, Canto 16.

III. Mēghasamdēsa.

IV. Mēghasamdēsa Vimarsa, by R. Krishnamachari, M.A.

V. Kāvyālamkāra Sūtra Vritti, by Vāmana, omitting the Prāyōgikādhikarana (Vani Vilas Edition, Srirangam).

VI. Kādambarī, Pūrvabhāga from Sukanásopadēsa to the end of Acchōdasarōvarnana.

VII. Uttararāmacharitam, by Bhavabhūti.

## Uriya

Vaidēhīsa-vilāsa, by Upendra Bhanja—Part II, Chhandas 5 to 8.

Abhijnāna Sākuntala Nātaka, by Yuvaraja of Suvarnapur—the whole.

Bibāsini, by Ramasankara Ray—the whole.

Alankāra Sāra, by Sachchidananda Deva Yuvaraja of Bamra—the whole.

## Marathi

Moropant—Karṇaparva (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).

Jnāneshwari, Chapter IX, edited by A. M. Kunte, B.A., M.D. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).

Muktēshvara—Sabhāparva—(Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).

Shivchhatrapati's Life, by Sabhāsada (Maharashtra Book Dépôt, Poona).

Marathi Bhāshēchen Saraswata, by Mr. Bhave of Thana.

Vāngmaya Vishayaka Nibandha, by V. K. Chiplunkar, B.A. (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

Tāra Nātaka, by V. M. Mahajani, B.A. (Grantha Sampadak Mandali, Bombay).

Tukāram : Extracts as given in the Navanita (Edition of 1906) (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

## Hebrew

Job.
Nehemiah.
Micah.
Psalms, I—XLI.

## Arabic

Maqámát-i-Badíaz-Zimán (Catholic Press, Beirut).
Dewán-i-Mutanabbi, Juzu'l-awwal, with Akbari's Commentary, Cairo edition (Abdu'llah Khan Sahib, Curator, State Library, Chadderghaut).

## Persian

Akhláq-i-Jaláli (omitting the chapter on Music).
Wazer-i-Lankaran (S.P.C.K. Dépôt).
Rubaīyat-i-Umar Khayyám.
Muthnavi-i-Rúmi, Second Dafter.

## Urdu

Ta'lím-i-Falsafa (Rafih-i-Ȧm Press, Lahore).
'Ilm-i-Akhlaq, by the Hon'ble Syed Karamat Husain (Qaísar-i-Hind Press, Allahabad).
Dewan-i-Hali with the Prolegomena.

### Greek

*Thucydides*: Book I.
*Homer*: Odyssey, Book I.
*Æschylus*: Septem contra, Thebas.

### Latin

*Virgil*: Georgics, IV.
*Juvenal*: Satires, X, XIII.
*Cicero*: In Verrem, IV.
*Tacitus*: Annals, II.

### French

*De Musset*: Poésies Choisies (Clarendon Press).
*Coppee*: Pour la Couronne (A. Lemerre, Paris).
*H. Balzac*: Eugénie Grandet (Thacker and Spink, Calcutta).
*Rabelais*: Selections (Macmillan & Co.).

### German

*Lessing*: Laocoon.
*Schiller*: Braut von Messina.
*Bismarck*: Briefe an Seine Braut.

### Tamil

Kamba Rāmāyanam—Sundarakāṇḍam, from Kāṭshippaḍalam to Chūḍāmaṇippaḍalam (both inclusive).

Kānda Purāṇam—Valliyammai Tirumaṇappaḍalam.

Kuraḷ—chapters 5 to 14.

Paṭtuppāttu—Paṭṭinappālai.

Śilappadikāram—Kolaikkalakkādai.

Puranānūru—Akavals, 126 to 150.

### Telugu

Bhāratamu—Ānuśāsanika Parvamu, Canto II.
Jaimini Bhārātamu, Canto VI.
Mālatīmādhavamu, by Janamañchi Veṅkaṭarāmayya of Taṇuku.
Kaḷāpūrṇōdaya Kathāsaṅgrahamu, by Guruzāḍa Śrīrāmamūrti Pantulu.
Vasucharitra Canto II.

### Kanarese

Karṇāṭakakavicharite, pages 180—280.

Pampā Rāmāyana, Āśvāsas, 4—6.

Jagannātha Vijaya, Āśvásas, 6—8.

Kabbigārakāva.

Indrakīla Vijaya Nāṭaka, by Mysore Sītārāma Śāstri.

Chikkadēvarāya-vamśāvaḷā, pages 1—72.

### Malayalam

Poetry:

Bhāshā Śākuntaḷam, by Valiya Kōyil Tampurān.
Bhāratam—Śāntiparvam, by Tuñchat Ezhuttachchan.
Kṛishṇagāthā—Rukmiṇisvayamvaram.

Prose:

Naishadhagadyaprabandham, by K. Śaṅkuṇṇi.
Śaṅkarasmriti, excluding Sanskrit texts—(Kēraḷakalpadruma Press, Trichur).

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**1914**

## UNDER THE OLD BYE-LAWS

### English

Chaucer: Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Shakespeare: Hamlet.
Milton: Samson Agonistes.
Leslie Stephen: George Eliot.
Browning: Cleon. A Grammarian's Funeral.
George Eliot: Silas Marner.
Matthew Arnold: The Literary Influence of Academies, Marcus Aurelius.

*Note.*—These textbooks are the same as those prescribed for the B.A. Degree Examinations of 1912 and 1913.

BRANCH II

(i) (*a*) Knott's 'Physics'.
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(*b*) T. E. Thorpe 'Inorganic Chemistry'. 2 vols.
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Newth's 'Manual of Chemical Analysis'.
Jones' (F.) 'Junior Course of Practical Chemistry'.

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Poynting and Thomson's 'Sound'.
Glazebrook's 'Statics' and 'Dynamics'.
Robinson's 'Dynamics'.
Loney's 'Elements of Statics and Dynamics'.

*B*. T. E. Thorpe, 'Inorganic Chemistry'. 2 vols.
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Remsen's 'Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic'.
W. H. Perkin Junior and F. S. Kipping, 'Organic Chemistry'.
Valentine's 'Qualitative Analysis'

BRANCH IV

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History of Ethics—The Ethics of Hegel (Ginn & Co.).

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II. European History, A.D. 1598—1715.

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(b) Hunter: History of British India, Vol. II.

## Sanskrit

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*N.B.—Vaiyākaraṇa discussions to be omitted.*
Kāvyālankārasūtravritti, by Vamana, omitting Prāyōgikādhikaraṇa (Sri Vani Vilas Edition, Srirangam).
Kirātārjunīya—Cantos I to III.
Kādambari-Pūrvabhāga from Kathārambha to the end of Sukanāsōpadēsa.
Sākuntalam.

## Uriya

Mahāyātra, by Radhanath Raya.
Vidagdha Mādhava Nāṭaka, by the Raja Chitkiti (Chikati).
Sathi, by Ananga Mohana Chakravarti.
Alankāra Sāra, by Sachchidananda Deva.

## Marathi

Prapancharahasya, by V. K. Oka (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Vividhavishaya Samgraha, by G. G. Agarkar, M.A. (Sudharak Office, Poona).
Shivachhatrapati's Life, by Sabhasada, published by K. N. Sane, B.A. (New Kitab Khana, Poona).
Extracts from Tukāram as given in Navanita (latest edition).
Jnāneshwari, Chapter IX, by A. M. Kunte, B.A., M.D. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Moropant-Sanshaya Ratnamala (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).

## Hebrew

Job.
Nehemiah.
Micah.
Psalms, I—XLI.

## Arabic

Saba Mu'allaqat—Poems I, II, III and IV.
The Assemblies of Hariri—the first fifteen Assemblies.

## Persian

Sihdaftar-i-Abdul Fazl—1st and 2nd Daftars.
Muthnavi-i-Rumi—2nd Daftar.
*Rubaiyat-i-Umar Khayyam.*

## Urdu

Diwan-i-Hali with the Prolegomena.
'Ilm-i-Akhlaq, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Karamat Husain (Qafsar-i-Hind Press, Allahabad).
Life of Sir Syed Ahmed, by Hali (Both Volumes to be studied).
Mujmua-i-Na'zm-i-Azad.

## Greek

Homer: Iliad I.
Sophocles: Œdipus Coloneus.
Demosthenes: Olympiacs I, II, III.
Plato: Apologia Socratis.

## Latin

Cicero: De Officiis III.
Tacitus: Agricola.
Juvenal: Satires, I, III, IV.
Terence: Adelphi.

## French

Madame de Staël: De l' Allemagne (Clarendon Press).
Société Française au xvii$^{e}$ Siècle (Clarendon Press).
La Légende des Siècles (Clarendon Press).
Boileau: Art Poétique.
Racine: Andromaque.

## German

Textbooks will be prescribed when required.

## Tamil

*Poetry:*

Kamba Ramāyaṇam—Ayōdhyā Kāṇḍam, 1—4 Paḍalams, 533 stanzas.
Pattuppāttu—Perumpāṇārruppaḍai, 500 lines.
Puranānuru—151 to 175 Akavals.
Tirukkuraḷ, Chapters 15 to 24.
Śilappadikāram—Nādukāṇkāthai, 248 lines.

*Prose :*

Essay on Tamil, by T. Chelvakēśavarāya Mudaliyār, M.A.
Upōrkātam and Sūchanam (first two Charukkams) of Periyapuraṇam, by Āṟumukanāvalar.

## Telugu

Bhōjarājīyamu, Canto II.
Śṛiṅgāra Naishadhamu, Canto V.
Āmukta Māyada, Canto IV.
Nāgānandamu, by Vēdam Veṅkaṭarāya Śāstrulu.
Kāvyālaṅkāra Chūḍāmaṇi, Chapters 5 and 6, omitting stanzas 29 to 72 in Chapter 6.

## Kanarese

Karṇāṭaka Kavicharitre, pages 281 to 371.
Pampā Rāmāyaṇa, Āśvāsas 7 and 9.
Jagannātha Vijaya, Āśvāsas 9-11.
Prabōdhachandrōdaya Nāṭaka, by Gañjam Krishṇappa.
Vēdānta Vivēkasāra (Kāvya Kalānidhi Series).
Kāvya Sāra, Stanzas 1 to 400.

## Malayalam

*Poetry :*

Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇam—Sundara Kāṇḍam.
Bhāratam, from Āśvamēdhika to the end, by Ezhuttachchhan.
Pralambha Vadham—Āṭṭakkathā, by Kēraḷa Varma Valiya Kōyil Tampurān.
Kṛishṇappaṭṭu's Kālīyamardanam to Nandamōksham.
Lakshmīsvayamvaram, by Kochchuṇṇi Tampurān of Cranganore.

*Prose :*

Rāsalēśikā, by T. Kaṇṇan, B.A.

# M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

## 1912

### Branch II

A.—The standard in Mathematics to be that of the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras in the following subjects: Analytical Geometry of two dimensions, Differential Calculus and Dynamics. In addition to this, subject-matter and methods treated in 'Higher Mathematics for Students of Chemistry and Physics', by J. W. Mellor.

The standard in Chemistry to be that of Optional Chemistry for the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras, Organic Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis being excluded, and simple Quantitative Analysis (Gravimetric and Volumetric) being included.

B.—The standard in Physics to be that of Optional Physics for the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras. In Mathematics the subject-matter and methods treated of in the first six chapters of 'Higher Mathematics for students of Chemistry and Physics (Second Edition),' by J. W. Mellor.

### Branch IV

I. Additional Problems:

(1) Physiological correlates of Memory and Imagination. Hallucinations and Illusions. The Antinomies of Space.

(2) The subject in judgment—The Categories and the Predicables. Analogy and Induction.

(3) Ethics as the Logic of Will. The Ethical Ideal as Equilibrium or as an activity in which change is transcended.

II. History of Philosophy:

(1) The Philosophy of Sankara.
(2) The Logic of Aristotle.
(3) The Ethical presuppositions of 19th century Socialism.

III. Selected authors:

(1) Studies in Humanism: Schiller.
(2) The Problem of Logic: Boyce Gibson.
(3) Principia Ethica: Moore.

### Branch V

I. *Ancient History.*—The Roman Empire, 31 B.C.—A.D. 96.

II. *Medieval History.*—The Life and Times of Charles the Great.

III. *Modern History.*—History of Germany, 1815—71.

IV. *Indian History.*—The Relations of the British Power with Afghanistan.

V. *Historical Subject.*—Indian Ethnology with special reference to the Peninsula.

VI. *Science Auxiliary to History.—Political Science.*

Sidgwick: Elements of Politics.
Lowell: Governments and Parties in Continental Europe.
Lowell: The English Government.
Bryce: American Commonwealth, Vol. I.
Dickinson: Revolution and Reaction in Modern France.
Reinsch: Colonial Government.
Dicey: The Law of the Constitution.
Imperial Gazetteer of India (Edition 1907), Vol. IV.

VII. *International Law.*

Hall. International Law.
Lawrence: Principles of International Law.
Westlake. Chapters on International Law.

VIII. *Political Economy.*

Marshall: Principles of Economics, Vol. I.
Pierson: Principles of Economics, Vol. I.
Nicholson: A Treatise on Money.
Keynes: Scope and Method of Political Economy.
Bastable. Theory of International Trade.
Bastable: Public Finance.
Bucher: Industrial Evolution.
Cunningham: Growth of English Industry and Commerce.
Rae: Contemporary Socialism.

BRANCH VI

## English

Beowulf: Lines 1—1050.
Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Seventh edition. Extracts I, II and IV to X.
Morris and Skeat: Specimens of Early English, Part I—ix; Part II—vii, ix, xiii, xviii.
Skeat: Specimens of English Literature. Extracts IV, V, VIII, XI, XIV, XVI, XIX, XX, XXI, XXV, XXVII, XXVIII.
Chaucer: Prologue; Tales of the Knight and the Nun's Priest.
Shakespeare: As You Like It; Cymbeline; Much Ado About Nothing; and King Lear.
Massenger: A New way to pay Old Debts.
Milton: Paradise Lost, I-IV.
Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel.
Sheridan: The Critic.
Byron: Childe Harold III & IV; The Vision of Judgment.
Swinburne: Atalanta in Calydon.
Bacon: Advancement of Learning.

Milton : Areopagitica.
Johnson : Lives of Dryden and Pope.
Lamb : Essays of Elia, First and Second Series.
Newman ; Rise and Progress of Universities and Medieval Oxford (Historical Sketches).
Hardy : Far from the Madding Crowd.

## Sanskrit

Rig Vēda with Sāyana's Bhāshya : Mandala I, Sūktas 48, 49, 92, 113, 123 and 124.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rig Vēda with Sāyana's Bhāshya : | | Mandala III, | Sūktas | 61. |
| Do. | do. | IV | ,, | 51, 52. |
| Do. | do. | V | ,, | 79, 80. |
| Do. | do. | VI | ,, | 64, 65. |
| Do. | do. | VII | ,, | 79, 80, 81. |

Taittirīyasamhita with Sāyana's Bhāshya : Kānda I, Prapāthaka I.
Yāskā's Nirukta : Naighantuka kānda, Chapter II.
Siddhānta Kaumudi : Pūrvārdha omitting Taddhita.
Mahābhāshya, by Patanjali : the first three Āhnikas.
Kārikāvali with Muktāvali, by Visvanātha Panchānana.
Kutūhala Vritti, by Vāsudeva Dīkshita, Third Adhyāya (Vani Vilas Edition).
Isāvāsya Upanishad with Sānkarabhāshya.
Vedāntanavamālika, by Pandit Nilameghasastriar, Head Master, L.F. Sanskrit School, Trivadi.
Srimad Bhāgavatam : Eleventh Skandha, with Sridhara's Commentary.
Yājnavalkyasmriti : Vyavahārakanda (with Mitākshara).
Bhavabhūti's Uttararāmacharitam.
Sūdraka's Mritchakatika.
Vādībhasimha's Gadyachintāmani.
Dhananjaya's Dasarūpakam.

## Greek

Homer : Iliad, XXII–XXIV.
Æschylus : Septem contra Thebas.
Sophocles : Antigone.
Pindar : Olympia, Pythia.
Theocritus : Idyllia, I-X.
Aristophanes : Nubes.
Thucydides : De Bello Peloponnesico, I, II
Polybius : Historia, I-II.
Aristotle : Politics, I-III.
Plato : Phaedon.
Demosthenes : Philippics, I-III.

## Latin

Virgil : Georgics, I-III.
Horace : Epistles.
Lucretius : Books I-VI.
Persius and Catullus-Opera omnia.
Terence : Heautontimorumenos.

Plautus : Mercator.
Cicero : Philippics, I-IV.
Quintilian : De Institutione Oratoria, Book IV.
Pliny the Younger : Epistolæ, Books VIII-X.
Tacitus : Annales, Book II ; Historia, Book II.

### Persian

Mírzá Hairat's Translation of Malcolm's History of Persia.
Akhláq-i-Jalálí.
Qiránu's-Sa 'dain.
Sikandur Naina to the Jashn-i-Naushába.

### Urdu

'Ilmu'l-Akhlaq.
Ab-i-Hyat.
Díwán-i-Ghálib.
Díwán-i-Zauq.

### Tamil as First Language

Rāmāyaṇam—Sundara Kāṇḍam, the whole.
Chintāmaṇi —Kanakamālaiyār Ilambakam.
Kalittokai—Neydal Kali.
Pattuppāṭṭu—4th, Perumpāṇārṛuppaḍai.
Maṇimēkalai : Kathais 16-20.
Puranānūṛu : 50-100 Akaval.
Sundaramūrti Svāmigaḷ—Tēvāram, from 1st to Tirumurugan Pūṇḍi.
Nāchchiyār : Tiruppāvai and Tirumozhi.
Ilakkaṇa Viḷakkam : Sūtram 599 to 619.
Daṇḍi Alaṅkāram—Poruḷaṇi Iyal.

### Tamil as Second Language

Villiputtūrār Bhāratam—Virāṭa Parvam.
Kamba Rāmāyaṇam—Ayōdhyā Kāṇḍam, the first Four Paḍalams.
Kuraḷ : Chapters 1-20, with Parimēlazhagar's commentary.
Ilakkaṇa Viḷakkam : Vinai Iyal.
Tamil Philology (Verbs), by M. Śēshagiri Śāstriyār, M.A.

### Telugu as First Language

Appakavīyamu : Canto 3.
Narasabhūpālīyamu : Cantos 4 and 5.
Mahā Bhāratamu—Śānti Parvamu, Cantos 4 and 5.
Vasucharitramu : Cantos 1 and 2.
Mallikāmārutamu, by Vaddādi Subbarāyaḍu Gāru of Rajahmundry.
Bhāgavatamu : Skandhas 1 and 2.
Yayāticharitramu : Cantos 3 and 4.
Maṅgaḷagiri Māhātmyamu, by Mahāmahōpādhyāya K. Veṅkaṭaratnam Pantulu.
Prabandharāja Vijayavēṅkaṭēśvaravilāsamu : 1-100 verses.
Telugu Philology : Verbs, by M. Sēshagiri Śāstriyār, M.A.
Cycle of Seasons : The Spring, by S. Raṅgaiya Chetti Gāru, M.A.

### Telugu as Second Language

Bhāratamu—Udyōga Parvamu: Cantos 1 and 2.
Rāmarāju, by K. Śrīnivāsa Rau of Bellary.
Mādayyagāri Mallanna's Rājaśēkhara Charitramu, Canto 1. (Gunnēśwar Bros.: Rajahmundry.)
Narasabhūpālīyamu, Cantos 3 and 4. (Gunnēśwar Bros.: Rajahmundry.)
Āndhrabhāshā Bhūshaṇamu.

### Kanarese as First Language

Kavirājamārga.
Karṇāṭaka Kavi Charitre, pages 255 to the end.
Śabdamaṇi Darpaṇa.
Chandraprabha Purāṇa: Āśvāsas 1-8.
Mallinātha Purāṇa: Āśvāsas 1-8.
Mitravindā Gōvinda.
Nandi Chhandassu: The whole.
Chikka Dēvarāya Vaṁśāvaḷi.

### Kanarese as Second Language

Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa.
Pampā Rāmāyaṇa, Āśvāsas 1-6.
Karṇāṭaka Kavicharitre: pages 255-360.
Rājaśēkhara Vilāsa, Āśvāsas 1-3.
Chaṇḍa Kauśika Nāṭaka, by Basavappa Śāstri.
Śrīrāmāśvamēdha, Āśvāsās 1-8.

### Malayalam as First Language

Poetry:

Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇam—Ayōdhyā Kāṇḍam by Tuñchat Ezhuttachchan.
Bhāratam—Bhīshma Parvam, Drōṇa Parvam, and Śānti Parvam by Tunchat Ezhuttachchan.
Krishṇagāthā. from Kaṁsasadgati to Bāṇayuddham, both inclusive, by Cherussēri.
Bhāshā Śākuntalam, by Valiya Kōyil Tamburān.
Dakshayāgam—Kathakaḷi, by Irayimman Tampi.
Ambarīsha Charitram, by Aśvati Tirunāḷ.
Nivāta Kavacha Vadham, by Kottayath Tampurān.
Alaṅkāra Dīpikā, by A. R. Rāja Rāja Varma, M.A.

Prose:

Indulēkha, by Chandu Menon.

### Malayalam as Second Language

Bhāratam—Karṇaparvam, by Tunchat Ezhuttachchan.
Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇam, Kāṇḍams 1 and 2.
Kuñjan Nambiyār: Naḷacharitam, Kiḷippāṭṭu.
Ambarīsha Charitam—Katha Kaḷi.
Bhāshā Naishadhachampu, the first half.
Vētāḷacharitam.

### 1918

#### Branch II

A.—The standard in Mathematics to be that of the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras in the following subjects: Analytical Geometry of two dimensions, Differential Calculus and Dynamics. In addition to this, subject-matter and methods treated in 'Higher Mathematics for Students of Chemistry and Physics', by J. W. Mellor.

The standard in Chemistry to be that of Optional Chemistry for the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras, Organic Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis being excluded, and simple Quantitative Analysis (Gravimetric and Volumetric) being included.

B.—The standard in Physics to be that of Optional Physics for the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras. In Mathematics subject-matter and methods treated in the first six chapters of 'Higher Mathematics for Students of Chemistry and Physics (Second Edition)', by J. W. Mellor.

#### Branch IV

I. Additional Problems:

1. The perception of space—Social Psychology—Phenomena and things-in-themselves—The reality of possibility.
2. Negation and disjunction—Limits of syllogistic reasoning—Empirical and hypothetical methods —Postulates of knowledge.
3. The value of casuistry—Free-will—The conception of natural rights.

II. History of Philosophy:

1. Buddhism.
2. Indian Logic.
3. Evolutionist Ethics.

III. Selected Authors:

1. A Pluralistic Universe: James.
2. The Grammar of Science: Karl Pearson.
3. The Eternal Values: Münsterberg.

#### Branch V

I. *Ancient History.*—The History of Rome from 146 to 31 B. C.

II. *Medieval History.*—Hildebrand and his Times.

III. *Modern History.*—History of Germany, 1815—1871.

IV. *Indian History.*—The Mogul Dynasty from 1526 to 1761.

V. *Historical Subject.*—Indian Ethnology with special reference to the Peninsula.

VI. *Science auxiliary to History—Political Science.*

Sidgwick: Elements of Politics.
Lowell: Governments and Parties in Continental Europe.
Lowell: The English Government.
Bryce: American Commonwealth, Vol. I.
Dickinson: Revolution and Reaction in Modern France.
Reinsch: Colonial Government.
Dicey: The Law of the Constitution.
Imperial Gazetteer of India (Edition 1907), Vol. IV.

VII. *International Law.*

Hall: International Law.
Lawrence: Principles of International Law.
Westlake: Chapters on International Law.

VIII. *Political Economy.*

Marshall: Principles of Economics, Vol. I.
Pierson: Principles of Economics, Vol. I.
Nicholson: A Treatise on Money.
Keynes: Scope and Method of Political Economy.
Bastable: Theory of International Trade.
Bastable: Public Finance.
Bucher: Industrial Evolution.
Cunningham: Growth of English Industry and Commerce.
Rae: Contemporary Socialism.

BRANCH VI

## English

Beowulf: Lines 1-1050.
Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Seventh edition. Extracts I, II and IV to X.
Morris and Skeat: Specimens of Early English, Part I—ix; Part II—vii, ix, xiii, xvi.
Chaucer: Prologue, Tales of the Knight and the Nun's Priest.
Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost, Henry IV, Part I, As You Like It, Hamlet, the Tempest.

*Poetry and Prose.*—Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579; Edited by Skeat, III, V, VIII, XI, XV, XIX, XXI, XXV, XXVII, XXVIII.

*Poetry and the Drama.*—Marlowe, *Edward II;* Milton, *Paradise Lost, I-IV;* Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel;* Gray, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Wordsworth, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Tennyson, *In Memoriam.*

*Prose.*—Bacon, *Essays;* Addison, Essays from *The Spectator* (as in 'Selections from the Spectator, edited by J. H. Lobban), Johnson, *Lives of the Poets, Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope* and *Gray*; Carlyle, Essays on *Burns, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Sir Walter Scott.*

## Sanskrit

I. Atharvasamhita with Sāyanā's Bhāshya and Sāyanā's Introduction—Kānda I, complete.
II. Yaskā's Nirukta ; Naighantuka Kānda—Chapter I.
III. Siddhānta Kaumudi—Pūrvārdha—from the Stripratyaya Prakaraṇa to the end of Taddhita Apatyādhikāra ; Uttarārdha (complete) omitting Uṇādiprakaraṇa.
IV. Pratāparudrīya, by Vidyānātha.
V. Sūdraka's Mritcchakatika.
VI. Bāṇa's Harshacharitam—the first three Ucchvāsas.
VII. Sri Harsha's Naishadham—Cantos I to III.
VIII. Gautama's Nyāyasūtras—with Vātsyāyana's Bhāshya.
IX. Kanāḍā's Vaisēshikasūtras.
X. Udayanāchārya's Kusumānjali—the first three stabakas.
XI. Kārikāvali and Muktāvali, by Viswanātha Panchānana.
XII. Patanjali's Yōga Sutras with Bhōjavritti.
XIII. Īswara Krishna's Sānkhya Kārikās with Gauḍapāda's commentary.

## Greek

Homer : Odyssey I-III.
Sophocles : Oedipus Coloneus, Philoctetes, Trachiniæ.
Aristophanes : Acharnanians, Birds.
Pindar : Olympia, Pythia.
Aristotle : Politics I-III.
Ethics I-III.
Demosthenes : Olynthiacs I, II.
Plato : Crito.

## Latin

Virgil : Georgics.
Horace : Epistles.
Persius : Opera Omnia.
Terence : Andria.
Lucan : Pharsalia.
Cicero : De Natura Deorum, De Amicitia, De Senectute.
Quintilian : De Institutione Oratoria, I, II and III.
Tacitus : Germania.
Pliny the Younger : Epistolæ, VIII-X.

## Tamil as First Language

Kamba Rāmāyaṇam—Kishkindhākāṇḍam.
Śilappadikāram—Maduraikkāṇḍam.
Kalittohai—Mullaikkali.
Purananūru, Ahavals 151 to 200.
Nammāzhvār Tiruviruttam, 1 to 50.

Kallāḍam, Ahavals 1 to 20.
Tāyumānavar Pāḍal, 1 to 164.
Chidambaraccheyyutkōvai.
Tolkāppiyam: Śolladıkāram (Nachchinārkkiniyar).

### Tamil as Second Language

Kamba Rāmāyaṇam—Ayōdhyākāṇḍam, Paḍalams 1 to 4.
Villi Bhāratam—Kāṇḍava-dahanam and Rājasūya-yāgam.
Kuraḷ: Chapters 79 to 90.
Naṉṉūl (Ārumuka Nāvalar Kāṇḍikai).

### Telugu as First Language

Bhāratamu—Āraṇyaparvamu, Cantos 4 and 5.
Bhāgavatamu, Skandhas 4 and 5.
Kaḷāpūrṇōdayamu, Cantos 1 and 2.
Āmuktamālyada, Canto 4.
Yayāticharitramu, by Telaganārya, Cantos 1-3.
Hariśchandra Naḷōpākhyānamu, Cantos 1 and 2.
Kāvyālaṅkāra-sangrahamu, the whole.

### Telugu as Second Language

Bhāratamu—Virāṭaparvamu, Cantos 1 to 3.
Vikramārkacharitamu, by Jekkana Kavi, Canto I.
Uttara Harivamśamu, by Nāchana Sōmanna, Cantos 5 and 6.
Śukranītisāramu, by P. Mallayya Śāstrulu.
Bhāskarōdantamu, by Kāśibhaṭṭa Brahmayya.

### Kanarese as First Language

Karnātaka-kavi-charite, Pages 1-180.
Śabdamaṇi-darpaṇa.
Nāgavarma's Prosody.
Kāvyālōkana, Pages 82 to the end.
Ajitāpurāna, Āśvāsas 1 to 8 (Kāvyakalānidhi Series).
Līlāvatī, Vol. II.
Mitravindāgōvinda.
Rāmāśvamēdha.

### Kanarese as Second Language

Śabdamani-darpaṇa.
Karnātaka Kādambari, Part I.
Girijākalyāṇa, Āśvāsas 1-4.
Ratnāvalīnāṭikā, by Śivaśaṅkara Śāstri.
Karṇāṭaka-kavicharite—Pages 1 to 100.
Udayādityālakkāra.

### Malayalam as First Language

Kaṇṇaśśa Rāmāyaṇam—Ayōdhyākāṇḍam.
Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇam—Āraṇyakāṇḍam.
Bhāgavatam—Saptamaskandham.
Bhāratam, from Śāntiparvam to the end.

Kṛishṇagāthā—from the beginning to the end of Viprapatnyanugrahalīlā.
Dakshayāgam—Kathakaḷi.
Mālatīmādhavam, by Koṭṭārattil Śaṅkuṇṇi.
Bhāshābhūshaṇam, by A. R. Rājarāja Varma, M.A.
Prāchīnāryāvartam, by Mārtāṇḍa Varma.

### Malayalam as Second Language

Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇam—Bālakāṇḍam.
Bhāratam—Karnaparvam.
Bakavadham—Vaḍakkan.
Indulēkhā, by O. Chandu Menon.
Indyayile Mahānmār.

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## 1914

### Branch II

A.—The standard in Mathematics to be that of the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras in the following subjects: Analytical Geometry of two dimensions, Differential Calculus and Dynamics. In addition to this, subject-matter and methods treated in 'Higher Mathematics for Students of Chemistry and Physics,' by J. W. Mellor.

The standard in Chemistry to be that of Optional Chemistry for the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras, Organic Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis being excluded, and simple Quantitative Analysis (Gravimetric and Volumetric) being included.

B.—The standard in Physics to be that of Optional Physics for the B.A. degree examination of the University of Madras. In Mathematics the subject-matter and methods treated in the first six chapters of 'Higher Mathematics for students of Chemistry and Physics (Second Edition),' by J. W. Mellor.

### Branch IV

I. Additional Problems:

(1) The perception of space—Social Psychology—Phenomena and things-in-themselves—The reality of possibility.

(2) Negation and disjunction—Limits of syllogistic reasoning—Empirical and hypothetical methods—Postulates of knowledge.

(3) The value of casuistry—Free-will—The conception of natural rights.

II. History of Philosophy:

(1) Buddhism.
(2) Indian Logic.
(3) Evolutionist Ethics.

III. Selected Authors :

(1) Bergson's 'Matter and Memory'.
(2) Karl Pearson's 'The Grammar of Science'
(3) Westermarck's 'Origin and Development of Moral Ideas', Vol. I.

BRANCH V

I. *Ancient History.*—The History of Rome from 146 to 31 B.C.

II. *Medieval History.*—Hildebrand and his Times.

III. *Modern History.*—History of Germany, 1815-1871.

IV. *Indian History.*—The Mogul Dynasty from 1526 to 1761.

V. *Historical Subject.*—Indian Ethnology with special reference to the Peninsula.

VI. *Science auxiliary to History—Political Science.*

Sidgwick : Elements of Politics.
Lowell : Governments and Parties in Continental Europe.
Lowell : The English Government.
Bryce : American Commonwealth, Vol. I.
Dickinson : Revolution and Reaction in Modern France.
Reinsch : Colonial Government.
Dicey : The Law of the Constitution.
Imperial Gazetteer of India (Edition 1907), Vol. IV.

VII. *International Law.*

Hall : International Law.
Lawrence : Principles of International Law.
Westlake : Chapters on International Law.

VIII. *Political Economy.*

Marshall : Principles of Economics, Vol. I.
Pierson : Principles of Economics, Vol. I.
Nicholson : A Treatise on Money.
Keynes : Scope and Method of Political Economy.
Bastable : Theory of International Trade.
Bastable : Public Finance.
Bucher : Industrial Evolution.
Cunningham : Growth of English Industry and Commerce.
Rae : Contemporary Socialism.

BRANCH VI

**English**

Beowulf : Lines 1-1050.

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Seventh edition. Extracts I, II and IV to X.

* Morris and Skeat : Specimens of Early English, Part I—ix ; Part II—vii, ix, xiii, xvi.

*Candidates who prefer to do so may present the selections from Emerson's Middle English Reader prescribed for the B.A. (Honours) (Part I-A —i and ii ; B—xi ; Part II-A—i, vi ; B—ii, iii, iv, vi, vii, viii ; C—i, ii, iii), in place of those from Morris and Skeat, Parts I and II.

Chaucer: Prologue, Tales of the Knight and the Nun's Priest.
Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost, Henry IV, Part i, As You Like It, Hamlet, the Tempest.

*Poetry and Prose.*—Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579; Edited by Skeat, III, V, VIII, XI, XV, XIX, XXI, XXV, XXVII, XXVIII.

*Poetry and the Drama.*—Marlowe, *Edward II*; Milton, *Paradise Lost, I-IV*; Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*; Gray, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Wordsworth, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Tennyson, *In Memoriam.*

*Prose.*—Bacon, *Essays*; Addison, Essays from *The Spectator* (as in 'Selections from the Spectator,' edited by J. H. Lobban), Johnson, *Lives of the Poets, Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope* and *Gray*; Carlyle, Essays on *Burns, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Sir Walter Scott.*

## Sanskrit

Siddhântakaumudi:—(*a*) Pūrvārdha—from the Strīpratyayaprakarana to the end of Taddhita Apatyādhikāra.
(*b*) Uttarārdha—whole—omitting Unādiprakarana.

Pratāparudrīya, by Vīdyānātha.
Rig-Veda with Sāyana's Bhāshya, Suktas 1 to 10 with Sāyana's Upōdghāta.
Yāska's Nirukta—Naighantukakānda—Chapter II.
Mālatīmādhava.
Sri Harsha's Naishadha—Cantos I to III.
Kādambarī—Pūrvabhāga.
Praudhamanōramā—from the beginning up to the end of Kārakaprakarana.
Mahābhāshya—the first four Āhnikas.
Vākyapadīya—Kānda I.
Dhwanyālōka.
Vyaktivivēka.

## Persian

Akhla'q-i-Jala'li.
Ruqat-i-Mirza Beydil.
Makh-zan-i-Asra'ar (Nizami).
Qira'nus-Sa'adin.
Mirza Hairat's Translation of Malcolm's History of Persia.

## Urdu

Diwan-i-Ghalib.
Diwan-i-Zauq.
Ab-i-Hayat.
Lectures by Sir Syed Ahmed by Hali (both volumes to be studied).

## Greek

Homer: Odyssey XXI, XXII, XXIII.
Æschylus: Persae.
Euripides: Hecuba. Alcestis.
Pindar: Nemean Odes.
Aristophanes: Nubes.
Thucydides: IV, 1-41.
Plato: Phaedrus.
Aristotle: Politics I, II, III.
Demosthenes. Philippic III.
Polybius: III, IV.

## Latin

Virgil: Æneid, VII, VIII, IX.
Horace: Epodes, Ars Poetica.
Juvenal: Satires I, III, IV, VIII, X, XI, XII, XIII.
Terence: Adelphi.
Plautus: Trinummus.
Cicero: DeOfficiis.
Livy: IX, XXI, XXII.
Tacitus: Agricola. Annals I, II.

## Tamil as First Language

Kamba Rāmāyanam—Āranya Kāṇḍam.
Chintāmaṇi—Kanakamālaiyār Ilambakam with the Commentary of Nachchinārkkiniyar.
Puṟanānūṟu, Ahavals 201 to 267.
Tirukkuṟal, Third Book, with the Commentary of Parimālazhagar.
Adi Uḷā and Ponvannathandadi by Śēramānperumāḷ Nāyanār.
Perumāl Tirumozhi with Commentary.
Tolkāppiyam—Puṟattiṇai Iyal with the Commentary of Nachchinārkkiniyar.
Iṟaiyanār Agapporul Urai.
Nannūl Virutti Urai.

## Tamil as Second Language

Kamba Rāmāyanam—Kishkindhā Kāṇḍam, 1 to 5 Paḍalams.
Tiruviḷaiyāḍal Purānam—Vādavūraḍigaḷukku Upadēśitta Paḍalam.
Tirukkuṟaḷ—Amaichchiyal, 10 chapters
Nannūl—Kāṇḍikai Urai by Āṟumuka Nāvalar.

## Telugu as First Language

Mahābhāratamu, Śānti Parvamu, first three Āśvāsas.
Bhāgavatamu, Canto VIII.
Vasu Charitramu, Canto VIII.
Rāghava Pāṇḍavīyamu, Cantos I and II.
Śṛiṅgāra Śākuntalamu, by Pillalamaṟṟi Pina Vīrabhadra Kavi, Cantos I and II.

Appakavīyamu, Canto II.
Narasabhūpālīyamu, Cantos IV and V.

### Telugu as Second Language

Mahābhāratamu—Ānuśāsanika Parvamu, Chapter I.
Manucharitramu, Canto IV.
Kṛishṇārjuna Charitramu, by Mantripragaḍa Sūryaprakāśa Kavi.
Kavisaṁśaya Vichchhēdamu, by Aḍidamu Sūra Kavi.
Chandrālōkamu, by Aḍidamu Sūra Kavi.

### Kanarese as First Language

Karṇāṭaka-Kavi-Charitre, pages 181 to the end.
Śabdamaṇi-Darpaṇa.
Nāgavarmā's Prosody.
Apratimavīra-Charita.
Chandraprabhapurāṇa, Part II.
Rājaśēkhara-Vilāsa, Āśvāsas 1 to 6.
Śākuntala-Nāṭaka, by Basavappa Śāstri.
Chikka-Dēvarāja-Vaṁśāvaḷi.

### Kanarese as Second Language

Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa.
Jagannātha-Vijaya, Āśvāsas 1 to 6
Ajitapurāṇa (Kāvyakalānidhi Series), Āśvāsas 1 to 3.
Karṇāṭaka-Kavi-Charitre, pages 101 to 200.
Chaṇḍakauśika-Nāṭaka, by Basavappa Śāstri.
Vatsarāja-Kathe (Kāvyakalānidhi Series), Part I.

### Malayalam as First Language

Poetry:

Kaṇṇaśśa Rāmāyaṇam—Āraṇya Kāṇḍam.
Bhāgavatam—Navamaskandham.
Hālāsyamāhātmyam, the whole.
Naḷacharitam Kathakali, by Uṇṇāyi Vāriyar.
Uttara Rāma Charitam, by Chattukkuṭṭi Maṇṇāḍiyār.
Bhagavadgītā with the Commentaries of Śaṅkarāchārya in Malayalam, by M. Krishṇan, the first six chapters.

### Malayalam as Second Language

Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇam—Āraṇya Kāṇḍam.
Bhāratam—Bhīshma Parvam.
Kṛishna Gāthā, from Pauṇḍraka Vadham to Sirinah Satkatha.
Kalyāṇa Saugandhikam—Tuḷḷappāṭṭu.
Indulēkhā.

# B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

## (UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS)

**1913**

### English

**(a)** *Books set for Composition—Non-detailed Study—*

Scott: The Bride of Lammermoor.
Anthony Trollope: Framley Parsonage.
Froude: Cæsar.
Oliver Lodge: Pioneers of Science.

**(b)** *Detailed Study—*

(1) Shakespeare: One of the following Groups:—
- (a) Hamlet: The Tempest.
- (b) King Lear: As You Like It.

(2) Select Examples of 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Century Verse: One of the following Groups:—
- (a) Milton: Comus.
  Pope: Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.
  Wordsworth: Intimations of Immortality; Laodameia.
  M. Arnold: The Scholar Gypsy; Thyrsis.
- (b) Spenser: Prothalamion.
  Dryden: Annus Mirabilis.
  Johnson: The Vanity of Human Wishes.
  Tennyson: Maud.

(3) 16th, 17th and 18th Century Prose: One of the following Groups:—
- (a) More: Utopia.
  Swift: The Battle of the Books.
  Gibbon: The Age of the Antonines, Chapter II.
- (b) Sidney: Apology for Poesy.
  Dryden: Preface to the Fables.
  Johnson: Lives of the Poets—Milton and Addison.

(4) 19th Century Prose: One of the following Groups:—
- (a) Charles Lamb: Essays and Letters selected and edited by A. Guthkelch (George Bell and Sons).
  Landor: Imaginary Conversations—Marcellus and Hannibal; Metellus and Marius; John of Gaunt and Joanna of Kent; Leofric and Godiva; Essex and Spenser; Lord Bacon and Richard Hooker; Southey and Porson; Lucullus and Cæsar; Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero (The Camelot Series—Walter Scott).

(*b*) Carlyle: Essay on Burns.
M. Arnold: Discourses in America.
Newman: Rise and Progress of Universities, Chapters I to V.

(5) *The History of the Language*—

Chaucer: The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

*Note.*—The same textbooks prescribed above under (*b*) for *Detailed Study* in English have been prescribed for the examinations of 1914, 1915 and 1916.

GROUP II-A.

Textbooks recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science:—

*Physics*:

Porter: Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Murray).

Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (University Series).

Poynting and Thomson: Sound (Griffin).

Edser: Heat and Light (Macmillan).

Hadley: Electricity and Magnetism (Macmillan).

Glazebrook: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).

Schuster and Lees: Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).

Glazebrook and Shaw: Practical Physics (Longmans).

*Reference*:

Poynting and Thomson: Properties of Matter (Griffin).
Do. Heat (Griffin).

Watson: Practical Physics (Longmans).

*Chemistry*:

Smith: 'Introduction to General Inorganic Chemistry' (Bell).
Holleman: 'Inorganic Chemistry' (Wiley).

Arrhenius, tr. Price: 'Theories of Chemistry' (Longmans).

Senter: 'Outlines of Physical Chemistry' (Methuen).

Walker: 'Introduction to Physical Chemistry' (Macmillan), omitting Chapters XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV.

Ladenburg, tr. Dobbin: 'History of Chemistry', Chaps. i—vi (Simpkin).

Fenton: 'Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis' (Cambridge University Press).

Bailey: 'Elements of Quantitative Analysis', Chaps. i—iv and vii—x (Macmillan).

*Reference*:

Roscoe and Schorlemmer: 'Treatise on Chemistry', vols. i and ii (Macmillan).

GROUP II-B

Textbooks recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science:—

The works in Chemistry recommended for Group ii-A of the B.A. Degree Courses and, in addition, the following:—

Caven and Lander: 'Systematic Inorganic Chemistry' (Blackie).
Ostwald, tr. M'Gowan: 'Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry' (Macmillan).
Perkin and Kipping: 'Organic Chemistry' (Chambers).
Bernthsen tr. Sudborough: 'Organic Chemistry' (Blackie).
Thorpe: 'Essays in Historical Chemistry' (Macmillan).
Treadwell and Hall: 'Quantitative Analysis' (Wiley).
Caven: 'Systematic Qualitative Analysis' (Blackie), as an alternative, if desired, to Fenton's 'Notes on Qualitative Analysis'.

*Reference*:

Alembic Club Reprints.
Treadwell and Hall: 'Qualitative Analysis' (Wiley).

GROUP IV

PART II—

*Textbooks recommended*:

1. Mellone's 'Introductory Textbook of Logic' and Bosanquet's 'Essentials of Logic'.
2. Angell's 'Psychology'.
3. Mackenzie's 'Manual of Ethics'.

*Philosophical work prescribed*:

4. Descartes' 'Meditations'.

GROUP V

5. Special subjects:
   (a) English History, 1660—1715, to be studied with the original sources as furnished in Figgis: English History Illustrated from Original Sources, 1660—1715 (A. & C. Black).
   (b) Hunter: History of British India, Vol. II.

GROUP VI

**Sanskrit**

I. Rūpāvatāra of Dharmakīrti—Part I: Strīpratyayāvatāra, Kārakāvatāra and Samāsāvatāra, edited by Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar, M.A., Triplicane. *N.B.*—Vaiyākarana discussions to be omitted.

II. Sisupālavadha, Canto 16.

III. Mēghasamdēsa.

IV. Mēghasamdēsa Vimarsa, by R. Krishnamachari, M.A.
V. Kavyālankāra Sūtra Vāritti, by Vāmana, omitting the Prāyōgıkādhikarana (Vani Vılas Edition, Srirangam).
VI. Kādambarī, Pūrvabhāga from Sukanásopadēsa to the end of Acchōdasarōvarnana.
VII. Uttararāmacharitam, by Bhavabhūti.

## Uriya

Vaidehisa-Vilasa, by Upendra Bhanja—Part II, Chhandas 5 to 8.
Abhijnāna Sākuntalā Nāṭaka, by Yuvaraja of Suvarnapur—the whole.
Bibāsıni, by Ramasankara Ray—the whole.
Alankāra Sāra, by Sachchıdananda Dēva Yuvaraja of Bamra—the whole.

## Marathi

Moropant—Karṇaparva (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Jnāneshwari, Chapter IX, Edıted by A. M. Kunti, B.A., M.D. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Muktēshvar—Sabhā Parva—(Nırnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Shivchhatrapati's Life, by Sabhāsada (Maharashtra Book Dépôt, Poona).
Marathi Bhāshechen Saraswata, by Mr. Bhave of Thana.
Vāngmaya Vishayaka Nibandha, by V. K. Chiplunkar, B.A. (New Kitab Khana, Poona).
Tāra Nātaka, by V. M. Mahajani, M.A. (the Grantha Sampadak Mandali, Bombay).
Tukāram: Extracts as given in the Navanīta, Edition of 1906 (New Kitab Khana, Poona).

## Hebrew

Job.
Nehemiah.
Micah.
Psalms, I-XLI.

## Arabic

Maqámát-i-Badí az-Zimán (Catholic Press, Beirut).
Dewan-i-Mutanabbi, Juzu'l-awwal, with Akbari's Commentary, Cairo edition (Abdu'llah Khan Sahıb Curator, State Library, Chadderghaut).

## Persian

Akhláq-i-Jaláli (omitting the Chapter on Music).
Wazer-i-Lankarán (S.P.C.K. Dépôt).
Rubaīyat-i-Umar Khayyám.
Muthnavi-i-Rumi, Second Dafter.

## Urdu

Talím-i-Falsafa (Rafih-i-Am Press, Lahore).
Ilm-i-Akhláq, by the Hon'ble Syed Karamat Husain (Qaísar-i-Hind Press, Allahabad).
Dewan-i-Hali with the Prolegomena.

### Greek

*Thucydides* : Book I
*Homer* : Odyssey, Book I.
*Æschylus* : Septem contra Thebas.

### Latin

*Virgil* : Georgics, IV.
*Juvenal* : Satires, X, XIII.
*Cicero* : In Verrem, IV.
*Tacitus* : Annals, II.

### French

*De Musset* : Poésies Choisies (Clarendon Press).
*Coppee* : Pour la Couronne (A. Lemerre, Paris).
*H. Balzac* : Eugénie Grandet (Thacker and Spink, Calcutta).
*Rebelais* : Selections (Macmillan & Co.).

### German

*Lessing* : Laocoon.
*Schiller* : Braut von Messina.
*Bismarck* : Briefe an Seine Braut.

### Tamil

Kamba Rāmāyaṇam—Sundarakāṇḍam, from Kāṭshippaḍalam to Chūḍamaṇippaḍalam (both inclusive).
Kanda Purāṇam : Valliyammai Tirumaṇappaḍalam.
Kuṟaḷ : Chapters 5 to 14.
Pattuppāṭṭu : Pattinappālai.
Śilappadikāram : Kolaikkalakkādai.
Puṟanānūru : Akavals 126 to 150.

### Telugu

Bhāratamu, Ānuśāsanikaparvamu, Canto II.
Jaimini Bhāratamu, Canto VI.
Mālatīmādhavamu, by Janamañchi Veṅkaṭaramayya of Tanuku.
Kalāpūrnōdaya-Kathāsaṅgrahamu, by Guruzāda Śrīrāmamūrti Pantulu
Vasucharitra, Canto II.

### Kanarese

Karṇātakakavi-Charite, pages 180-280.
Pampā-Rāmāyana, Āśvāsas, 4-6.
Jagannātha-vijaya, Āśvāsas, 6-8.
Kabbigarakāva.
Indrakīla-vijaya-Nātaka, by Mysore Sītārāma Śāstri.
Chikkadēvarāya-vamsāvaḷi, pages 1-72.

### Malayalam

Poetry:

Bhāshā Śākuntalam, by Valıya Kōyil Tampuran (New Edition).
Bhāratam : Śāntiparvam, by Tuñchat Ezhuttacchan.
Kṛishṇagāthā : Rukminīsvayamvaram.

Prose:

Naishadhagadyaprabandham, by K. Sankuṇṇi.
Śaṅkarasmriti (excluding Sanskrit texts) Kēralakalpadruma Press, Trichur.

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## 1914

### English

(*a*) *Books set for Composition—Non-detailed Study*

Dickens: A Tale of Two Cities.
Jane Austen: Pride and Prejudice.
Froude: Oceana.
Frederick Harrison: Chatham in Twelve English Salesmen (Macmillan).

(*b*) *Detailed Study*—

(1) Shakespeare: One of the following Groups:—
(*a*) Hamlet: The Tempest.
(*b*) King Lear: As you like It.

(2) Select Examples of 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Century Verse: One of the following Groups:—
(*a*) Milton: Comus.
Pope: Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.
Wordsworth: Intimations of Immortality; Laodameia.
M. Arnold: The Scholar Gypsy; Thyrsis.
(*b*) Spencer: Prothalamion.
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis.
Johnson: The Vanity of Human Wishes.
Tennyson: Maud.

(3) 16th, 17th and 18th Century Prose: One of the following Groups:—
(*a*) More: Utopia.
Swift: The Battle of the Books.
Gibbon: The Age of the Antonines, Chapter II.
(*b*) Sidney: Apology for Poesy.
Dryden: Preface to the Fables.
Johnson: Lives of the Poets—Milton and Addison.

(4) 19th Century Prose. One of the following Groups:—
(*a*) Charles Lamb: Essays and Letters selected and edited by A. Guthkelch (George Bell and Sons).

Landor: Imaginary Conversations—Marcellus and Hannibal; Metallus and Marius; John of Gaunt and Joanna of Kent; Leofric and Godiva; Essex and Spenser; Lord Bacon and Richard Hooker; Southey and Porson; Lucullus and Cæsar; Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero (The Camelot Series—Walter Scott).

(b) Carlyle: Essay on Burns.
M. Arnold: Discourses in America.
Newman: Rise and Progress of Universities, Chapters I to V.

(5) The History of the Language—
Chaucer: The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

*Note.*—The same textbooks prescribed above under (b) for *Detailed Study* in English have been prescribed for the examinations of 1915 and 1916.

## Group II-A

Textbooks recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science:—

*Physics*:

Porter: Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Murray).
Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (University Series).
Poynting and Thomson: Sound (Griffin).
Edser: Heat and Light (Macmillan).
Hadley: Electricity and Magnetism (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees: Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).
Glazebrook and Shaw: Practical Physics (Longmans).

*Reference*:

Poynting and Thomson: Properties of Matter (Griffin).
Do. Heat (Griffin).
Watson: Practical Physics (Longmans).

*Chemistry*:

Smith: 'Introduction to General Inorganic Chemistry' (Bell).
Holleman: 'Inorganic Chemistry' (Wiley).
Arrhenius, tr. Price: 'Theories of Chemistry' (Longmans).
Senter: 'Outlines of Physical Chemistry' (Methuen).
Walker: 'Introduction to Physical Chemistry' (Macmillan) omitting Chapters XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV.
Ladenburg, tr. Dobbin: 'History of Chemistry', Chaps. i—vi (Simpkin).
Fenton: 'Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis' (Cambridge University Press).
Bailey: 'Elements of Quantitative Analysis', Chaps. i—iv and vii—x (Macmillan).

*Reference* :

Roscoe and Schorlemmer : 'Treatise on Chemistry', vols. i and ii (Macmillan).

GROUP II-B

Textbooks recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science.

The works in Chemistry recommended for Group ii-A of the B.A. Degree Courses and, *in addition*, the following:—

Caven and Lander : 'Systematic Inorganic Chemistry' (Blackie).
Ostwald, tr. M'Gowan : 'Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry' (Macmillan).
Perkin and Kipping : 'Organic Chemistry' (Chambers).
Bernthsen, tr. Sudborough : 'Organic Chemistry' (Blackie).
Thorpe : 'Essays in Historical Chemistry' (Macmillan).
Treadwell and Hall : 'Quantitative Analysis' (Wiley).
Caven : 'Systematic Qualitative Analysis' (Blackie), as an alternative, if desired, to Fenton's 'Notes on Qualitative Analysis'.

*Reference* :

Alembic Club Reprints.
Treadwell and Hall : 'Qualitative Analysis' (Wiley).

GROUP IV

*Textbooks recommended* :

1. Mellone's 'Introductory Textbook of Logic' and Bosanquet's 'Essentials of Logic'.
2. Angell's 'Psychology'.
3. Mackenzie's 'Manual of Ethics'.

*Philosophical work prescribed* :

4. Berkeley's 'Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge'.

GROUP V

5. Special subjects :
   (*a*) English History, 1485—1603 to be studied with the original sources as furnished in Frazer ; English History illustrated from original sources, 1485—1603. (A. & C. Black).
   (*b*) The Rise of the Portuguese Power in India (to about 1580).

GROUP VI

## Sanskrit

Rūpāvatāra of Dharmakīrti—Part I: Strīpratyayāvatāra, Kārakāvatāra and Samāsāvatāra, edited by Rao Bahadur M. Rungachariyar, M.A., Triplicane. *N.B.*—Vaiyākarana discussions to be omitted.

Kāvyālankārasūtravritti, by Vāmana, omitting Prāyogikādhikarana (Sri Vani Vilas Press Edition, Srirangam).
Kirātārjunīya—Cantos I to III.
Kādambarī—Pūrvabhāga—from Kathārambha to the end of Sukanāsōpadēsa.
Sākuntalam.

## Uriya

Mahāyātra, by Radhanath Raya.
Vidagdha Mādhava Nātaka, by the Raja Chitkati (Chikati).
Sathi, by Ananga Mohana Chakravarti.
Alankārasāra, by Sachchidananda Deva.

## Marathi

Morōpant—Sabhāparva (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Jnānēswari, Chapter IX, Edited by A. M. Kunte, B.A., M.D. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Muktēswara—Sabhāparva (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Marathi Bhasheche Saraswata, by Mr. Bhare of Thana.
Vāngamaya Vishayaka Nibandha, by V. K. Chuplunker, B.A. (New Kitab Khana, Poona).
Tāra Nātak, by V. M. Mahajani, M.A. (Damodar Savalaram & Co., Bombay.
Extracts from Tukāram as given in the latest edition of Navanīt (New Kitab Khana, Poona).
Shivchhatrapati's Life, by Sabhāsada (Maharashtra Book Dépôt, Poona).

## Hebrew

Job.
Nehemiah.
Micah.
Psalms I—XLI.

## Arabic

Saba Mu'allaqat—Poems I, II, III and IV.
The Assemblies of Hariri—the first fifteen Assemblies.

## Persian

Sihdaftar-i-Abul Fazl—1st and 2nd Daftars.
Muthnavi-i-Rumi—2nd Daftar.
Rubaiyat-i-Umar Khayyam.

## Urdu

Diwan-i-Hali with the Prolegomena.
'Ilm-i-Akhlaq, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Syed Karamat Husain (Qaisar-i-Hind Press, Allahabad).
Life of Sir Syed Ahmed, by Hali (Both volumes to be studied).
Mujmua-i-Na'zm-i-Azad.

## Greek

Homer: Iliad I.
Sophocles. Œdipus Coloneus.
Demosthenes: Olympiacs I, II, III.
Plato: Apologia Socratis.

## Latin

Cicero: De Officiis III.
Tacitus: Agricola.
Juvenal: Satires, I, III, IV.
Terence: Adelphi.

## French

Madame de Stael. De l' Allemagne (Clarendon Press).
Société Française an xvii$^{e}$ Siécle (Clarendon Press).
La Légende des Siécles (Clarendon Press).
Boileau. Art Poétique.
Racine: Andromaque.

## German

Textbooks will be prescribed when required.

## Tamil

*Poetry:*

Kamba Rāmāyaṇam—Ayōdhyā Kāṇḍam 1 to 4 Paḍalams. 533 stanzas.
Pattuppāttu—Perumpaṇārruppaḍai. 500 lines.
Puṟanāṉūṟu—151 to 175 Akavals.
Tirukkuṟal, Chapters 15 to 24.
Śilappadikāram—Nāḍukāṇkādai. 248 lines.

*Prose:*

Essay on Tamil—T. Chelvakēśavarāya Mudaliyār.
Upōrkādam and Śūchanam (the first two Śarukkams) of Periyapurāṇam, by Aṟumukanāvalar.

## Telugu

Mahābhāratamu, Virāṭaparvamu, Canto I.
Uttara Harivaṁśamu, Canto VI.
Rāghava Pāṇḍavīyamu, Canto II.
Prabōdha Chandrōdayamu, by Nandi Mallaya and Ghanṭa Siṅgayya, Chapters I, II and III.
Sarvalakshaṇa Sārasaṅgrahamu—Chapter I, Samjñā and Sandhi Prakaraṇas.
Narasabhūpālīyamu—Canto II.

## Kanarese

Karṇātakakavi Charitre, pages 281 to 371.
Pampa Rāmāyaṇa, Aśvāsas 7 to 9.
Jagannātha-Vijaya, Aśvāsas 9 to 11.

Prabōdhachandrōdaya Nāṭaka, by Gañjam Kṛishṇappa.
Vēdānta-Vivēkasāra (Kavyakalānidhi Series).
Kāvya-Sāra, stanzas 1 to 400.

### Malayalam

*Poetry:*

Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇam—Sundara Kāṇḍam.
Bhāratam, from Aśvamēdhika to the end by Ezhuttachchhan.
Pralambha Vadham—Āṭṭakkathā, by Kērala Varma Valiya Kōyil Tampuran.
Krishnappāṭṭu's, Kālīyamardanam to Nandamōksham.
Lakshmīsvayamvaram, by Kochunni Tampuran of Cranganore.

*Prose:*

Rāsalēsikā, by T. Kaṇṇan, B.A.

# B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

### Part I, English, 1912

*(1) 19th Century Prose*

One of the following groups :—

(a) Charles Lamb: Essays and Letters selected and edited by A Guthkelch (George Bell and Sons).

Landor: Imaginary Conversations—Marcellus and Hannibal; Metellus and Marius; John of Gaunt and Joanna of Kent; Leofric and Godiva; Essex and Spenser; Lord Bacon and Richard Hooker; Southey and Porson; Lucullus and Cæsar; Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero (The Camelot Series—Walter Scott).

(b) Carlyle: Essay on Burns.

M. Arnold: Discourses in America.

Newman: Rise and Progress of Universities, Chapters I to V.

*(2) Additional Books set for composition*

Scott: The Bride of Lammermoor.
Anthony Trollope: Framley Parsonage.
Froude: Cæsar.
Oliver Lodge: Pioneers of Science.

### Part I, English, 1913

Same as for 1912

## Part II, 1914

BRANCH II-A

Textbooks recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science.

*Chemistry:*

Smith: 'Introduction to General Inorganic Chemistry' (Bell).
Holleman: 'Inorganic Chemistry' (Wiley).
Arrhenius, tr. Price: 'Theories of Chemistry' (Longmans).
Senter: 'Outlines of Physical Chemistry' (Methuen).
Walker: 'Introduction to Physical Chemistry' (Macmillan), omitting Chapters XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV.
Ladenburg, tr. Dobbin: 'History of Chemistry', Chaps. i—vi (Simpkin).
Fenton: 'Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis' (Cambridge University Press).
Bailey: 'Elements of Quantitative Analysis', Chaps. i—iv and vii—x (Macmillan).

*Reference:*

Roscoe and Schorlemmer: 'Treatise on Chemistry', vols. i and ii (Macmillan).

BRANCH II-B

Textbooks recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science.

The works in Chemistry recommended for Group II-B of the B.A. Degree Courses, and, in addition, the following:—

Roscoe and Schorlemmer: 'Treatise on Chemistry', vols. i and ii (Macmillan).
Richter, tr. Smith: 'Organic Chemistry' (Kegan Paul).
Ladenburg, tr. Dobbin: 'History of Chemistry' Chaps. vii—xiii Simpkin).
Nernst, tr. Tizard: 'Theoretical Chemistry' (Macmillan).
LeBlanc, tr. Whitney: 'Elements of Electro-chemistry' (Macmillan).
Findlay. 'Phase Rule' (Longmans).
Mellor: 'Chemical Statics and Dynamics' (Longmans).
Young: 'Stoichiometry' (Longmans).
Dana: 'Minerals and how to study them' (Wiley).
Williams: 'Elements of Crystallography' (Macmillan).
Groth, tr. Marshall: 'Chemical Crystallography' (Gurney).
Lengfeld: 'Inorganic Chemical Preparations' (Macmillan).
Hempel, tr. Dennis: 'Methods of Gas Analysis' (Macmillan).
Findlay: 'Practical Physical Chemistry' (Longmans).

*Reference:—*

Mendeléef, tr. Kamensky: 'Principles of Chemistry' (Longmans).
Cohen: 'Organic Chemistry for Advance Students' (Arnold).
Monographs on Bio-Chemistry' (Longmans).

Van't Hoff, tr. Lehfeldt: 'Lectures on Theoretical and Physical Chemistry' (Arnold).
Stewart: 'Stereo-Chemistry' (Longmans).
Stewart: 'Recent Advances in Physical and Inorganic Chemistry' (Longmans).
Duhem, tr. Burgess: 'Thermodynamics and Chemistry' (Wiley).
Smiles: 'Relations between Chemical Constitution and some Physical Properties' (Longmans).
Fenton: 'Outlines of Chemistry, pt. I' (Camb. Univ. Press).
Miers: 'Introduction to the Scientific Study of Minerals' (Macmillan).
Perkin: 'Practical Methods of Electro-chemistry' (Longmans).
Ewell: 'Physical Chemistry—Theory and Practice' (Churchill).
Erdmann, tr. Dunlap: 'Introduction to Chemical Preparations' (Wiley).
Fischer, tr. Stanford: 'Introduction to Preparation of Organic Compounds' (Williams and Norgate).
Gattermann, tr. Shober: 'Practical Methods of Organic Chemistry' (Macmillan).
Cohen: 'Practical Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students' (Macmillan).
Low: 'Technical Methods of Ore Analysis' (Wiley).
Lunge: 'Technical Chemists Handbook' (Gurney).
Winkler: 'Handbook of Technical Gas Analysis' (Gurney).

## BRANCH IV

## MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE

### (1) *Syllabus of Logic and Theory of Knowledge*

#### (A) Knowledge and Thought

1. Postulates of knowledge, formal and material. Relation between logical theory and functional psychology, including a detailed consideration of the antecedent conditions, datum and content of judgment. Unity and continuity in intellectual life.

2. The central function of the knowledge-process. Image, idea and meaning as factors in logical thought. Thought and language. Names and their import. Extension and intension of terms and the doctrine of their inverse relation.

3. Nature of judgment. The various theories of judgment. Unity of judgment. Varieties of judgment and their affiliation. Negation and disjunction.

4. Nature of inference. The various theories of inference. Induction. Enumerative induction and analogy.

5. Scientific induction by perceptive analysis. Value of Mill's Experimental Methods as methods of proof.

6. Scientific induction by hypothesis. Different forms of explanation.

7. The varieties of deductive inference. Relation between induction and deduction. Classification of the sciences. Fallacies.

8. Necessity in knowledge.

(B) Knowledge and Reality

Relation of knowledge to truth and reality. The criterion of truth. Error. Theories of the relativity of knowledge. The conception of degrees of truth and reality. The ideal of knowledge.

(2) *Syllabus of Psychology*

1. Definition, scope and methods of Psychology. Relation to other sciences. Analysis of mental processes.

2. The nervous system in its relation to psychical states. Psychophysics.

3. Consciousness and sub-consciousness. Hypnotism. Phases of personality.

4. The senses. Sensation. Perception.

5. Images. Association and suggestion. Noetic synthesis. Memory.

6. Thought. Belief. Psychology of language. Mental development. Influence of society.

7. Affective side of consciousness. Its expression. Pleasure and pain. Instinct. Emotions and their classification.

8. Mental activity. Attention. Desire. Voluntary action. Habit. Higher forms of volition.

(3) *Syllabus of Ethics*

1. Scope and method of Ethics. Relation to other sciences.

2. The beginnings and growth of morality—Custom; conscience; systematic reflection.

3. Moral development of the individual—Childhood; adolescence; 'conversion', 'temptation'; fixation of character. The moral and the religious life.

4. Psychology of Ethics—Analysis of the moral judgment: the situation which provokes it; the course it follows; the function of moral criteria. Motive; intention; character.

5. Constructive theory—Good and moral good. Obligation. Casuistry. The moral ideal. Discussion of the principal virtues. The moral significance of institutions: the family; the state; property and rights; punishment.

6. Critical study of ethical thought—General characteristics of Indian, Greek and European morality. Ethical systems—hedonistic, rationalistic, psychological, idealistic.

7. Metaphysic of Ethics—The ultimate validity of moral judgment. Free will and responsibility. Morality and religion.

(4) Candidates are required to have a general historical and critical understanding of the distinctive contributions to philosophical thought of Descartes, Spinoza, Locke, Leibniz, Berkeley, Hume, Kant and Hegel.

(5) The Advaita Vedânta, studied historically and critically.

(6) Lotze's 'Metaphysics'.

(7) (b) A minute critical acquaintance with the following works of Descartes: 'Method, Meditations and Selections from the Principles' (tr. by Veitch); 'Rules for the Direction of the Mind' (tr. by Torrey).

(7) (e) *Syllabus of Experimental Psychology*

1. The psycho-physical methods. Method of treating series of bservations—average, median, mean variation. Graphic methods.
2. Cutaneous sensations. The compass test and localisation.
3. Visual sensations. Colour vision. Mixture. After-Images. Contrast. Visual perception of space. Binocular vision. Illusions.
4. Auditory sensations. Binaural audition.
5. Gustatory and olfactory sensations.
6. Discrimination of movements and of lifted weights. The size-weight illusion.
7. Sensory acuity.
8. Weber's law.
9. Reaction times: simple and complex. Estimation of intervals of time.
10. Experimental investigation of memory and association.
11. Mental work Fatigue and practice.
12. Feeling. Its expression.

*In connection with the respective subjects of examination the following courses of reading, which are in no sense prescribed, are intended to suggest under sub-division* (i) *works deemed suitable to form a basis of study and under sub-division* (ii) *appropriate sources for supplementary reading.*

1. (i) Joseph's 'Introduction to Logic'. Boyce Gibson's 'Problem of Logic'. Bosanquet's 'Essentials of Logic'. Dewey's 'Studies in Logical Theory' (chaps. i–viii). Joachim's 'Nature of Truth'. James's 'Meaning of Truth'.

(ii) Sigwart's 'Logic'. Lotze's 'Logic'. Bosanquet's 'Logic or the Morphology of Knowledge'. Hobhouse's 'Theory of Knowledge'. Mill's 'Logic'. Venn's 'Empirical Logic'. Jevons's 'Principles of Science'. Poincaré's 'Science and Hypothesis'. Karl Pearson's 'Grammar of Science'. Sturt's 'Personal Idealism' (essays i & ii). Schiller's 'Humanism' (essay iii) and 'Studies in Humanism' (essays i-ix, xix). Bradley's 'Appearance and Reality' (chap. xxiv).

2. (i) James's 'Principles of Psychology'. Ward's Art. 'Psychology' (Ency. Brit. and Suppl.). Kulpe's 'Outlines of Psychology'. Stout's 'Manual of Psychology'. Angell's 'Psychology'. McDougall's 'Physiological Psychology'. Myers's 'Human Personality' (abridged edit., chaps. ii-v).

(ii) Mitchell's 'Structure and Growth of Mind'. Jastrow's 'Subconsciousness'. Stout's 'Analytic Psychology'. Irons's 'Psychology of Ethics'. McDougall's 'Social Psychology'. Titchener's 'Psychology of Feeling and Attention'. Hobhouse's

'Mind in Evolution'. Strong's 'Why the Mind has a Body'. Binet's 'Alterations of Personality'. Sidis' 'The Psychology of Suggestion'.

3. (i) Dewey and Tufts's 'Ethics'. Seth's 'Ethical Principles'. Mackenzie's 'Manual of Ethics'. Spencer's 'Data of Ethics'. Stuart's 'Valuation as a Logical Process' (in Dewey's 'Studies in Logical Theory'). Sorley's 'Recent Tendencies in Ethics'.

(ii) Hobhouse's 'Morals in Evolution' or Westermarck's 'Origin and Development of Moral Ideas'. Mezes' 'Ethics Descriptive and Explanatory'. Boyce Gibson's 'God with Us' (chaps. iii–viii). Paulsen's 'System of Ethics'. Moore's 'Principia Ethica'. Rashdall's 'Theory of Good and Evil'. Green's 'Prolegomena'. Sidgwick's 'History of Ethics' and 'Methods of Ethics'. Belfort Bax's 'Ethics of Socialism'. Sorley's 'Ethics of Naturalism'. Spencer's 'Principles of Ethics'.

4. (i) The selections from Spinoza, Berkeley, Hume and Kant contained in Rand's 'Modern Classical Philosophers'.

(ii) Rand's 'Modern Classical Philosophers'. Caird's 'Cartesianism'. Kuno Fischer's 'Descartes and his School'. Smith's 'Studies in the Cartesian Philosophy'. J. Caird's 'Spinoza.' Martineau's 'Study of Spinoza'. Pollock's 'Spinoza: his Life and Philosophy'. Fraser's 'Locke' (Philosophical Classics). Latta's 'Leibniz: the Monadology and other Philosophical Writings'. Russell's 'Leibniz'. Fraser's 'Berkeley' (Philosophical Classics). Ferrier's 'Berkeley and Idealism' (in 'Philosophical Remains'). Seth's 'Scottish Philosophy'. Green's 'Introduction to Hume'. Paulsen's 'Immanuel Kant; his Life and Doctrine'. Kuno Fischer's 'Critique of Kant'. Watson's 'Philosophy of Kant Explained'. Adamson's 'Philosophy of Kant'. Caird's 'Critical Philosophy of Kant'. Caird's 'Hegel' (Philosophical Classics). Wallace's 'Prolegomena to the Study of Hegel's Logic'. Seth's 'Hegelianism and Personality'.

Erdmann's 'History of Philosophy' (vol. II). Höffding's 'History of Modern Philosophy' (Bks. iii and iv). Falckenberg's 'History of Modern Philosophy'. Windelband's 'History of Philosophy' (Parts iv–vi).

5. (i) (*a*) Brihadâranyaka, Chândogya, Îsâ and Kena Upanishads.

(*b*) Bâdarâyana's Vedânta-Sutras.

(*c*) Bhagavadgîtâ.

(*d*) Sankara's Commentaries on (*b*) and (*c*).

(*e*) Deussen's 'Philosophy of the Upanishads' and 'Outlines of Indian Philosophy'. Gough's 'Philosophy of the Upanishads'. Royce's 'The World and the Individual' (1st series, Lect. iv).

(ii) Sarva Darsana Sangraha of Vidyaranya. Max Müller's 'Six Systems of Indian Philosophy'. Rhys Davids's 'Buddhist

India'. Flint 'Anti-theistic Theories' (Lect. X). Lotze's 'Microcosmus' (Bk. IX, chap. iv). Anandatirtha's 'Prapañca-mithyatmanumanakhaṇḍana' and 'Mâyâvadanakhaṇḍana'.

7. (*a*) (i) Burnet's 'Early Greek Philosophy'. Windelband's 'History of Philosophy' (Part I). Plato's 'Republic' with Bosanquet's 'Companion to Plato'. Aristotle's 'Ethics'. Wallace's 'Epicureanism'. E. Caird's 'Evolution of Theology in the Greek Philosophers'.

(ii) Theætetus, Protagoras and Gorgias. Adam's notes on the Republic. Stewart's, Alex. Grant's and John Burnet's notes on the Nicomachean Ethics. The works of Zeller. Grote's 'History of Greece' (Vol. VII, chaps. 67-68) and 'Plato and other Companions of Socrates'. Nettleship's 'Remains' (Vols. I and II). Abbott's 'Hellenica' (esp Nettleship's Essay). Adam's 'Religious Teachers of Greece'. Adamson's 'Development of Greek Philosophy'. Gomperz's 'The Greek Thinkers'. Pater's 'Plato and Platonism'. Whittaker's 'Neo-Platonism'. Charles Bigg's 'Christian Platonists of Alexandria'.

7. (*c*) (i) Weldon's 'Aristotle's Politics'. Bosanquet's 'Philosophical Theory of the State'. Green's 'Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation'. Hobbes's 'Leviathan'. Rousseau's 'Social Contract'. Sidgwick's 'Development of European Polity' (Lects. xxiv-xxvi).

(ii) Hammond's 'Outlines of Comparative Politics'. Seeley's 'Introduction to Political Science'. Willoughby's 'Nature of the State' and 'Political Theories of the Ancient World'. Gierke's 'Political Theories of the Middle Ages'. Graham's 'English Political Philosophy'. Sidgwick's 'Elements of Politics' and 'Development of European Polity'. Dyde's 'Hegel's Philosophy of Right'.

7. (*d*) (i) F. B. Jevons's 'Introduction to the History of Religion'. Menzies's 'History of Religion'. J. Caird's 'Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion'. Höffding's 'Philosophy of Religion'. Sabatier's 'Outlines of a Philosophy of Religion'. Martineau's 'Study of Religion'. James's 'Varieties of Religious Experience'. Boyce Gibson's 'God with Us'.

(ii) Jastrow's 'The Study of Religion'. Starbuck's 'Psychology of Religion'. Schleiermacher's 'On Religion'. E. Caird's 'Evolution of Religion' and 'Evolution of Theology in the Greek Philosophers'. Eucken's 'Problem of Human Life' (Parts I and II). Galloway's 'Principles of Religious Development'. Ladd's 'Philosophy of Religion'. Flint's 'Theism'. Pringle Pattison's 'Philosophical Radicals' (the chapters on the Philosophy of Religion in Kant and Hegel). Pfleiderer's 'Philosophy of Religion'. Watson's 'Philosophical Basis of Religion'. Tylor's 'Primitive Culture'. Lyall's 'Asiatic Studies'. Hopkins's 'Religions of India'. Deussen's 'Philosophy of the Upanishads'.

7. (e) (i) C. S. Meyers' 'Textbook of Experimental Psychology'. C. E. Seashore's 'Elementary Experiments in Psychology'. E. B. Titchener's 'Experimental Psychology'.

(ii) E. W. Scripture's 'The New Psychology'. C. H. Judd's 'Psychology' (Vols. II and III) C. M. Stratton's 'Experimental Psychology and its Bearing upon Culture'. O. Külpe's 'Outlines of Psychology'. C. W. B. Pillsbury's 'Attention'.

BRANCH V

(B) *History and Economics*

1. India under Warren Hastings.
2. The History of Rome, 62–44 B.C.
3. The Reign of Louis XI—of France.
4. The Age of Louis XIV.
5. Modern Federalism.
6. The Co-operative Movement in recent times.
7. The Rise and Development of the Factory System in Great Britain.
8. (a) The History of India, 1556-1605.
   (b) The History of Great Britain and Ireland 1625–60.

*In connection with the above subjects the attention of students is directed to the following books though it must be understood that they are not formally prescribed:*

1. India under Warren Hastings.

Forrest: Selections from the State Papers of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, 1772–85.
Forrest: Selections from the State Papers of the Bombay Secretariat—Maratha Series.
Aitchison: Treaties and Sanads.
Hunter: Selections from the Bengal Manuscripts Records.
Seton Karr: Selections from the Calcutta Gazette.
Hadji Mustapha: Translation of the Seir Mutakherin, Vol. II.
Forrest: The Administration of Warren Hastings.
Malleson: Warren Hastings.
Lyall: Warren Hastings.
Trotter: Warren Hastings.
Strachey: Hastings and the Rohilla War.
Stephen. Nuncomar and Impey.
Mill: History of India.
Thornton: History of the British Empire in India.
Keene: The Fall of the Mughal Empire.
Grant Duff: History of the Marathas.

2. The History of Rome, 62–44 B.C.

Cæsar: The Gallic War (ed. and trans. by Holmes).
Suetonius: Life of Cæsar (Bohn's Series).
Cicero: Speeches—'In the Senate'.
Do. do. 'On the Consular Provinces'.
Do. Letters—(selected by Jeans together with the Introduction and relevant notes in Shuckburgh's edition).

Plutarch: Lives of Cæsar, Pompey, Crassus, Cicero, Brutus, Antony.
Mommsen: History of Rome.
Merivale: Fall of the Roman Republic.
How and Leigh: History of Rome.
Taylor: Constitutional and Political History of Rome.
Greenidge: Roman Public Life.
Fowler: Social Life at Rome in the Age of Cicero.
Davidson: Cicero (Heroes of the Nations).
Fowler: Cæsar (Heroes of the Nations).
Holmes: Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul.
Do. Ancient Britain and the invasions of Julius Cæsar.

*For consultation*

Long: Decline of the Roman Republic.
Seyffert: Dictionary of Classical Antiquities.
Smith: do. Greek and Roman Biography.
Do. do. do. Antiquities.
Do. do. do. Geography.
Grundy: Handy Classical maps.
Kiepert: Atlas Antiqueus.
Do. Manual of Ancient Geography.

3. The Reign of Louis XI of France.

De Commines: Memoirs (Bohn's Series).
Willert: Reign of Louis XI.
Hare: Life of Louis XI.
Kirk: Life of Charles the Bold.
Putnam: Charles the Bold (Heroes of the Nation Series).
Ramsay: York and Lancaster.
Longman's Political History of England, Vol. IV.
Freeman: Historical Geography (edited by Bury).

4. The Age of Louis XIV.

Cambridge Modern History, Vol. V.
Longman's Political History of England, Vols. VIII & IX.

5. Modern Federalism.

Bryce: The American Commonwealth.
Do. Studies in History and Jurisprudence.
Burgess: Political Science and Constitutional Law.
Hamilton: The Federalist.
Cambridge Modern History, Vol. VII.
Maine: Popular Government.
Dicey: The Law of the Constitution.
Moore: The Commonwealth of Australia.
Bourinot: Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada.
Lowell: Governments and Parties in Continental Europe.
Wilson: The State.
Vincent: Government in Switzerland.
Adams and Cunningham: The Swiss Confederation.

Sidgwick: Elements of Politics, Chapter XXIV.
Do. Development of European Polity, Chapter XXIX.
Colonial Conference, 1907: Minutes of Proceedings.
Do. Papers and statements laid before the Conference (Parliamentary Papers), King & Sons.

6. The Co-operative Movement in Recent times.

Nicholson: Report on Land and Agricultural Banks.
Dupernex: People's Banks in Northern India.
Reports of the Conferences of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies from 1906 onwards.
Holyoake: History of Co-operation.
Wolff: Co-operative Banking.
Brabrook: Provident Societies.
Fay: Co-operation at Home and Abroad.
The Dictionary of Political Economy.
H. G. Smith: The Best Methods of Organization for Agricultural Co-operation and Credit (Irish Agric. Dept. Bulletins, 1904).

7. The Rise and Development of the Factory System in Great Britain.

Toynbee: The Industrial Revolution.
Cunningham: The Growth of English Industry and Commerce in Modern Times.
Cooke Taylor: Introduction to the History of the Factory System.
Do. The Modern Factory System.
Do. The Factory System and the Factory Acts.
Jeans: Factory Act Legislation (Cobden Club Essays).
Hutchins and Harrison: History of Factory Legislation.
Traill: Social England, Vols. V and VI.
Engels: The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844.
Alfred: History of the Factory Movement.
Owen (Robert): Autobiography.

## Branch VI

## Sanskrit

*When Sanskrit is one of the two languages chosen by the candidate—*

I. Laghupāṇinīyam, by A. R. Rajaraja Varma Koil Tampuran, M.A.
II. Pratāparudrīyam, by Vidyānātha.
III. Sūdrakā's Mritcchakatika.
IV. Sri Harsha's Naishadham—Cantos I to III.
V. Bāna's Harshacharitam—the first three Uchchvāsas

## Branch VII

## English Language and Literature (1914–18)

Division (*a*)—

*Gothic.*—The Gospel according to St. Mark i–x.
*Old English.*—Beowulf, lines 1 to 1050.

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Eighth Edition, I, II, IV–X, XV, XVI, XXII, XXV, XXVI, XXX–XXXIV.

*Middle English*—Chaucer—Canterbury Tales: Prologue, Tales of the Knight, The Nun's Priest and the Pardoner.

Langland—Piers Plowman: Prologue and Passus, I–VII. B. Text.

Middle English Reader, Emerson, Part I-A.—i and ii; B—xi; Part II-A—i, vi; B—ii, iii, iv, vi, vii, viii; C—i, ii, iii.

Division (*b*)—

*Shakespeare:* One of the following groups of plays:—

A. Love's Labour's Lost, Henry IV, Part i, As You Like It, Hamlet, The Tempest.

B. The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Henry V, Much Ado About Nothing, Macbeth, Cymbeline.

*Poetry and Prose of the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries*: One of the following groups:—

A. Poetry and Prose. Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579, edited by Skeat, III, V, VIII, XI, XV, XIX, XXI, XXV, XXVII, XXVIII.

*Poetry and the Drama.* Marlowe, *Edward II;* Milton, *Paradise Lost, I–IV*; Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*; Gray, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Wordsworth, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Tennyson, *In Memoriam.*

*Prose.* Bacon, *Essays*; Addison, Essays from *The Spectator* (as in 'Selection from the Spectator', edited by J. H. Lobban); Johnson, *Lives of the Poets, Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope* and *Gray*; Carlyle, Essays on *Burns, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Sir Walter Scott.*

B. *Poetry and Prose.* Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579, edited by Skeat, IV, VII, IX, XIII, XIV, XVI, XX, XXIV, XXVII, XXVIII.

*Poetry and the Drama.* Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist*; Milton, *Paradise Regained;* Pope, *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* and *The Satires* and *Epistles of Horace imitated*, Collins, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Shelley, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Browning, *Men and Women.*

*Prose.* Dryden, Prose Selections in 'Selections from Dryden', edited by G. E. Hadow, *Preface to the Fables and Dedication to the Æneid*; Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, Parts I and II; Lamb, *Essays of Elia*, First Series; Matthew Arnold, *Essays in Criticism*, Second Series.

Division (*c*)—Special Period—

1. *Elizabethan Literature* (*1558 to 1637*).

I. *The Drama:* Kyd, *The Spanish Tragedy;* Greene, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*; Marlowe, *Dr. Faustus*; Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour*; Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster*; Webster, *The Duchess of Malfi.*

II. *Non-Dramatic Poetry*: Spenser, *The Faerie Queene, Book I*; An Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare, chosen and arranged by W. T. Young.

III. *Prose*: Lyly Euphues, *The Anatomie of Wit*; Sidney, *Apology for Poetry*; Hakluyt, *Select Narratives in 'Voyages of Elizabethan Seamen'*, edited by E. J Payne, First Series; Raleigh, *The Last Fight of the Revenge*; Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book I; Bacon, *The New Atlantis*; Dekker, *The Gull's Hornbook*.

2. *The Age of Milton and Dryden.*
(Set books will be announced later if required.)

3. *The Age of Pope and Johnson.*
(Set books will be announced later if required.)

4. *Wordsworth and his Contemporaries.*

*Poetry.* Wordsworth, Coleridge and Landor, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Keats, *Hyperion, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes*; Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound, Adonais;* Byron, *The Vision of Judgment*; *Chlide Harold*, III and IV; Selections in Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics', Book IV.

*Prose.* Coleridge, *Biographia Literaria*; Wordsworth, *Prefaces* (Lord Morley's Edition of Wordsworth's Poems, pp. 849, *et seq.*). *A Guide to the Lakes*; Hazlitt, *The English Poets;* Lamb, *Essays of Elia*, and Critical Essays (See Poems, Plays and Essays, ed. Ainger); Landor, *The Pentameron*; De Quincey, *Rhetoric and Style, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Shelley*.

5. *Tennyson and his Contemporaries.*
(Set books will be announced later if required.)

BRANCH VIII

## Sanskrit Language and Literature

*General Part—*

I. Bhattōji Dīkshita's Siddhāntakaumudi: Pūrvārdha—from the Strīpratyayaprakaraṇa to the end of Taddhita Apatyādhikāra; Uttarārdha—whole—omitting Uṇādiprakaraṇa.

II. Pratāparudrīya, by Vidyānātha.

III. Atharva Samhitā with Sāyana's Bhāshya and Sāyanā's Upōdghāta, Kāṇḍa I (complete).

IV. Yāska's Nirukta—Naighantuka Kāṇḍa, Chapter I.

V. Sūdraka's Mritcchakatika.

VI. Sri Harsha's Naishadha, Cantos I to III.

VII. Bāṇa's Harshacharitam—the first three Uchchvāsas.

*Special Part—*

Nyāya, Yōga and Sāmkhya—

I. Gautama's Nyāya Sūtras with Vātsyāyana's Bhāshya.

II. Kaṇāḍa's Vaisēshika Sūtras.

III. Udayanāchārya's Kusumānjali—the first three Stabakas.

IV. Kārikāvaḷi and Muktāvaḷi, by Viswanātha Panchānana.
V. Patanjali's Yōga Sūtras with Bhōja Vritti.
VI. Īswarakrishna's Sāmkhyakārikas with Gaudapāda's commentary.

*In connection with Branch VIII, for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, the attention of students is invited to the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as Textbooks.*

*I. Science of Language, History of the Sanskrit Language and History of the Sanskrit Literature.*

1. Lectures on the Science of Language—Max Muller.
2. Introduction to the Science of Language—Sayce.
3. Principles of Comparative Philology—Sayce.
4. Biography of Words—Max Muller.
5. Race and Language—André Léfévre.
6. Oriental and Linguistic Studies, by Professor W. D. Whitney.
7. The Life and Growth of Language, by Professor W. D. Whitney.
8. Language and its Study, with special reference to the Indo-European Family of Languages, by Professor W. D. Whitney—Edited by R. Morris.
9. Linguistic Essays, by Carl Abel.
10. Bopp's Comparative Grammar.
11. Sanskrit Grammar, by Professor W. D. Whitney.
12. Paṇini—His place in Sanskrit Literature, by Goldstucker.
13. Rig, Yajus, and Atharva Prātisākhyas.
14. History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature—Max Muller.
15. History of Indian Literature—Weber.
16. History of Sanskrit Literature—Macdonell.
17. Oriental Sanskrit Texts—Muir.
18. Vedic Mythology—A. A. Macdonell.
19. Vedic India—Ragozin.
20. Buddhistic India—Rhys Davids.
21. V. A. Smith's Early History of India.
22. Civilization in Ancient India—R. C. Dutt.
23. Epic India, by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya.
24. Riddle of the Ramayana, by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya.
25. Early History of the Deccan, by R. G. Bhandarkar.
26. Rāja Tarangini with Professor Stein's Introduction and Notes.
27. Kaegi's Rig Vēda.
28. Bloomfield's Atharva Vēda—in Buhler's Encyclopædia of Indo-Aryan Research.
29. Methods of History (Historical Methodology) by Langlois and Seignobois (English Translation).

**II** *Special Part—*

1. Six Systems of Philosophy—Max Muller.
2. Philosophy of Ancient India—Garbe

3. Nyāya and Vaisēshika, by A. Venis. (Buhler's Encyclopædia of Indo-Aryan Research.)
4. Introduction to the second volume of Professor Ray's History of Hindu Chemistry.
5. Athalye's Edition of Tarkasamgraha and Dīpika.
6. Pragmatism by Professor James.
7. Hindu Philosophy, by John Davies, M.A. (The Sāmkhya Kārikas of Īswara Krishna with an appendix on the Nyāya and Vaisēshika Systems and Notes).
8. Philosophy of the Upanishads by Gough.
9. Philosophy of the Upanishads, by Paul Deussen (English Translation).
10. Outline of the Vēdānta System, by Paul Deussen (English Translation).
11. Sarva Darsana Sangraha—Mādhavāchārya.
12. The Tarkapāda of Sāstra Dīpika—Pārthasārathimisra.
13. Shaḍarsanasamucchaya—Chowkamba Sanskrit Series.
14. Brahmasiddhi—Sadānandayati.
15. Brahmasūtra Bhāshya—Sankarāchārya, Chapter II.
16. Udayana's Kiranāvali.
17. Udayana's Ātma Tatvavivēka.
18. Gangēsōpādhyāya's Tatwachintāmani.
19. Jānakinātha's Nyāyasiddhāntamanjarī.
20. Samkaramisra's Vaisēshikasūtrōpāskara.
21. Prasastapāda Bhāshya.
22. Uddyōtakara's Nyāyavārtika.
23. Nyāya Vārtika Tātparyatīkā, by Vāchaspatimisra.
24. Samkhyāpravachana Bhāshya: Vijnāna Bhikshu.
25. Vijnāna Bhikshu's Brahma Sūtra Bhāshya.
26. Vijnāna Bhikshu's Yōga Vārtika.
27. Vyāsa Bhāshya on the Yōga Sūtras with Vāchaspatimisra's Commentary.
28. The Bhagavadgīta.
29. Madhusūdana Saraswati's Gūdhārtha Dīpika. Chapter VI.

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### 1915

BRANCHES II-A & B, IV and V
Same as for 1914

BRANCH VI

### Sanskrit

*When Sanskrit is one of the two languages chosen by the candidate:*

I. Laghupāṇinīyam by A. R. Rajaraja Varma Koil Tampuran, M.A.
II. Pratāparudrīyam, by Vidyānātha.
III. Sūdrakā's Mritcchakatika.
IV. Sri Harsha's Naishadham—Cantos I to III.
V. Bāṇa's Harshacharitam—the first three Uchchvāsas.

BRANCH VII

## English Language and Literature (1915—1918)

Division (*a*)—

*Gothic.*—The Gospel according to St. Mark i—x.

*Old English.*—Beowulf lines 1 to 1050.

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Eighth Edition, I, II, IV—X, XV, XVI, XXII, XXV, XXVI, XXX—XXXIV.

*Middle English.*—Chaucer—Canterbury Tales: Prologue, Tales of the Knight, The Nun's Priest and the Pardoner.

Langland—Piers Plowman: Prologue and Passus I-VII. B. Text.

Middle English Reader, Emerson, Part I-A.—i and ii; B—xi; Part II-A—i, vi; B—ii, iii, iv, vi, vii, viii; C—i, ii, iii.

Division (*b*)—

*Shakespeare*: One of the following groups of plays:—

A. Love's Labour's Lost, Henry IV, Part i, As You Like It, Hamlet, The Tempest.

B. The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Henry V, Much Ado About Nothing, Macbeth, Cymbeline.

*Poetry and Prose of the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries*. one of the following groups:—

A. Poetry and Prose. Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579: Edited by Skeat, III, V, VIII, XI, XV, XIX, XXI, XXV, XXVII, XXVIII.

*Poetry and the Drama.* Marlowe, *Edward II;* Milton, *Paradise Lost, I-IV;* Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*; Gray, Selections Ward's 'English Poets'; Wordsworth, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Tennyson, *In Memoriam.*

*Prose.* Bacon, *Essays;* Addison, Essays from *The Spectator* (as in 'Selections from the Spectator', edited by J. H. Lobban), Johnson, *Lives of the Poets, Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope* and *Gray;* Carlyle, Essays on *Burns, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Sir Walter Scott.*

B. *Poetry and Prose.* Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579, edited by Skeat; IV, VII, IX, XIII, XIV, XVI, XX, XXIV, XXVII, XXVIII.

*Poetry and the Drama.* Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist*; Milton, *Paradise Regained*; Pope, *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* and *The Satires* and *Epistles of Horace imitated*; Collins, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Shelley, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Browning, *Men and Women.*

*Prose.* Dryden, Prose Selections in 'Selections from Dryden', edited by G. E. Hadow, *Preface to the Fables and Dedication to the Æneid*; Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, Parts I and II; Lamb, *Essays of Elia*, First Series; Matthew Arnold, *Essays in Criticism*, Second Series.

Division (*c*)—Special Period—

1. *Elizabethan Literature (1558) to (1637).*

   I. *The Drama*: Kyd, *The Spanish Tragedy*; Greene, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*; Marlowe, *Dr. Faustus*; Ben Johnson, *Every Man in His Humour*; Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster*; Webster, *The Duchess of Malfi.*

   II. *Non-Dramatic Poetry*. Spenser, *The Faerie Queene, Book I*; An Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare, chosen and arranged by W. T. Young.

   III. *Prose*: Lyly Euphues, *The Anatomie of Wit*; Sidney, *Apology for Poetry*, Hakluyt, *Select Narratives in 'Voyages of Elizabethan: Seamen'*, edited by E. J. Payne, First Series; Raleigh, *The Last Fight of the Revenge*; Hooker, *Ecclesiastical; Polity*, Book I; Bacon, *The New Atlantis*; Dekker, *The Gull's Hornbook.*

2. *The Age of Milton and Dryden.*
   (Set books will be announced later if required.)

3. *The Age of Pope and Johnson.*
   (Set books will be announced later if required.)

4. *Wordsworth and his Contemporaries.*

***Poetry.*** Wordsworth, Coleridge and Landor, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Keats; *Hyperian Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes*; Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound, Adonais*; Byron; *The Vision of Judgment Childe Harold*, III and IV; Selections in Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics'; Book IV.

***Prose.*** Coleridge, *Biographia Literaria*; Wordsworth, *Prefaces* (Lord Morley's Edition of Wordsworth's Poems, pp. 849, *et seq.*). *A Guide to the Lakes*; Hazlitt, *The English Poets*; Lamb, *Essays of Elia*, and Critical Essays (See Poems, Plays and Essays, ed. Ainger); Landor, *The Pentameron*; De Quincey, *Rhetoric and Style, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Shelley.*

5. *Tennyson and his Contemporaries.*
   (Set books will be announced later if required.)

BRANCH VIII

## Sanskrit Language and Literature

*General Part—*

Siddhāntakaumudi—

(*a*) Pūrvārdha—from the Strīpratyayaprakaraṇa to the end of Taddhita-Apatyādhikara.

(*b*) Uttarārdha, whole—omitting Uṇādiprakaraṇa.
Pratāparudrīya, by Vidyānātha.

Rig Vēda with Sāyanā's Bhāshya, Sūktas 1 to 10, with Sāyana's Upōdghāta.

Yāska's Nirukta—Naighantuka Kāṇḍa—Chapter II.

Mālatīmādhava.

Sri Harsha's Naishadha—Cantos I to III.

Kādambarī—Pūrvabhāga.

*Special Part—*

Prauḍhamanōramā—from the beginning up to the end of Kārakaprakarana.
Mahābhāshya—the first four Āhnikas.
Vākyapadīya—Kāṇḍa I.
Dhwanyālōka.
Vyaktivivēka.

*In connexion with Branch VIII, for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, the attention of students is invited to the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as Textbooks.*

*I. Science of Language, History of the Sanskrit Language, and History of the Sanskrit Literature :—*

Books recommended for study:

Lectures on the Science of Language—Max Muller.
The Life and Growth of Language, by Professor W. D. Whitney.
Sanskrit Grammar, by Professor W. D. Whitney.
History of Sanskrit Literature, by A. Macdonell.
Vedic Mythology—A. Macdonell.
Kægi's Rig Veda.
Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students P. Giles (Macmillan).
The History of Language—Henry Sweet (Temple Primers).

Books recommended for consulation :

Comparative Grammar of Indo-Germanic Languages—K. Brugmann.

Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, by J. Beames.

Introduction to the Natural History of Language, by T. G. Tucker.

Introduction to the Science of Language—A. H. Sayce.
Principles of Comparative Philology—A. H. Sayce.
Biography of Words—Max Muller.
Race and Language, by André Lèfèvre.
Oriental and Linguistic Studies, by W. D. Whitney.
Language and its Study with special reference to the Indo-European family of Languages, by W. D. Whitney, edited by R. Morris.
Linguistic Essays—Carl Abel.
Bopp's Comparative Grammar.
Panini and his place in Sanskrit Literature, by Goldstucker.
Rig, Yjus, and Atharva Prātisākhyas.
History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature—Max Muller.
History of Indian Literature—Weber.
Original Sanskrit Texts—Muir.
Vedic India, by Ragozin.
Buddhistic India—Rhys Davids.
V. A. Smith's Early History of India.
Civilization in Ancient India, by R. C. Dutt.

Epic India, by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya.
Riddle of the Rāmāyana, by C. V. Vaidya.
Early History of the Deccan, by R. G. Bhandarkar.
Rājatarangini with Professor Stein's Introduction and Notes.
Bloomfield's Atharva Veda—in Buhler's Encyclopædia of Indo-Aryan Research.
Methods of History (Historical Methodology) by Langlois and Seignobois (English Translation).
Macdonell's Vedic Grammar.

*II. Special Part—*

Books recommended for study:

Aristotle's Poetics.
Bain's Rhetoric.
Vaughan's Literary Criticism.

Books recommended for consultation:

Courthope's Life in Poetry and Law in Taste.
Saintsbury's History of Literary Criticism.

## Greek

Homer: Iliad, I, XI, XVI, XXII.
Hesiod: Works and Days, lines 1-705.
Æschylus: Prometheus, lines 1-245; 561-886.
Sophocles: Electra. Œdipus Tyrannus.
Pindar: Pythica IV. Olympiac I.
Aristophanes: Plutus.
Thucydides: II.
Plato: Republic VII. Menexenus. Ion.
Aristotle: On Poetry.
Isocrates: DeBigis (London University Tutorial series).
Demosthenes: Contra Androtionem (London University Tutoria Series). DeCorona.

## Latin

Lucretius: VI.
Virgil: Georgics III. Æneid VI-VIII.
Horace: Odes II. Satires II. Epistles II.
Plautus: Aulularia.
Terence: Adelphi.
Persius: Satires.
Martial: Epigrams VIII.
Cicero: De Oratore. Pro Lege Manilia.
Seneca: De Vita Beata.
Pliny the Younger: Letters VI, VII.
Livy: XXVI, XXVII.
Tacitus: Annals XIII to XVI. Germanica.

## French and German

Textbooks will be prescribed when required.

## Tamil

*Poetry*:

Chintāmaṇi: Nāmakaḷ Ilambakam—with the Commentary of Nachchinārkkiniyar.
Kamba Rāmāyaṇam—Sundara Kāṇḍam—Kaḍal Thāvu Paḍalam and Ūr Thēḍu Paḍalam.
Maduraikkānchi with the Commentary of Nachchinārkkiniyar.
Puṟanānūru—1-150 Akavals with the Old Commentary.
Kalittokai—Pālaikkali—1-15 with the Commentary of Nachchinārkkiniyar.
Nāṟkavirāja Nambi Akapporuḷ Urai.
Purapporul Veṇbā Mālai Urai.
Tirupperunduṟaippurāṇam—Perunduṇaippaḍalam.
Nannūl—Ārumuka Nāvalar Kāṇḍikai Urai.

*Prose*:

Śaṅkara Vijayam—Vēlāyuda Mudaliyār.
History of the Tamil Language—Sūryanārāyaṇa Śāstriyar.
Budda Charitram—Mahāmahōpādhyāya V. Swāminātha Aiyar.

## Telugu

Mahābhāratamu—Āraṇya Parvamu, Canto I.
Bhāgavatamu—Canto VII.
Śṛiṅgāra Śākuntala, by Pillalamaṟṟi Pina Vīrabhadra Kavi, Cantos I and II.
Sarvalakshaṇasārasaṅgrhamu, Chapter II.
Kāvyālaṅkāra Chūḍāmaṇi, Chapters IV, V and VII.

## Kanarese

Mallinātha-Purāna, Āśvāsas 1-6.
Śabāśaṅkara-Vilāsa.
Jagannātha-Vijaya, Āśvāsas 1-4.
Mitravindā-Gōvinda.
Adbhuta-Rāmāyaṇa.
Vēdānta-Vivēkasāra (Kāvya Kaḷānidhi Series).

## Malayalam

*Poetry*:

Bhāratam—Sambhava Parvam from Kachōpākhyānam to the end by Ezhuttachchan.
Pauṇdraka Vadham—Kathakaḷi.
Bhāshānaishadha Champu.
Kṛishṇagāthā, from the beginning to the end of Ritivarṇanam.
Ōṭṭam Tullal, by Kuñjan Nambiyār: (1) Pradōsha Māhātmyam.
(2) Syamantakam.
Bhāshābhūshaṇam, by A. R. Rājarāja Varma.
Mayūra Sandēśam.

*Prose*:

Akbar, by Valia Kōyil Tampuran.
Prāchīnāryāvartam.
Gadyamālikā, Part II.

# L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION

SPECIAL SUBJECT

1912

PART II.—HISTORY OF EDUCATION

The Educational Theories of Plato.

1913

PART II.—HISTORY OF EDUCATION

Rousseau's 'Emile'.

# EXAMINATIONS IN LAW

The following works are recommended as textbooks for the subjects of the examinations for the B.L. degree, but it must be distinctly understood that questions in the examinations will not necessarily be confined to the books specified.

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW

1912

I. *Jurisprudence.* Austin's Jurisprudence, Volume I, omitting Lectures II, III and IV. Mayne's Ancient Law. Markby's Elements of Law.

II. *Roman Law.* J. B. Moyle's Institutes of Justinian, except book III, Titles I to XII (inclusive), and Excursus I and X, and the Latin Text throughout, but including the Author's English translation.

III & IV. *Contracts.* Anson's Law of Contracts. The Indian Contract Act with Cunningham and Shephard's Commentaries thereon. Caspersz's edition of Chalmer's Indian Negotiable Instruments Act.

*Torts.* Pollock on Torts.

*Principles of Equity in relation to Contracts and Torts.* H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity. Specific Relief Act, with Nelson's Commentaries thereon.

1913

As for 1912

1914

As for 1913

# B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION

## 1912

I. & II. *Theory and Law of Property including* (a) *The Law of Trusts and Trustees,* (b) *The Transfer of Property. Real Property.* Digby's History of the Law of Real Property. Goodeve's Modern Law of Real Property.

Indian Easements Act, with Michell's Commentaries thereon.

*Personal Property.* Goodeve's Modern Law of Personal Property.

*Trust and Trustees.* The Indian Trusts Act, with H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity.

*Transfer of Property.* Indian Transfer of Property Act, with Shephard and Brown's Commentaries thereon. H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity.

III. *Hindu and Muhammadan Law.* Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage. MacNaughten's Principles and Precedents of Muhammadan Law.

IV. *Law of Evidence.* Best's Principles of Evidence. Indian Evidence Act, with Cunningham's Commentaries thereon.

V. *Criminal Law.* Indian Penal Code, with Nelson's Commentaries thereon.

VI. *Indian Constitutional Law.* Cowell's Courts and Legislative Authorities in India. The Historical Introduction in Ilbert's Government of India.

## 1913

As for 1912

## 1914

As for 1913

# M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION

## 1912

The following textbooks are recommended for the guidance of candidates reading for the above examination, but it must be distinctly understood that questions will not necessarily be confined to the books specified :

BRANCH I.—THE SCIENCE AND HISTORY OF LAW

*Jurisprudence—*

Austin : Jurisprudence.
Mayne : Ancient Law ; Early History of Institutions ; Early Law and Custom.
Baden Powell : Land Systems of British India ; Indian Village Community.
Lightwood : Nature of Positive Law.
Kant : Philosophy of Law (Translated by Hastie).
Savigny : System of the Modern Law :
Volume I (Translated by Holloway).
Volume II (Translated by Rattigan).
Holmes : Common Law.

*Roman Law (General)—*

Muirhead : Historical Introduction to Roman Law.
Salkowskie : Institutes and History of Roman Law.
Poste : Institutes of Gaius.
Mackeldy : Roman Law.

*Roman Law (The Digest)—*

Roby : Introduction to the Study of the Digest.
{Digest IX (2). The Lex Aquilia or Damage to Property. By Grueber.
Digest XLVII (2). De Furtis. By Monro.}
{Digest XIX (2). Locati Conducti. By Monro.
Digest XVII (1). Mandati. By Bryan Walker.}
{Digest XLI (1) and (2). De Acquirendo rerum Dominio. De acquirenda Possessione. By Bryan Walker.
Digest VII (1). De Usufructu. By Roby.}
{Digest XII (1) and (4) to (7). Condictionibus.
Digest XIII (1) to (3). De Condictionibus. By Bryan Walker.}*

*Legislation—*

Bentham : Principles of Morals and Legislation.
Sidgwick : Elements of Politics.
Maxwell : On the Interpretation of Statutes.

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* One of the bracketed portions will be set every year in rotation, as shown below:

For 1912, Digest XLI (1) and (2) and VII (1).
,, 1913, ,, XII (1) and (4) to (7) ; XIII (1) to (3).
,, 1914, ,, IX (2) and XLVII (2).
,, 1915, ,, XIX (2) and XLVII (1).

*Vide* notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th September, 1901.

*Public International Law—*

Hall. International Law.
Wheaton : International Law. Edited by Boyd.
Pitt Cobbett : Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law.

*Private International Law—*

Dicey : Conflict of Laws.
Bar : Private International Law.
Foote : Private International Law.
Nelson. Selected Cases in Private International Law.

*Constitutional Law and History—*

Stubbs : Constitutional History.
Hallam : Constitutional History.
Earskine-May : Constitutional History.

*Legal History—*

Anson : Law and Custom of the Constitution.
Dicey : Law of the Constitution.
Stephen : History of the Criminal Law of England.

BRANCHES II AND III

It is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular textbooks in these Branches.

BRANCH IV

CUSTOMARY AND STATUTE LAW RELATING TO LAND TENURE IN INDIA

Mayne : Ancient Law.
Mayne : Early History of Institutions ; Early Law and Custom ; Village Communities in the East and the West.
Baden Powell. Indian Village Community ; Land Systems of British India.
Field Landlord and Tenant.
For other parts of this Branch it is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular textbooks.

**1913**

As for 1912

**1914**

As for 1913

# L.S.SC. DEGREE EXAMINATION

## 1912

*Chemistry.* Roscoe's Lessons on Elementary Chemistry. Wanklyn's Water Analysis. Hasall's Food and its Adulterations.

*Physics.* Balfour Stewart's Lessons on Elementary Physics. Scot's Elementary Meteorology. Buchan's Handbook of Meteorology Ganot's Natural Philosophy for Beginners.

*Sanitary Law.* Manuals for Public Offices of Health and Handbook for Inspectors of Nuisances, by Michael Corfield. Wanklyn's Manual of Public Health, edited by Earnest Hart. The different Sanitary Acts passed by the Government of India. The Sanitary Clauses of the Penal Code.

*Vital Statistics.* Dr. Farr's Vital Statistics. Parke's Manual of Practical Hygiene. King's Manual of Hygiene. Article on Medical Statistics in the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology: Reports of the Famine Commission. Madras Census Reports of 1881 to 1901.

*Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation.* Latham's Sanitary Engineering. Haskol's Water Works, Sewers, Sewerage and Irrigation. Krepp's Sewerage Questions. Corfield's Dwelling Houses. Galton's Construction of Hospitals. Manual of Hygiene, Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering (available at the Government Press, Madras).

*General Hygiene.* Parkes', King's and Wilson's Manuals. Moore's Public Health. Manuals for Ireland. Noel Hartley's Manual of Health.

*General Pathology.* Hooper's *Vade-mecum.* Aitkin's Practice of Medicine. Klein's Micro-organisms and Disease.

# EXAMINATIONS FOR TITLES IN ORIENTAL LEARNING

COURSES OF STUDY FOR THE EXAMINATION OF 1915.

*Note.*—The numbering of the Regulations mentioned herein corresponds to that in Volume I of the University Calendar for 1911.

## Sanskrit

When Sanskrit is chosen as the *sole language* brought up by the candidate :—

GENERAL PART

(*Vide* Regulation 347, II).

(*a*) & (*b*) In connexion with the History of Sanskrit Language and Literature and Sanskrit Philology and in connexion with the subjects noted under the special branches of study coming under the special part as requiring particular attention, among others, the following books may be consulted by teachers :—

(A) History of Language, Science of Language, Sanskrit Philology treated with reference to Indo-Germanic Comparative Grammar, Branch III—Special part N.B. (*b*) and Branch IV—Special part—N.B. (*b*).—

1. Comparative Grammar of Indo-Germanic Languages, by K. Brugmann.
2. Comparative Grammar of the modern Aryan Languages of India, by J. Beames.
3. Introduction to the Natural History of Language, by T. G. Tucker—(Messrs. Blackie & Son, Madras).
4. The History of Language—Henry Sweet. (Temple Primers) —(J. M. Dent & Sons, London).
5. Philology Primer—John Peile. (Macmillan & Co., London.)
6. Lectures on the Science of Language—Max Müller. (Longmans, Green & Co., London.)
7. Introduction to the Science of Language—A. H. Sayce. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.)
8. Principles of Comparative Philology—A. H. Sayce. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.)
9. Introduction to the Study of the History of Language—A. H. Strong (an adaptation of the above work for English readers)—(Longmans, Green & Co., London).
10. Practical Study of Languages—H. Sweet. (J. M. Dent & Sons, London.)
11. Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students —P. Giles. (Macmillan & Co., London.)

12. Race and Language—André Lēfēvre. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.)
13. Language and its Study—Morris' Edition — Whitney. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.)
14. Biography of words—Max Muller. (Longmans, Green & Co., London.)
15. Oriental and Linguistic Studies—Whitney. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trrubner & Co., London.)
16. Life and Growth of Language—Whitney. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.)
17. Linguistic Essays—Carl Abel.
18. Bopp's Comparative Grammar. (Williams and Norgate, London.)
19. Sanskrit Grammar—Whitney. (Probsthain & Co., London.)
20. Pāṇini and his place in Sanskrit Literature—Goldstucker. (N. Trubner & Co., London.)
21. Atharva-Vēda Prātiśākhya—Whitney. (H.A.O.S, New Haven.)
22. Rig-Vēda Prātiśākhya. (Benares Sanskrit Series, Benares.)
23. Yajur-Vēda Prātisākhya. (Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta.)
24. Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India. (Superintendent, Government Printing, India.)

(B) History of Sanskrit Literature—

1. History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature—Max Muller. (Williams and Norgate, London.)
2. History of Indian Literature—Weber. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.)
3. Sanskrit Literature—A. Macdonell. (William Heinemann, London.)
4. Original Sanskrit Texts—J. Muir. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co, London.)
5. Vēdic India, by Ragozin. (T. Fisher Unwin, London.)
6. Buddhistic India—Rhys Davids. (T. Fisher Unwin, London.)
7. V. A. Smith's Early History of India. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)
8. Civilization in Ancient India, by R. C. Dutt. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.)
9. Epic India, by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya. (Radhabai Atmaram Sagon, Bombay.)
10. The Riddle of the Rāmāyana, by C. V. Vaidya.
11. Early History of the Dekkan—R. G. Bhandarkar. (Bombay Government Central Press.)

12. Rāja-Taranginī with Stein's introduction and Notes. (A Constable & Co., London (by their Sole Agents, Blackie & Son, Bombay).
13. Bloomfield's Atharva-Vēda. (Karl J. Trubner, Strassburg.)
14. Kaegi's Rig-Vēda. (Otto Schulze, Leipzig.)
15. Methods of History (Historical Methodology)—Langlois and Seignobois. (English translation). (Duckworth & Co., London.)
16. Arctic Home in the Vēdas—B. G. Tilak. (Rāmachandra Govind & Sons, Bombay.)
17. The Orion—B. G. Tilak.

(C) Elements of Comparative Mythology and Comparative Religion as worked out by Western scholars and ancient History of the Aryans as based on Vēdic Literature:—

1. Religion of the Vēda, by Bloomfield.
2. Origin of the Aryans—I. Taylor. (Walter Scott Publishing & Co., London.)
3. Vēdic Mythology—A. Macdonell. (Karl J. Trubner, Strassburg.)

And Books 6 and 7 under group (A); and books 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16 and 17 under group (B).

(D) Branch I—N.B. (*a*); Branch II—N.B. and Branch III—N.B. (*a*):—

1. The Six Systems of Philosophy—Max Müller. (Longmans, Green & Co., London.)
2. Philosophy of Ancient India—Garbe. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.)
3. Contributions made by Arthur Venis to the Encyclopædia of Indo-Aryan Research. (Karl J. Trubner, Strassburg.)
4. Introduction to the second volume of Professor Ray's History of Hindu Chemistry—(Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta).
5. Athalye's Edition of Tarkasangraha and Dipika. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
6. Pragmatism—Professor James. (Longmans, Green & Co., London.)
7. Hindu Philosophy—John Davies. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.)
8. Philosophy of the Upanishads—Gough. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.)
9. Elements of Metaphysics—Professor Deussen. (Macmillan & Co., London.)
10. Outlines of the Vēdānta System of Philosophy—Professor Deussen. (Probsthain & Co., London).

11. Philosophy of the Upanishads—Professor Deussen. (T. & T. Clark, London.)

(E) Branch IV—N.B. (c)—The Principles and Methods of Literary Criticism :—

1. Courthope's Life in Poetry and Law in Taste. (Macmillan & Co., London )
2. Saintsbury's History of Literary Criticism. (William Blackwood & Sons, London.)
3. Vaughan's Literary Criticism. (Messrs. Blackie & Son, Madras.)
4. Mathew Arnold's Essays on Literary Criticism. (Macmillan & Co., London.)
5. Aristotle's Poetics. (George Bell & Sons, London.)

(c) Prescribed Textbooks relating to the elements of Tarka, Mīmāmsā, and Vyākaraṇa :

**Tarka:**

Muktāvali, by Viswanāthapanchānana. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)

**Mīmāmsā:**

(1) Apōdēvīya. (Chowkhamba Book Dépôt, Benares.)
(2) Jaiminīya-nyāyamālā-vistara.— (Anandāśrama Series, Poona). Chapters I to III and 9 and 10.

Vyākarana:

Siddhāntakaumudī—Purvārdha—omitting Taddhita and Uttarārdha—up to the beginning of Sannanta. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)

(d) Prescribed Textbooks chosen from among the Mantras, the Brāhmaṇas, the Upanishads, the Gṛihya and Dharma Sūtras and the Śmritis :

1. Ṛig-Vēda: Maṇḍala I—Sūktas 122-131 (both inclusive—text only). (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
2. Kaṭhōpanishad (text only). (Anandāśrama Series, Poona.)
3. Gautama-Dharma-Sūtras (text only). (Anandāśrama Series, Poona.)
4. Manusmṛiti (text only). (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.) Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

Special Part (*Vide* Regulation 347, III.)

BRANCH I—*Vēdic Group*

Vēda, Śrauta, Dharma-śāstras and Mīmāmsā : Books prescribed—

1. Ṛig-Vēda with Sāyana's Bhāshya: Maṇḍala I—Sūktas 1 to 30, both inclusive, with Sāyana's Upōdghāta. (Gōpal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay).
2. Aitarēya-Brāhmaṇa with Sāyana's Bhāshya—the fourth Pañchikā. (Ānandāśrama Series, Poona).

3. Apastamba's Śrauta-sūtras with Rudradatta's Vṛitti—Praśnas I to V, both inclusive. (Bibliotheca Indica.)
4. Yāska's Nirukta, Naighaṇtuka-Kāṇda—Chapters I and II. (Bibliotheca Indica Series or Anandāśrama Press, Poona.)
5. Pārāśara-Mādhavīya—Āchārakāṇḍa (the whole). (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
6. Yājñavalkya-smriti with Mitāksharā (Vyavahārādhyāya only). (Anandāśrama Series, Poona.)
7. Śābara-Bhāshya, Chapter I—with Kumārila's Vārtika, Chapter I—omitting Śloka-Vārtika. (Chowkhamba Book Dépôt, Benares.)
8. Bhāṭṭa-Dīpikā—Chapters I to III, both inclusive. Bibliotheca Indica (Calcutta) or Bibliotheca Sanskrita (Mysore Government Press).
9. Śāstra-Dīpika—Chapters IV to VIII, both inclusive. Reprinted from the Pandit. Lazarus & Co. (Benares).
10. Bhāṭṭarahasya—up to the end of Dvitīyā. (Sudarsana Press, Conjeeveram.)

BRANCH II—*Vēdānta Group*

(*a*) Books prescribed:—

1. Patañjali's Yōga-sūtras with Bhōja-vṛitti. (Chowkhamba Book Dépôt, Benares.)
2. Īśvarakṛishṇa's Sāṅkhya-kārikās with Gauḍapāda's commentary. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
3 Advaita-Paribhāshā, by Dharmarājādhvarin. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
4. Tattvatraya, by Lōkāchārya. (Chowkhamba Book Dépôt Benares.)
5. The ten Prakaraṇas, by Madhvāchārya—from Pramāṇa-Lakshaṇa to Vishnutattvanirṇaya—(text only). (Madhwa Vilās Book Dépôt, Kumbakōnam.)

(*b*) (1) *Advaita*: Books prescribed—

1. Brahma-Sūtras with Śaṅkara's Bhāshya. (Sri Vāni Vilās Press, Srīraṅgam.)
2. Bhāmati—Chatussūtrī. (Nirnaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)
3. Pañchapādikā with Vivaraṇa—the first Varṇaka only. (Vizianagram Sanskrit Series, Benares.)
4. Brihadāraṇyakōpanishad with Śaṅkara's Bhāshya—Chapters I to III. (Sri Vāni Vilās Press, Srīraṅgam.)
5. Chhāndōgyōpanishad with Śaṅkara's Bhāshya—Chapter VI only. (Sri Vāni Vilās Press, Srīraṅgam.)
6. Māṇḍukyōpanishad with Gauḍapāda's Kārikās and Śaṅkara's Bhāshya. (Sri Vāni Vilās Press, Srīraṅgam.)

7. Bhagavadgītā with Śaṅkara's Bhāshya. (Sri Vāni Vilās Press, Srīraṅgam.)
8. Gūḍhārthadīpikā, by Madhusūdana Sarasvatī—Chapters I to VI, both inclusive. (Anandāśrama Press, Poona.)
9. Siddhānta-bindu with Nyāyaratnāvali—up to the end of the portion relating to the first Śloka. (Advaita-manjari series, Srividya Press, Kumbakonam.)
10. Advaita-siddhi. (Advaita-manjari series, Srividya Press, Kumbakonam), Parichchhēda I—
    (i) From the beginning of the work, up to the end of Āgamabādhōddhāra,
    (ii) Ajñānavāda,
    (iii) Anirvachanīyatāvāda;
    and
    Parichchhēda II—Akhandārthavāda.
11. Laghuchandrikā; from the beginning of the work up to the end of Upādhi. (Advaita-manjari series, Srividya Press, Kumbakonam.)

(2) *Viśishṭādvaita*: Books prescribed—

1. Brahma-Sūtras with Śrī-Bhāshya. (Ananda Press, Madras.)
2. Śrutaprakāśikā—Jijñāsādhikaraṇa. (Pandit, Benares.)
3. Bhagavadgītā with Rāmānuja's Bhāshya. (Ananda Press, Madras.)
4. Tātparyachandrikā—Chapters I to VI (both inclusive). (Ānanda Press, Madras.)
5. Vēdārthasaṅgraha. (Pandit, Benares.)
6. Siddhitraya, by Yāmunāchārya. (Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, Benares.)
7. Śatadūshaṇī with Chaṇḍamāruta—the first fifteen Vādas only (according to the Śāstramuktāvaḷi Edition—Conjeeveram).
8. Nyāyasiddhāñjana (up to the end of Buddhiparicchēda or the 5th Paricchēda). (Pandit, Benares.)
9. Bṛihadāraṇyakōpanishad with Raṅgarāmānuja's Bhāshya. (Chakravarti Aiyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore.)

(3) *Dvaita*: Books prescribed—

1. Brahmasūtras with Madhvāchārya's Bhāshya. (Madhwa Vilas Book Dépôt, Kumbakonam.)
2. Tattvaprakāśikā, by Jayatīrtha. (Madhwa Vilas Book Dépôt, Kumbakonam.)
3. Gītātātparya-nirṇaya with Jayatīrthā's Tīkā. (Madhwa Vilas Book Dépôt, Kumbakonam).
4. Daśopanishad-bhāshya, by Madhvāchārya. (Madhwa Vilas Book Dépôt, Kumbakonam.)

5. Ṛig-bhāshya, by Madhvāchārya. (Madhwa Vilas Book Dépôt, Kumbakonam.)
6. Nyāyāmṛita. (Madhwa Vilas Book Dépôt, Kumbakonam.) First Paricchēda only.
7. Bhēdōjjīvana, by Vyāsarāya. (Madhwa Vilas Book Dépôt, Kumbakonam.)
8. Nyāyāmṛitataranginī (the first Parichchhēda only). (Madhwa Vilas Book Dépôt, Kumbakonam.)
9. Madhvāchārya's Anuvyākhyāna. (Madhwa Vilas Book Dépôt, Kumbakonam.)
10. Nyāyasudhā by Jayatīrtha (the first Pāda only). (Madhwa Vilas Book Dépôt, Kumbakonam.)

BRANCH III—*Nyāya Group*

A Special and Advanced knowledge of Nyāya, Vaiśēshika, and Mīmāmsā. Books prescribed—

1. Kaṇāda's Śūtras with Śaṅkara Miśra's Sūtrōpaskāra. (Chowkhamba Book Dépôt, Benares.)
2. Gautama's Sūtras with Vātsyāyana's Bhāshya. (Chowkhamba Book Dépôt, Benares.)
3. Nyāyakusumāñjali. (Chowkhamba Book Dépôt, Benares, or Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta.)
4. Jagadīśa's Pañchalakshaṇī. (Chowkhamba Edition, Benares.)
5. Jagadīśa's Simhavyāghrī. (Chowkhamba Edition, Benares.)
6. Gadādhara's Chaturdaśalakshaṇī—(Chakravarti Aiyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore)—
   (i) from the beginning of the work up to the end of Dvitīyasvalakshṇa.
   (ii) Kūṭaghatıtalakshaṇa.
   (iii) Kūṭāghaṭitalakshaṇa.
   (iv) Vyadhikaraṇadharmāvachchhinnābhāvakhaṇḍana-grantha.
7. Gadādhara's Siddhāntalakshana—the first hundred pages (according to Dharmādhikari Chakravarti Aiyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore).
8. Gadādhara's Pakshatā—Siddhānta-grantha only. (Chakravarti Aiyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore.)
9. Gadādhara's Avayava—from the beginning of the work up to the beginning of Pratijñālakshaṇa and Dīdhitikṛit pratijñādilakshaṇa. (Chakravarti Aiyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore).
10. Gadādhara's Sāmānyanirukti. (Chakravarti Aiyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore.)
11. Vyutpattivāda by Gadādhara—up to the end of Dwitiyā. (Chowkhamba Book Dépôt, Benares.)
12. Bhāṭṭadīpikā—whole. (Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta.)

BRANCH IV—*Vyākarana Group*

Advanced Literature, Criticism, and Vyākaraṇa—Books prescribed—

1. Bāṇa's Kādambarī. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.) Purvabhāga only.
2. Śiśupālavadha. (Nirnaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.) Cantos 13 14, 15 and 16.
3. Kumārasambhava—Cantos 1 to 7, both inclusive. (Nirnaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)
4. Śākuntala. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
5. Uttararāmacharita. (Nirnaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)
6. Mrichchhakaṭika. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
7. Mudrārākshasa. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
8. Vṛittaratnākara. (Nirnaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)
9. Vararuchi's Prākṛitaprakāśa. (Trubner & Co., London.)
10. Kāvyaprakāśa by Mammaṭa. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
11. Dhavanyālōka by Anandavardhana. (Kavyamala Series, Bombay.)
12. Mahābhāshya—the first nine Ahnikās. (Ballantyne's Edition, Mirzapore, or Nirnaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)
13. Laghuśabdēnduśēkhara (up to the end of the Kārakaprakaraṇa). (Chowkhamba Book Dépôt, Benares.)
14. Paribhāshēnduśēkhara. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
15. Vaiyākarana Bhushana Sāra. (Chowkhamba Book Dépôt, Benares.)

When Sanskrit is offered as the *principal language* (*vide* Regulation 349):

GROUP I

I. Grammar: The following is prescribed:—

Siddhānta-kaumudī:

1. Pūrvārdha, up to the end of Apatyādhikara.
2. Uttarārdha, omitting Uṇādi, Vaidika and Svaraprakriyās.
3. Paṇinīyaliṅgānuśāsana.

(Nirnaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)

II. Prosody and Poetics: Books prescribed:—

1. Sāhityadarpaṇa. (Nirnaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)
2. Kuvalayānanda. (Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam.)

III. Kāvyas and Nāṭakas: Books prescribed:—

1. Kumārasambhava—Cantos 1 to 7, both inclusive. (Nirnaya Sāgara Press, Bombay).

2. Śiśupālavadha—Cantos 13, 14, 15 and 16. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
3. Kādambarī—Pūrvabhāga. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
4. Śākuntala. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
5. Uttararāmacharita. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
6. Mṛichchhakaṭika. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
7. Mudrārākshasa. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)

IV. History of the Language and Literature: Books recommended:—

1. Sanskrit Grammar—Whitney.
2. Sanskrit Literature—A. Macdonell.
3. History of Indian Literature—Weber.
4. Rājataraṅgiṇī, by Kalhaṇa with Stein's introduction and notes.
5. History of Language—Henry Sweet. (Temple Primers.)

When Sanskrit is offered as the *subsidiary language* (*vide* Regulation 350):

GROUP I

I. Elementary Grammar: Prescribed books—

Laghukaumudī. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)

II. Prosody and Poetics: Prescribed books—

1. Śrutabōdha. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
2. Vāmana's Kāvyālaṅkāra-sūtras. (Sri Vāni Vilās Press, Srīraṅgam.)

III. Kāvyas and Nāṭakas: Prescribed books—

1. Kumārasambhava—Cantos I to VII, both inclusive. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
2. Śākuntala. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
3. Kādambarī—Purvabhāga. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)

IV. History of the Language and Literature: Books recommended—

1. History of Language—Henry Sweet (Temple Primers.)
2. Sanskrit Literature—A Macdonell.

*N.B.*—All questions relating to the General and Special Parts referred to in Regulation 347, and to the Sanskrit Language when it is offered as the Principal or the Subsidiary Language in Group I, referred to in Regulations 349 and 350, shall be set and answered in Sanskrit. (Dēvanāgarī characters.)

## Arabic, Persian and Urdu

The courses of study in these languages are those already detailed in the Regulations.

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## Tamil

When Tamil is chosen as the *principal language* (*vide* Regulation 349), the following works are specially recommended :

GROUP I

I. Advanced Grammar including the Historical and Comparative aspects thereof.
Tolkāppiyam—Śēnāvaraiyam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Nannūl—Virutti-urai. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Tolkāppiyachchūttira-virutti (Śivañāna Munivar). (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Prayōgavivēkam (Subrahmanya Dīkshitar). (Ripon Press, Madras.)

II. Prosody and Poetics:
Yāpparuṅgalakkārikai. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Daṇḍi-alaṅkāram. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Nāṟkavirāja-nambi-akapporuḷ. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Puṟapporuḷ-veṇbāmālai. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Pāṭṭiyal of Ilakkaṇa-viḷakkam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

III. Prescribed textbooks in Poetry and Prose:

Poetry :
Puṟanānūru, 1—100. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Pattuppāṭṭu (Tirumurugāṟṟuppadai and Maduraikkānchi, with the commentary of Nachchinākkiniyar). (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Kalittokai—Mullaikkali, with the commentary of Nachchinārkiniyar. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Śilappadikāram—Maduraikkāṇḍam, with the commentary of Aḍiyārkkunallār. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Maṇimēkalai—first ten cantos. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Chintāmaṇi—first three Ilambakams with the commentary of Nachchinākkiniyar. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Kambarāmāyaṇam—Bālakāṇḍam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Villiputtūrār Bhāratam—Sabhāparvam. (Madura Tamil Sangam.)
Tirukkuṟal—Aṟattuppāl with Parimēlazhagar's commentary. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Pazhamozhi—first hundred: as in the old commentary.
Nānmaṇikkaḍikai, old commentary. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Śūḍāmaṇi-nikaṇḍu : 5 to 10. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Nālāyirapprabandam: Periya Tirumozhi 1—300. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Tēvāram—Appar-tiruviruttam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

Padinōrām Tirumuṟai—Paṭṭaṇattār Prabandangal. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Tāyumānavar Pāḍal, 1 to 99. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Kumaraguruparar—Tiruvārūr-nānmaṇimālai. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Śivaprakāśar—Veṅkai-ulā. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

Prose:

Śaṅkaravijayam, by T. Vālāyuda Mudaliyār. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Buddha-Dharma-Sangam, by Swāminathaiyar, Mahāmahōpādhyāya. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Śānti-parvam. (Translation from Vāyāsa-Bhratam, by Mr. Rāmānujāchāriyar, Tamil Pandit, Government College, Kumbakonam.)
Kambar—An Essay, by T. Chelvakēsvarāya Mudaliyār, M.A.

IV. History of the Language and Literature.

Bishop Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages. (Trubner & Co., London.)
Pulavar-Puraṇam. Edited by the late Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamāchāriyar.
Pāvalar-charitra-dīpakam (J. R. Arnold, Jaffna: Strong and Asbury, Printers, Manippoy.)
Drāviḍa-prakāśikai, by Sabhāpati Nāvalar.
Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IV.

When Tamil is chosen as the *subsidiary language* (*vide* Regulation 350):

GROUP I

I. Elements of Grammar: Nannūl Kāṇḍigai Uṟai, by Arumuka Nāvalar. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

II. Prosody and poetics:

Yāppilakkaṇam, Viśākapperumālaiyar. (Tamil Śangam Press, Madura.)
Poruḷaṇi—Daṇḍi-alaṅkārasāram, by Śrīnivāsarāghavāchāriyar. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

III. Prescribed textbooks in Prose and Poetry.

Prose:

Pañchatantram, by P. K. Śrīnivāsāchāriyar, Voorhees' College, Vellore.
Buddhacharitram by Swāminātha Aiyar, Mahāmahōpādhyāya. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Manumuṟaikaṇḍa Vāchakam, by Rāmaliṅga Swāmi. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Pratāpa Mudaliyār Charittiram, by Vēdanāyagam Piḷḷai.

Poetry:

Kambarāmāyaṇam—Ayōdhyākāṇḍam—from the beginning up to Tailamāṭṭuppaḍalam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

Villiputtūrār Bhāratam—Śrī-Kṛishṇan-Tūdu Chcharukkam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Arichchandirapurāṇam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Prabhuliṅgalīlai—1—305. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Nālaḍiyār—Porutpāl. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Mudumozhikkāñchi.
Ashṭaprabandam—Tiruvaraṅgakkalambakam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

IV. History of Literature.
Pāvalar-charitra-dīpakam.
A Primer of Tamil Literature, by M. S. Pūrṇaliṅgam Piḷḷai.

## Telugu

When Telugu is taken as the *principal language* (*vide* Regulation 349):

GROUP I

I. Advanced Grammar including the Historical and Comparative aspects thereof. Books recommended—

1. Bālavyākaraṇamu
2. Prauḍhavyākaraṇamu } (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu and Sons, Madras).
3. Appakavīyamu (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras).
4. Sarvalakshaṇa-sāra-saṅgrahamu (Mañjuvāṇi Press, Ellore).
5. Kavisamśayavichchhēdamu (Gunnēśvara Row Brothers, Rajahmundry).
6. Nannayabhaṭṭīyamu (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras).
7. Atharvaṇakārika (Gunnēśwara Row Brothers, Rajahmundry).
8. Āndhra-kaumudi (Arsha Press, Vizagapatam).
9. Telugu Philology, by M. Śēshagiri Śāstriyār.
10. Telugu Philology by Pāḍi Veṅkaṭaswāmi Gāru (Author, Cocanada).
11. Bishop Caldwell's Comparative Philology of the Dravidian Languages. (Trubner & Co., London.)

II. Prosody and Poetics : Books recommended—

1. Appakavīyamu
2. Sulakshaṇa-sāramu
3. Narasabhūpālīyamu } (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras).
4. Kāvyālaṅkāra-chūḍāmaṇi (V. Venkataraya Sastry, Georgetown, Madras).
5. Prabandharāja-vijayavēṅkaṭēśvaravilāsamu (Pūndla Ramakrishnayya, Nellore).
6. Rasamañjari with Telugu Translation, by Vēdam Veṅkaṭarāya Śāstri.

III. Prescribed Textbooks in Poetry and Prose—

Poetry :

1. Vasucharitramu : Cantos 2 & 3
2. Āmuktamālyada : Cantos 1 & 2
3. Naishadamu : Cantos 2 & 3
4. Rāghava-Pāṇḍavīyamu : Cantos 1 & 2 } (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras).
5. Bhāratamu : Sānti-parvamu
6. Bhāgavatamu : Skandha 9 } (Ananda Press, Madras).
7. Prabōdha-chandrōdayamu, by Vaḍḍādi Subbarāyaḍu, Rajahmundry.

Prose :

8. Daśakumāracharitramu, Uttarabhāgamu, by Enamachintala Sañjīva Rāya Śāstri (Maharaja of Venkatagiri, Venkatagiri Town).
9. Śukranītisāramu, by P. Mallayya Śāstrulu (Saraswati Press, Cocanada).

IV. History of the Language and its Literature: Books recommended—

1. Lives of Telugu Poets, by Kandukūri Vīrēśalingam Pantulu.
2. Lives of Telugu Poets, by G. Śrīrāmamūrti Pantulu. (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.)
3. Nannayabhaṭṭāraka-charitramu, by K. Brahmayya.
4. Bhāskarōdantamu, by K. Brahmayya. } (Saraswati Press, Cocanada.)
5. Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IV. (Superintendent, Government Printing, India.)

When Telugu is taken as the *subsidiary language* (*vide* Regulation 350) :

GROUP I

I. Grammar. Books recommended—

1. Bālavyākaraṇamu. (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.)
2. Prauḍhavyākaraṇamu. (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.)

II. Elements of Prosody and Poetics. Books recommended—

1. Sulakshaṇasāramu. (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.)
2. Narasabhūpālīyamu. (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.)
3. Āndhra-chandrālōkamu. (Mañjuvani Press, Ellore.)

***Poetry*:**

III. Prescribed textbooks in (1) Bhāratamu—Udyōgaparvamu —Cantos 1 and 2. (Ananda Press, Madras.)

Poetry and Prose :

2. Bhāgavatamu : Skandha 8, stanzas 1—500. (Ananda Press, Madras.)
3. Manucharitramu : Canto 2. (Ananda Press, Madras.)
4. Pāṇḍuraṅga-māhātmyamu—Canto 1. (V. Ramaswami Śastrulu & Sons, Madras.)

***Prose*:**

5. Nītichandrika, by Chinnaya Sūri.
6. Rājasthāna-Kathāvali, by Ch. Lakshminarasiṁham, Part I (Gunnēśwara Row Brothers, Rajahmundry.)

IV. History of the Literature :

Lives of Telugu Poets, by Rao Bahadur K. Vīrēśaliṅgam Pantulu.

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## Kanarese

When Kanarese is taken as the *principal language* (*vide* Regulation 349) :

### Group I

I. Advanced Grammar including the Historical and Comparative aspects thereof. Books recommended—

1. Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa. (Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.)
2. Śabdasmṛiti in Kāvyāvalōkana.
3. Nāgavarma's Karṇātaka-bhāshābhūshaṇa.
4. Vyākaraṇōpanyāsamañjari, by R. Raghunatha Rau, B.A.
5. Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages.
6. Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IV.
7. Kittel's Kannada Grammar in English.

II. Prosody and Poetics. Books recommended—

1. Nāgavarma's Prosody. (Central Book Dèpôt, Bangalore.)
2. Kāvyāvalōkana. (Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.)
3. Apratimavīracharita, by Tirumalārya (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
4. Śṛiṅgāraratnākara, by Kāma (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)

III. Prescribed Textbooks in Poetry and Prose—

1. Mallināthapurāṇa, Āśvāsas 1—3. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
2. Jagannātha-vijaya, Āśvāsas 1—3. (Central Book Dépôt, Bangalore.)
3. Rājaśākhakaravilāsa, Āśvāsas 1—3.
4. Ādipurāṇa, Āśvāsas 1—3. (Central Book Dépôt, Bangalore.)
5. Girijākalyāṇa, Āśvāsas 1—3. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
6. Chikkadēvarājavijaya, Āśvāsas 1—3. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
7. Kabbigarakāva. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
8. Mitravindāgōvinda. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
9. Chikkadēvarajavamśavāli. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
10. Rāmāśvamēdha. (Kāvyakaḷānidhi Series.)

IV. History of the Language and its Literature. Books recommended—

1. Karṇāṭakakavicharite. (R. Narasimhachar, Bangalore.)
2. Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages.
3. Rice's Introduction to the Karṇāṭaka-śabdānuśāsana. (Central Book Dépôt, Bangalore.)

When Kanarese is taken as the *subsidiary language* (*vide* Regulation 350):

GROUP I

I. Grammar: Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa. (Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.)

II. Elements of Prosody and Poetics. Books recommended—

1. Nandi-chhandassu. (The Mysore Kāvyakaḷānidhi Series.)
2. Udayādityālaṅkāra. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
3. Karṇāṭaka-chandrālōka, by Lakshmīnarasiṁha Śāstri.

III. Prescribed Textbooks in Poetry and Prose:

1. Jaimini-bhārata, Sandhis 1—4. (Central Book Dépôt, Bangalore.)
2. Kādambari, Stanzas 1—400. (Central Book Dépôt, Bangalore.)
3. Jayanripakāvya, Sandhis 1—3. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
4. Śākuntalanāṭaka, by Basavappa Śāstri.

5. Adbhutarāmāyaṇa. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
6. Vatsarājakathe, Vol. I (The Mysore Kāvyakaḷānidhi Series.)

IV. History of the Language and its Literature:

Karnāṭakakavicharite, Introduction and pp. 1—100.

## Malayalam

When Malayalam is taken as the *principal language* (*vide* Regulation 349):

GROUP I

I. Advanced Grammar including the Historical and Comparative aspects thereof. Books recommended—

1. Gundert's Malayāḷa-bhāshā-vyākaraṇam. (Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.)
2. Kēraḷa-Pāṇinīyam. (B. V. Book Dépôt, Trivandrum.)
3. Vyākaraṇamitram. (M. Seshagiri Prabhu and M. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Madras.)

II. Prosody and Poetics:

Prosody: Vṛitta mañjarī by A. R. Rāja Rāja Varma Kōyil Tampuran. (B. V. Book Dépôt, Trivandrum.)

Poetics:

1. Bhāshābhūshaṇam, by A. R. Rāja Rāja Varma Kōyil Tampuran. (B.V. Book Dépôt, Trivandrum.)
2. Alaṅkāra-dīpikā, by E. K. Rāja Rāja Varma.

III. Prescribed Textbooks in Poetry and Prose:

Poetry:

1. Bhāratam—Sambhava parvam and Śānti-parvam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
2. Bhāgavatam; Daśamam and Ekādaṣam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur).
3. Kaṇṇaśśa-Rāmāyaṇam—Bālakāṇḍam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
4. Vālmīki-Rāmāyaṇam—Ayōdhyākāṇḍam, by Kēraḷa Varma. (Keralakalpadrumam, Trichur).
5. Adhyátma-Rāmāyaṇam: Āraṇya, Kishkindhā and Sundara Kāṇḍams. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur).
6. Kathakaḷi:
   (*a*) Kṛimīra-vadham, by Kōṭṭayattu Tampuran.
   (*b*) Pauṇḍraka-vadham. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur).
7. Krishnagathā; from the beginning to the end of Nandamōksham, and from Kamsa-sadgati to the end of Syamantakam. (S. K. Reddiar, Quilon).

8. Ōṭṭam-tuḷḷal:
   (a) Krishṇārjuna-vijayam. (S. T. Reddiar, Quilon.)
   (b) Kārtavīryārjuna-vijayam. (S. T. Reddiar, Quilon.)
9. Nāṭakam:
   (a) Bhāshā-śākuntalam, by Kēraḷa Varma Valiya Kōyil Tampuran. (Malayala Manorama, Kottayam).
   (b) Uttararāmacharitam, by Chāttukkuṭṭi Mannāḍiyār. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
10. Bhāshanaishadha-champu. (S. K. Reddiar, Quilon).
11. Vairāgyachandrōdayam.
12. Malayalam Translation of the Bhagavadgītā, by Mr. Kārāṭ Kēsava Menon of Kollamkot.

Prose:

1. Prāchīnaryāvartam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
2. Akbar.
3. Mārtāṇḍa varma.
4. Prabandha-mañjari, Part II.
5. Gadyāmālikā, Part II.

IV. History of the Language and its Literature. Books recommended—

Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages. (Trubner & Co., London.)
Govinda Pillai's History of Malayalam Literature.
Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IV.

When Malayalam is taken as the *subsidiary language* (*vide* Regulation 350):

GROUP I

I. Grammar:

Śabdaśōḷhini. (B. V. Book Dépôt, Trivandrum.)
Vyākaraṇamitram. (M. Seshagiri Prabhu and M. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Madras.)

II. Elements of Prosody and Poetics:

Vrittamañjarī, by A. R. Rāja Varma. (B. V. Book Dépôt, Trivandrum.)
Bhāshābhushaṇam, by A. R. Rāja Rāja Varma. (B. V. Dépôt, Trivandrum.)

III. Prescribed Textbooks in Prose and Verse.

Poetry:

Bhāratam—Karṇa-parvam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
Adhyātmarāmāyaṇam—Araṇya-kāṇḍam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
Bhāgavatam—Ēkādaśa-skandham. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)

Katha-kaḷi : Naḷacharitam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
Oṭṭam-tuḷḷal: Pātracharitam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
Nāṭakam :

1. Jānakīpariṇayam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
2. Nāgānandam.

Bhāshanaishadha-champu. (S. K. Reddiar, Quilon.)

Prose :

Prāchīnāryavartam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
Indyayile-mahānmar, Part I.
Gadyamālikā, Part II.

IV. History of the Literature : Govinda Pillai's History of the Malayalam Literature.

# APPENDICES

## (I)

### HOME DEPARTMENT

EDUCATION

*Simla, the 20th August, 1904*

No. 717.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 VIII of 1904), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to define the territorial limits hereinafter set forth below as those within or in relation to which the powers conferred upon the Universities respectively entered against them by or under the Act of Incorporation or the said Indian Universities Act, 1904, shall be exercised :

| Territorial Limits | | |
|---|---|---|
| Province (including any Native State under its political control and any foreign possession included within its boundaries). | Native State or Colony | University. |
| Bengal, Burma and Assam. | .... | Calcutta. |
| Madras and Coorg .. | Hyderabad, Mysore and Ceylon. | Madras. |
| Bombay and Sind .. | Baroda .. .. .. | Bombay. |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Central Provinces (including Berar) and Ajmer-Merwara. | The States included in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies. | Allahabad. |
| Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan. | Kashmir, Baluchistan.. | Punjab. |

## (II)

*Fort St. George, December 31, 1906*

*No.* 131.—The following Order of Government on the subject of the Regulations of the University of Madras is published for general *information* :—

*Order—No. 841, Educational, dated 27th December, 1906*

By the provisions of section 26 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Senate of the Madras University are required to cause a revised body of Regulations providing for all matters relating to the University to be prepared and submitted for the sanction of Government within one year from the time the Act comes into force or within such further period as the Government may fix. The Act came into force on the 9th of September, 1904 and the period of one year referred to expired on the 9th of September, 1905. In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 (1) of the Act the Government thereupon fixed the 31st of December, 1905 as the date for the submission of the revised Regulations. Before the close of this period, however, the Senate were able to submit only a portion of the Regulations, namely, those relating to internal administration, and they asked for further time till the 31st March, 1906 to submit the remainder relating to courses of study and examinations. This request was granted (G.O., No. 854, Educational, dated 29th December, 1905); but subsequently the Government were advised that it was not within their power to grant this further extension, and that as the revised Regulations had not been submitted by the Senate before the end of December, 1905, it devolved upon the Government under the power conferred by section 26 (2) of the Act to make them. The orders granting the further extension were then modified and the Senate were informed that the Regulations which were still to be framed should be submitted not as Regulations for the official sanction of the Government but as recommendations for their consideration.

2. The Government were also advised that section 26 of the Act did not appear to contemplate that the Regulations should be either submitted to Government, or sanctioned by them piecemeal but only as a whole. The Regulations already submitted relative to internal administration were, therefore, examined and a few points in them which seemed to require further attention were referred back to the Senate. The remarks of the Senate in reply have now been received as well as certain modified proposals relating to the Registrar of the University. These together with the recommendations as to the remaining Regulations relating to the courses of study and examinations and the rules of affiliation have now been as carefully and fully considered by the Government as the short time left to them for deliberation has permitted. If longer time had remained at their disposal, the Government

would have wished to refer back to the Senate for further discussion certain important points of principle, the chief of these being the exclusion from the undergraduate course as a compulsory subject of the classical and vernacular languages of India, and the important question of requiring students throughout their undergraduate course to specialize, to the extent which the Senate have recommended, the courses of study for the examinations leading to the B.A. degree.

3. In promulgating the Regulations, it will be advisable to draw attention to some of the more important changes which the new Regulations introduce.

4. Part I deals with the transaction of business by the Senate. The existing by-laws have been amplified and made clearer. Provision has been made for the holding of two ordinary meetings a year instead of one as heretofore and the number of Fellows on whose requisition an extraordinary meeting may be convened has been raised from six to ten. The quorum for a meeting of the Senate has also been raised from nine to twenty-five. The Regulations in this part secure that no decision shall ordinarily be taken without adequate notice and full discussion and that no question shall ordinarily be brought before the Senate which has not been considered by the Syndicate. The existing provision to enable a minority to give formal expression to its views has been retained.

5. Part II relates to the Convocation for the conferring of degrees. Provision has been made for the admission 'in absentia' of candidates for degrees who are not resident with the territorial limits of the University or who are precluded from appearing in public.

6. Part III deals with the election and the powers and duties of the Syndicate. The strength of the Syndicate has been fixed at ten besides the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman and the Director of Public Instruction. There will be no Faculty representation on the Syndicate. The term of office of members of the Syndicate will be raised from one to two years. The Regulations originally submitted by the Senate provided that the whole body of elected members of the Syndicate might be ousted on the Senate's passing a resolution of want of confidence, provided the resolution was supported by a majority of two-thirds of the Fellows present and voting at an extraordinary meeting. The Government addressed the Senate indicating reasons for doubting the expediency of such a Regulation as tending to offer adventitious aids to faction, at the same time pointing out that, as the term of office of elected members of the Syndicate was only two years, the proposed provision seemed the less necessary. Having considered further the Senate's reasons in support of such a Regulation, the Government are unable to accept them and have accordingly made no Regulation, in the terms suggested.

7. Part IV relates to Faculties. The existing Faculties have been retained, but a Fellow can, in future, be assigned only to one

Faculty whereas he can be assigned to more than one Faculty under the existing by-laws. The term of office of the President of a Faculty has been fixed at three years and the powers of a Faculty defined.

8. Part V deals with the election of Ordinary Fellows by Faculties. This part gives effect to the provisions of section 6 (1) (*b*) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904. Regulation 123 is designed to prevent votes being given to a candidate whose election has been disapproved by the Chancellor on the first election.

9. Parts VI and VII provide for the registration of graduates and the election of Ordinary Fellows by registered graduates with reference to the provisions of section 6 (1) (*a*) of the Act. Regulation 137 as originally framed by the Senate did not provide completely for the consequences (1) of a tie between two or more candidates, or (2) of the Chancellor's refusing to approve the single candidate standing at the head of a poll. When the attention of the Senate was drawn to the omission they proposed that it should be provided that, in the event of a tie, the casting vote should be given to the Fellow of longest standing as a graduate among the registered graduates resident in the City of Madras and failing him to a registered graduate nominated by the Syndicate. The Government, however, would prefer that in such a contingency the selection should be left to the Chancellor and the Regulation has been framed accordingly. Provision has also been made for a fresh election in the event of the Chancellor's refusing to approve of an election and for the disallowance of votes given at such fresh election in favour of the candidate who has been so disapproved.

10. Parts VIII, IX, X and XI relate to Boards of Studies, the University Registrar, Assistant Registrar and Examination Boards. The maximum pay of the Registrar has been raised from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 and provision has been made for granting him leave and pension. In two respects, however, it seemed to Government that the proposals of the Senate in regard to leave were inexpedient, namely, in rendering the Registrar eligible for leave on full pay before completing eleven months' service and in allowing him to combine more than three months' leave with leave on half pay. In the case of leave on full pay the provisions of Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations have been made applicable, so far as is possible, consistently with the provision that such leave may be accumulated up to a period of four months, when taken not in conjunction with other leave.

11. Part XII contains a few general Regulations which do not call for special remark.

12. Part XIII deals with the courses of studies, examinations and degrees, of which section (I) relates to the Matriculation examination. The age for admission to this examination has been fixed at fifteen as proposed by the Senate, a proposal, however, which the Government have accepted with considerable hesitation. The date

of the examination has been altered from December to March. No candidate may appear for the examination more than thrice and Elementary Science and History and Geography have been constituted separate subjects.

13. Section (II) of Part XIII deals with the Intermediate examination, and sections (III) and (IV) with the final examinations for the B.A. degree and the B.A. (Honours) degree, while section (V) relates to the M.A. degree. As in the case of the Matriculation examination the dates of the Intermediate and the B.A. degree examinations have been altered and a limit has been prescribed as to the number of times candidates may appear at the examinations. The scheme proposed by the Senate for the Intermediate and final examinations for the B.A. degree entirely changes the character of those examinations, while a separate course for the B.A. (Honours) degree examination has been newly instituted and the examination for the M.A. degree abolished, that degree being reserved for graduates in Honours without further examination. The courses of study for the Intermediate and the final B.A. and B.A. (Honours) degree examinations have been recommended by the Senate 'on the principle that an improved knowledge of 'English as a spoken and written language is the chief need of the 'average Madras student. Such greater acquaintance it is deemed 'impossible to combine with the wide scope of the present courses 'for the Matriculation and First Arts. These are generally, if not 'universally, felt to be unsatisfactory and by their very breadth, 'to create a low standard. The narrower range now suggested 'implies as its correlative a higher standard within that range. 'With the same object of making the undergraduate's studies more 'thorough, it is proposed to identify the Intermediate course more 'closely than at present with that for the degree, to bridge so far 'as possible the existing hiatus, and to provide the student from 'Matriculation to B.A. with a continuous and congruent system in 'English and certain optional subjects.' In the Regulations as submitted by the Senate English is the only compulsory subject for the Intermediate and final examinations for the B.A. degree, the remaining subjects to be studied being formed into optional groups, only one optional group being compulsory in addition to English.

The first remark to which these proposals give rise is that they totally exclude the classical and vernacular languages of the country as compulsory subjects. The neglect of these languages by the ordinary University graduate of the present day is notorious. It appears to the Government that, if those who have secured a University education are to do the best for the country with the education they have received, it is imperative that they should preserve a sound knowledge of the vernaculars. With this in view and in order that a student may not be led to put aside the study of his mother-tongue a Regulation has been introduced providing as a compulsory subject in the Intermediate examination for the B.A. degree, composition in a vernacular. A similar provision

appears in the new Regulations of the Calcutta University and there the test is made compulsory also at the final examination for the degree. The Government do not propose to insist upon this at present in view of the onerous character of the examinations in the courses of study prescribed for that examination. Since this subject was under the consideration of the Government, they have received several influentially signed memorials from different parts of the Presidency advocating strongly the retention of the study of the vernacular in the undergraduate course. In the case of the few students who are Europeans and Eurasians, some difficulty arises from the fact that the test under this Head (II) will to some extent duplicate one of the subjects under Head I—English, but the test even in their case will be an independent test in which a minimum number of marks will be required.

Another question of great importance is whether the courses of study proposed for undergraduates from the time they pass the Matriculation examination is not of too highly specialized a character. The age of Matriculation has been fixed at fifteen, and though doubtless the average age is higher, it is a serious question whether a more general plan of study would not be better adapted to the youth of the students and the circumstances of education in the country, at any rate during the first two years of undergraduate study, specialization commencing after passing the Intermediate examination; and thus securing for these young men a wider survey of the field of knowledge before settling down to cultivate one restricted portion of it. The courses proposed for the undergraduate examinations have been, however, so fitted and adapted to the specialized plan of study as not to admit of easy alteration without reconstituting the whole scheme of studies. It is now too late, so far as the present Regulations are concerned, to submit the matter for further discussion, or to undertake the task of revision, if that course were approved. In these circumstances the Government have accepted *en bloc* the Senate's recommendations as to the courses of study.

14. Section (VI) of part XIII deals with the examination for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching. The Senate intend shortly, it is understood, to submit proposals for the revision of the Regulations relating to this degree.

15. Section (VII) of Part XIII deals with the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Laws and section (VIII) with the examination for the Master of Laws, while section (IX) relates to the degree of Doctor of Laws. The date of the First examination in Law and of the B.L. and M.L. degree examinations has been altered from December and January to April. There is no change of any importance in the Regulations for these two degrees.

Section (IX) instituting the degree of Doctor of Laws by examination has been newly inserted, as recommended by the Senate.

16. Sections (X), (XI) and (XII) of Part XIII deal with the examinations for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, and of Doctor of Medicine, while section (XIII) relates to the degree of Licentiate in Sanitary Science.

The only alteration of importance in the scheme of examinations for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery is the transfer of Practical Pharmacy and Medical Jurisprudence from the subjects for the first L.M. & S. and the second L.M. & S. to those for the second L.M. & S. and the final L.M. & S. respectively, and of Minor Surgery from the subjects for the second L.M. & S. to those for the first L.M. & S.

In the scheme of examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, the syllabuses in Chemistry, Physics and Biology for the first M.B. & C.M. examination have been slightly altered, a syllabus has been prescribed in Organic Chemistry for the second M.B. & C.M., the course for the third M.B. & C.M. has been raised from one to two years, and Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, Ophthalmology and Mental diseases have been omitted from the subjects for the third M.B. & C.M., and added to those for the final M.B. & C.M. A provision has also been inserted to the effect that candidates failing to obtain the minimum number of marks prescribed for the final M.B. & C.M. may be declared to have passed the final L.M. & S. if they obtained the minimum prescribed for that examination.

In the examination for the degree of Licentiate in Sanitary Science slight alterations have been made in the list of subjects, the syllabus under Vital Statistics has been recast and the syllabus under General Pathology has been enlarged.

17. Section (XIV) deals with the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. The dates of these examinations also have been altered to April. The course of study has been raised from thirty months to three years, the former period being too short for a course to qualify for a degree in so important a professional subject of study.

18. The rules for the affiliation of colleges have been revised and brought into conformity with the new Act.

19. These are the main features of the revised Regulations as recommended by the Senate and accepted by Government.

20. The Regulations, as now made by Government under sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Indian Universities Act VIII of 1904, are printed as an appendix to this order, and will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,

*Acting Secretary to Government.*

## (III)

### NOTIFICATION

*Fort St. George, November* 15, 1909

No. 16.—The following notification of the Government of India is re-published :—

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

*The 15th November*, 1909

No. 15.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 4), the Governor-General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, made the following Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George :—

### REGULATIONS FOR THE NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE

#### Number of Members

I. (1) The Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, other than the Advocate-General or other officer acting in that capacity, shall ordinarily consist of—

A.—Members elected by the classes specified in Regulation II, who shall be nineteen in number ;

B.—Members nominated by the Governor, who shall not exceed twenty-three in number, and of whom—

(*a*) not more than sixteen may be officials, and

(*b*) one shall be a non-official person to be selected from the Indian commercial community.

(2) In addition to the forty-two Additional Members above specified, the Governor may nominate two more persons, whether officials or non-officials, having expert knowledge of subjects connected with proposed or pending legislation, to be Additional Members of the Council :

Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Governor to nominate so many official persons under these Regulations that the majority of all the Members of the Council shall be officials.

#### Elected Members

II. The nineteen elected Members specified in Regulation I shall be elected as follows, namely :—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) By the Corporation of Madras .. | 1 Member. |
| (ii) By the University of Madras .. | 1 Member. |
| (iii) By the Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards .. | 8 Members. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (iv) | By the Zamindars .. .. | 2 Members. |
| (v) | By the landholders other than Zamindars .. .. | 2 Members. |
| (vi) | By the Muhammadan community.. | 2 Members. |
| (vii) | By the Madras Chamber of Commerce .. .. .. | 1 Member. |
| (viii) | By the Madras Trades Association | 1 Member. |
| (ix) | By the Planting community .. | 1 Member. |

### ELECTORATES AND ELECTORAL PROCEDURES

III. The election of the Members specified in Regulation II shall be effected by the electorates and in accordance with the procedures respectively prescribed in the Schedules annexed to these Regulations.

### INELIGIBLE CANDIDATES

IV. No person shall be eligible for election as a Member of the Council, if such person—

(*a*) is not a British subject, or

(*b*) is a female, or

(*c*) has been adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind, or

(*d*) is under twenty-five years of age, or

(*e*) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent, or

(*f*) has been dismissed from the Government service, or

(*g*) has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation, or has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, such sentence or order not having subsequently been reversed or remitted, or the offender pardoned, or

(*h*) has been debarred from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent authority, or

(*i*) has been declared by the Governor in Council to be of such reputation and antecedents that his election would, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be contrary to the public interest.

Provided that in cases (*f*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*) the disqualification may be removed by an order of the Governor in Council in this behalf.

### QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES

V. No person shall be eligible for election under any sub-head of Regulation II unless he possesses the qualifications prescribed for candidates in the Schedule regulating elections under that sub-head.

### DISQUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS

VI. No person shall be qualified to vote at any election held under these Regulations if such person—

(*a*) is a female, or

(*b*) is a minor, or

(*c*) has been adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind.

### OATH OF OFFICE

VII. Every person who is elected or nominated under these Regulations to be a Member of Council, shall, before taking his seat, make, at a meeting of the Council, an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown, in the following form, namely :—

I, A.B., having been $\frac{\text{elected}}{\text{nominated}}$ a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, do solemnly swear (*or* affirm) that I will bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty of the office upon which I am about to enter.

### POWER TO DECLARE SEATS VACANT

VIII. (1) If any person—

(*a*) not being eligible for election is elected under these Regulations, or

(*b*) having been elected or nominated, subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clause (*c*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) or (*h*) of Regulation IV, or fails to make the oath or affirmation prescribed by Regulation VII within such time as the Governor in Council may consider reasonable,

the Governor shall, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare his election or nomination to be void or his seat to be vacant.

(2) When any such declaration is made, the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorate concerned to elect another person, within such time as may be prescribed by such notification, or shall nominate another person, as the case may be.

(3) If any person elected at such fresh election is not eligible for election, the Governor may nominate any person who is eligible for election by the electorate concerned.

### CANDIDATES ELECTED BY SEVERAL ELECTORATES

IX. (1) If any person is elected by more than one electorate, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Legislative Department, within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such elections in the local official Gazette, choose, or in his default the Governor shall declare, for which of these electorates he shall serve, and the choice or declaration shall be conclusive.

(2) When any such choice or declaration has been made, the votes recorded for such person in any electorate for which he is not to serve shall be deemed not to have been given, and the candidate, if any, who, except for the said votes, would have been declared elected for such electorate, shall be deemed to have been duly elected for the same.

### Term of Office

X. (1) Save as provided in clause (2) and subject to the provisions of Regulation XVIII, the term of office of an Additional member shall be three years from the date of his election or nomination, as the case may be. Provided that official Members and Members nominated as being persons who have expert knowledge of subjects connected with proposed or pending legislation shall hold office for three years or such shorter period as the Governor may, at the time of nomination, determine.

(2) A Member elected or nominated to fill a casual vacancy occurring by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted, or otherwise, or a Member nominated on failure of an electorate to elect an eligible person, shall hold office so long as the Member whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

### Vacancies

XI. (1) When a vacancy occurs in the case of a Member who represents any interest specified in Regulation II or at any time within three months of the date when such a vacancy will occur in the ordinary course of events, the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorate concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(2) When a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated Member, the Governor may nominate any person to the vacancy.

### Failure to Elect

XII. If within the time prescribed by a notification issued under Regulation VIII, clause (2), or Regulation XI, clause (1), the electorate concerned fails to elect, the Governor may nominate at his discretion any person who is eligible for election by such electorate.

### Quorum

XIII. The power of making laws and regulations or of transacting other business vested in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George shall be exercised only at meetings at which—

(*a*) the Governor, or

(*b*) the Vice-President appointed by the Governor under section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, or

(c) in the case of the discussions referred to in section 5 of the said Act, a member appointed to preside in pursuance of a rule made under that section,

and ten or more Members of the Council are present.

CORRUPT PRACTICES

XIV. (1) No election shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connexion therewith by the candidate elected.

(2) A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of these Regulations—

(i) who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury, to any person, or,

(ii) who gives, procures or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate if it is committed with his knowledge and consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

*Explanation.*—A 'promise of individual profit' includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or of any one in whom he is interested.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH RULES

XV. No election shall be invalid by reason of a non-compliance with the rules contained in the Schedules to these Regulations, or any mistake in the use of forms annexed thereto, if it appears that the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in such rules and that such non-compliance or mistake did not affect the result of the election.

DISPUTES AS TO THE VALIDITY OF ELECTIONS

XVI. (1) If the validity of any election is brought in question by any person qualified either to be elected or to vote at such election on the ground of the improper rejection or reception of a nomination, or of a vote, or of any corrupt practice in connexion with such election, or for any other cause, such person may, at any time within fifteen days from the date of the publication of the result of such election in the local official Gazette, apply to the Local Government to set aside such election.

(2) The Governor in Council shall, after such enquiry (if any), as he may consider necessary, declare, by notification as aforesaid, whether the candidate whose election is questioned or any or what other person was duly elected, or whether the election was void.

(3) If the election is declared void the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorate concerned to elect another person within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(4) If within the time so prescribed the electorate fails to elect, the Governor may nominate any person who is eligible for election by such electorate.

FINALITY OF DECISIONS

XVII. The decision by the Governor in Council on any question that may arise as to the intention, construction or application of these Regulations shall be final.

FIRST ELECTIONS

XVIII. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these Regulations come into force, a Council shall be constituted in accordanc with their provisions.

(2) For this purpose the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorates referred to in Regulation III to elect Members in accordance with these Regulations within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(3) If within the time so prescribed any such electorate fails to elect, the Governor may nominate *at his discretion for a period* not exceeding six months any person who is eligible for election by such electorate.

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## SCHEDULE II

[*See Regulation II, Sub-head* (ii) *and Regulation III*]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

PRELIMINARY

1. 'Returning Officer' means the Registrar of the University of Madras, and includes any officer of the University deputed for the time being by the Registrar to perform his duties under these rules.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS

2. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (ii), shall be elected by the votes of the Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows of the University of Madras having a place of residence in India (hereinafter referred to as electors).

QUALIFICATIONS AND NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

3. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations who is qualified to vote under this Schedule may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form I annexed to this Schedule, which shall be signed by the Returning Officer and sent by him by registered post on or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to each elector whose address in India has been registered at the office of the Returning Officer :

Provided that a nomination paper shall also be supplied to any such elector on his applying to the Returning Officer for the same at any time before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers.

(3) Each nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

4. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the day appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

SCRUTINY OF NOMINATION PAPERS

5. (1) On the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and may either, of his own motion or on objection made, reject any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of rule 3, sub-rule (3), and his decision shall be endorsed upon such paper, and shall be final, subject to reversal by the Local Government in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

VOTING

6. (1) If one candidate only is duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more candidates than one are duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names and addresses in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe,* and shall further cause their names to be entered in voting papers in Form II annexed to this Schedule.

(3) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the Returning Officer shall send by registered post to each elector then residing in India whose address has been registered at the Office of the Returning Officer one such voting paper signed by the Returning Officer :

Provided that such a voting paper shall also be supplied to any such elector on his applying to the Returning Officer for the

* *The following procedure* has been prescribed by the Local *Government*—*Vide* page 1144 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th November, 1909 :—

'In the case of elections by the . and the University of Madras, when more candidates than one are nominated, the names and addresses of the candidates shall be published by the Returning Officer in at least three consecutive issues of the local English daily newspapers and a copy of the list shall also be posted at the Senate House, Chepauk .. '

same at any time before the day appointed for the counting of votes and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

7. On the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, every elector desirous of recording his vote in the presence of the Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose, and after recording his vote on the voting paper in the manner prescribed therein deliver the same to the Returning Officer.

8. Any elector not desirous of recording his vote in the presence of the Returning Officer may send his voting paper by registered post to the Returning Officer after recording his vote thereon in the manner prescribed therein :

Provided that voting papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the day appointed for the counting of votes shall be rejected.

COUNTING OF VOTES AND DECLARATION OF RESULT

9. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) The Returning Officer shall endorse 'rejected' on any voting paper, whether valid or invalid, which he may reject on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) The Returning Officer shall fold the lower portion of every paper, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the name of the elector, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

10. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorized by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall shew the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 9 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions therein or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of a voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final, subject to reversal by the Local Government in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

11. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

12. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

PUBLICATION OF RESULT

13. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette.

APPOINTMENT OF DATES, TIMES AND PLACES.

14. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely:—

(*a*) the sending of nomination papers under rule 3;

(*b*) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 5;

(*c*) the sending of voting papers under rule 6;

(*d*) the recording of votes under rule 7; and

(*e*) the counting of votes under rule 10.

FORM I

[*See rule 3*]

NOMINATION PAPER

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Signature of proposer.
6. Signature of seconder.

*Returning Officer.*

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INSTRUCTION

Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the          day of          19     shall be invalid.

## FORM II

[*See rule 6*]

### VOTING PAPER

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George by the Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows of the University of Madras. The following ( ) candidates have been duly nominated :—

| Serial No. | Names of candidates | Vote |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

*Returning Officer.*

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Each elector has one vote.

2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.

3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.

4. The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper. Without such signature the voting paper shall be invalid.

5. Voting papers shall be marked and delivered to the Returning Officer or sent to him by registered post. Voting papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the day of 19 will be rejected.

6. Votes may be recorded in the presence of the Returning Officer between the hours of and on the day of 19 at the

Name of elector—

I hereby declare that I am a Member of the Senate (*or* Honorary Fellow) of the University of Madras.

(Signed)

*(Fold on this line)*

# (IV)

## MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

### Detailed Syllabus in Theoretical Geometry

*Angles at a point.*—If a straight line stand on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles; and the converse.

If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

*Parallel straight lines.*—When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if

(i) a pair of alternate angles are equal, or

(ii) a pair of corresponding angles are equal, or

(iii) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles,

then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

*Triangles and rectilinear figures.*—The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by those sides equal, the triangles are congruent.

If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite to these sides are equal; and the converse.

If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are congruent.

If two right-angled triangles have their hypotenuses equal, and one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it; and the converse.

Of all the straight lines that can be drawn to a given straight line from a given point outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal; each diagonal bisects the parallelogram, and the diagonals bisect one another.

If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the intercepts made by them on any other straight line that cuts them are also equal.

*Areas.*—Parallelograms of the same altitude on the same or equal bases are equal in area.

Triangles of the same altitude on the same or equal bases are equal in area.

Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.

Illustrations and explanations of the geometrical theorems corresponding to the following algebraical identities:—

$$k(a + b + c + ..) = ka + kb + kc + ..,$$

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2,$$

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2,$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b),$$

$$(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2 = 4ab,$$

$$(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2 = 2a^2 + 2b^2.$$

The square on a side of a triangle is greater than, equal to, or less than the sum of the squares on the other two sides, according as the angle contained by those sides is obtuse, right or acute. The difference in the cases of inequality is twice the rectangle contained by one of the two sides and the projection on it of the other.

*Loci.*—The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of the pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

The locus of the vertices of all triangles which have the same base and the sum of the squares of their sides equal to a given square is a circle having its centre at the middle point of the base.

The locus of the vertices of all the triangles which have the same base and the difference of the squares of their sides equal to a given square is a straight line perpendicular to the base.

The locus of the vertices of all the triangles which have the same base and their verticle angles equal to a given angle is the arc of a segment of a circle.

*The circle.*—A straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord which is not a diameter, is at right angles to the chord; conversely, the perpendicular to a chord from the centre bisects the chord.

There is one circle and one only, which passes through three given points not in a straight line.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two arcs subtend equal angles at the centres, they are equal ; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, they subtend equal angles at the centres.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two chords are equal, they cut off equal arcs ; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, the chords of the arcs are equal.

Equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre ; and the converse.

The tangent at any point of a circle and the radius through the point are perpendicular to one another.

If two circles touch, the point of contact lies on the straight line through the centres.

The angle which an arc of a circle subtends at the centre is double that which it subtends at any point on the remaining part of the circumference.

Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal ; and if the line joining two points subtends equal angles at two other points on the same side of it, the four points lie on a circle.

The angle in a semi-circle is a right angle ; the angle in a segment greater than a semi-circle is less than a right angle ; and the angle in a segment less than a semi-circle is greater than a right angle.

The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary ; and the converse.

If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a chord be drawn, the angles which the chord makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

If two chords of a circle intersect either inside or outside the circle, the rectangle contained by the parts of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts of the other ; and the converse.

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### Elementary Science (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry

*The examination shall test whether the subjects included in the following syllabus have been taught by the aid of experimental demonstrations—wherever this is possible. The application of physical and chemical facts and principles to experience in ordinary life should receive particular attention.*

*It is desirable that, as far as the accommodation and equipment of the school will allow, pupils receive practical instruction in the physical and chemical processes included in the syllabus.*

1. *Physics.*—Measurement of length. Meaning of a unit and the measurement of a physical quantity. British and metric units; their multiples and sub-multiples. Derived units of area and volume. Measurement of area and volume.

Measurement of time. Unit of time. Rotation of the earth. Measurement by simple pendulum.

Speed: its measurement involving length and time: calculation of speed in given cases. Elementary ideas regarding acceleration. Illustration of First Law of Motion; definition of force.

Matter: definitions. Measurement of mass. British and metric unit: determination of mass by spring balance, and by ordinary balance. Density and specific gravity.

Gravitation. All matter attracted by the earth: illustration of Second Law of Motion. attraction is mutual: illustration of Third Law of Motion. Universality of gravitation. Weight of a body. Distinction between mass and weight.

Properties of matter. Extension, inertia, gravitation, divisibility, porosity, hardness, elasticity, transparency and opacity, cohesion: ductility, malleability, brittleness: plasticity, viscosity. The three states of matter. Changes of state produced by heating and cooling. Permanent and temporary effects of heating different substances: effects on organic substances; tempering of metals.

Simple machines. The lever: its general principle and application to the common balance, and the wheel and axle. The pulley, and the inclined plane; application to the screw.

Centre of gravity; definition. Experimental determination of centre of gravity in simple cases. Condition of equilibrium of a body resting in a given position; stable, unstable and neutral equilibrium. The common balance; how mass is measured by weighing.

Solids. Permanence of shape and volume which are only altered by application of forces.

Liquids: no permanent shape. Surface of liquid at rest horizontal. Pressure defined. In fluids it acts in all directions and is greater at greater depths. Transmission of pressure and its evaluation. Bramah Press. The principle of Archimedes; its experimental proof and applications.

Gases: how distinguished from liquids. Gases have weight. Balloons. Pressure of the atmosphere; the mercury barometer; variation of atmospheric pressure with height proved by mercury barometer: the water barometer. Evaluation of pressure of atmosphere by means of barometer; applications. Air-pump; water-pump. Pressure of a gas; Boyle's Law.

Temperature. Liquids expand by heat; the special case of water. Thermometer used for measuring temperature by observing change of volume of liquid. The mercury thermometer; method of graduating; determination of fixed points; fundamental interval; the Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales. Thermal expansion of solids, liquids and gases.

Distinction between heat and temperature. Heat as a quantity and how it may be measured; the thermal unit; specific heat. Changes of physical state due to heat. Fusion and latent heat of

fusion; evaporation and ebullition and latent heat of evaporation. Water vapour present in the atmosphere and determination of its amount. Cooling produced by solution and evaporation; freezing mixtures. The conduction and convection of heat; convection currents in the atmosphere and ocean; the trade winds; land and sea breezes and gulf stream. The circulation of water vapour in the atmosphere, clouds, rain.

Light. Rectilinear transmission. Rays and pencils of light; shadows, etc., produced by different sources, and images of sources produced by pin-holes. The laws of reflection of rays of light; reflection of pencils by plane mirrors and images formed by plane mirrors. Direct reflection of pencils from concave spherical mirrors; experimental proof of law of distances. The laws of refraction of rays of light; refraction of rays through a plate and a prism. Refraction through a convex lens; experimental proof of law of distances; the principal focus of a lens. Image formed by a convex lens; the simple microscope; the photographic camera; the telescope. Analysis of white light by a prism; the method of producing, and order of colours in the spectrum. The spectrum of sun-light, and of candle light. Recombination of the colours of the spectrum into white light.

Electrification by friction: positive and negative electrifications. Laws of attraction and repulsion. Conductors and non-conductors. Simple voltaic cell; Grove's cell. Electric current. Magnetic effects of currents in straight and coiled wires. Simple galvanometer. Heating effects of currents. Simple facts of electrolysis.

Magnetic substances. Laws of magnetic attraction and repulsion. Magnetic induction. Methods of magnetization.

Graphic representation by use of squared paper of the relation between any two of the physical quantities referred to in the syllabus.

2. *Chemistry.*—Examples of mixtures and solutions: (1) sand and sugar, (2) sulphur and iron filings, (3) sand and salammoniac, (4) copper sulphate and water. Explanation of the processes of separating the ingredients of these mixtures, filtration, decantation, mechanical or magnetic separation, evaporation, distillation, sublimation.

Chemical compounds. Characteristic differences between compounds and mixtures; illustrations.

Chemical combination illustrated by (1) candle burning in air, (2) sulphur burning in air, (3) magnesium wire burning in air, (4) quicklime combining with water.

Chemical decomposition illustrated by (1) heating mercuric oxide, (2) action of sodium on water, (3) heating potassium chlorate, (4) heating lead nitrate.

Iron in contact with air and water is converted into rust. Rusting is oxidation. Copper, lead, mercury, magnesium, sulphur and phosphorus also oxidize; but their oxidation takes place at different temperatures. Rapid oxidation. Combustion of candle;

the products of the combustion are heavier than the candle itself. One of these products in a gas which turns lime-water milky and it is the same product which is obtained when charcoal burns in air. Water is another product of the combustion. Similar observations may be made and similar conclusions deduced when oil burns in air. Structure of a candle flame.

The rust or oxide is always heavier than the substance from which it is formed. When a substance (e.g. iron or phosphorus) oxidizes in a confined volume of air about one-fifth of the air ultimately disappears. Remaining air is inactive (e. g. candle will not burn in it). Composition of air: air has two components active (oxygen) and inactive (nitrogen).

Oxygen; its discovery; its mode of preparation and properties. Oxides; products formed when a candle, charcoal, sulphur, phosphorus, sodium or iron burn in oxygen. Burning in oxygen and air compared. Illustrations of acid and alkaline properties.

Hydrogen produced by the action of sodium on water. Products of the decomposition. Same gas is produced when dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid acts on zinc, or on iron. Properties of hydrogen; its density, and its combustion with air or oxygen. Water the sole product of this combustion.

Elements and compounds: Two ways of determining the composition of compounds (i) by synthesis, (ii) by analysis; illustrated by the case of water. Synthesis of water (i) by burning hydrogen in air or oxygen, (ii) by passing hydrogen over heated copper oxide. Analysis or decomposition (i) by action of sodium on water, (ii) by passing steam over red-hot iron filings, and (iii) by electric current. Composition of water by weight and by volume. Constancy of composition of chemical compounds illustrated by the case of water. Solvent action of water. Crystallization, forms of crystals, water of crystallization. Solubility of gases in water, carbonic acid gas, air, and oxygen: soda-water. Spring, river, well, and sea water. Suspended and dissolved impurities. Purification by distillation. Extraction of salt from sea water by evaporation; salt pans.

Carbon; the different forms in which it occurs, their properties and uses. Carbon burnt in air or oxygen produces carbon dioxide. This gas is always formed when candles, oil, etc., burn. Its preparation and properties. Action on lime-water. Exhaled by living animals; action of plants on carbon dioxide. Solution of carbon dioxide in water and properties of the solution. Hard and soft water; permanent and temporary hardness. Methods of softening hard water.

Nitrogen, the inactive constituent of air; preparation and properties. Two of its important compounds, viz. nitric acid and ammonia.

(a) Nitric acid, its preparation from nitre and sulphuric acid. Its properties; power of dissolving copper and mercury and many

other metals. Relations between acids, bases and salts illustrated by (1) nitric acid and caustic soda, (2) magnesium oxide and sulphuric acid, (3) lime and hydrochloric acid.

(*b*) Ammonia; its preparation and properties. Solubility in water; power of neutralizing acids and forming salts such as ammonium chloride and nitrate; behaviour of these salts on heating.

Hydrochloric acid and chlorine. Treatment of common salt with sulphuric acid and production of hydrochloric acid gas. Properties of this gas; solubility in water. Production of chlorine from hydrochloric acid and manganese dioxide. Its properties; its power of combining with hydrogen and with metals, such as antimony, to form chlorides. Bleaching action of chlorine.

Sulphur; the different forms, their properties. The changes induced by heat—when burnt in air or oxygen produces sulphur dioxide. Sulphuric acid—its properties and uses.

Phosphorus; the different forms, their properties and uses.

Silicon; occurrence in nature. Chief compound silica. Occurrence of silica in nature free and combined as silicates. Chief forms of silica, quartz, sandstone, flint.

Metals and non-metals, their general properties.

Sodium and potassium; their occurrence and properties. Distinguishing properties of the alkali metals; their more important compounds, common salt, Glauber's salt, washing soda, sodium bicarbonate, caustic soda; potassium carbonate, potassium chlorate, caustic potash, saltpetre, potassium permanganate. Gunpowder.

Calcium. Chief compound calcium carbonate. Its occurrence and various forms. Limestone burnt into lime in lime-kilns. Slaked lime. The use of lime in making mortar and plaster Calcium sulphate; gypsum and plaster of Paris.

The occurrence, general method of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals:—

Zinc, iron, copper, mercury, lead and silver. Their chief oxide and their salts which have been used or produced in experiments and illustrations included in the above syllabus.

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## I.—Syllabus of the History of Great Britain and Ireland

*Pre-Norman Period:*—The early inhabitants of Britain: their modern descendants; what languages they speak; where they live. The Roman occupation; Agricola. The coming of the English: their original homes: their chief tribes. The conversion of the English. Celtic and Roman Christianity: the supremacy of the latter: reasons and results. The struggle for supremacy between

the Heptarchy Kingdoms: the supremacy of Wessex. The coming of the Northmen: who they were: the results of their coming. The struggle between Wessex and the Northmen: the victory of Wessex. Alfred: Athelstan: Edgar: Dunstan. The Danish conquest: reasons: Canute. The English line restored.

*The Norman and early Plantagenet Period:*—The Norman conquest: its causes and effects. Character of the Norman kings and of their rule. Feudalism. The opposition of the baronage to the royal power. The anarchy of Stephen's reign. Order restored by Henry II. His aims: his quarrel with Becket: reasons and results. The reforms of Henry II. His foreign possessions: extent. His quarrel with the barons. The loss of Normandy: its effects. The baronage a national party; struggle with John: the Great Charter. The weak rule of Henry III: subservience to the Papacy: foreign favourites. The barons war: Simon-de-Montfort, his character and aims. Revival of the monarchy under Edward I: effect of the baronial war seen in his reforms. The beginning of Parliament. The conquest of Wales: the attempted conquest of Scotland. Scotland and France. Edward II's reign. Bannockburn: temporary supremacy of the baronial party.

*The later Plantagenets:*—Edward III's reign. The Hundred Years' War: causes: Sluys: Crecy: Poictiers: the treaty of Bretigny: the Black Prince. Increased power of the Parliament. Social and economic changes: the Black Death: its results. Wat Tyler: the peasants rebellion. The attempted autocracy of Richard II: his overthrow. Literary activity. Langland and Chaucer. The Lancastrian kings: the strength of Parliament at the beginning. Beginnings of dynastic troubles. Early religious reforming movement: Wyclif: the Lollards. Rebellions against Henry IV. Renewal of the Hundred Years' War: reasons: Havre, Agincourt: the treaty of Troyes. The minority of Henry VI: failure in the Hundred Years' War: reasons: close of Hundred Years' War: effects. Renewed social troubles. Outbreak of dynastic Wars of the Roses: causes: chief events. Warwick the King-maker. The Yorkist Dynasty: its character and aims: reasons for its power. The effects of the Hundred Years' War on English political, commercial and social life.

*The Tudor Period:*—The strength of the Tudor possession of the throne. Their despotic rule. The overthrow of rival claimants. The final suppression of the old baronage. The creation of a new subservient baronage. The need for peace. Henry VII's policy. Henry VIII's character. The career of Wolsey: foreign policy. Ecclesiastical reform: the Reformation in England: its causes. The overthrow of the Papal authority. The phases of the Reformation in England under Henry VIII, Edward VI and Mary and Elizabeth. Comparison with continental reformation: Luther and Calvin. Social results of the Reformation: the rebellions under Edward VI: Elizabeth's poor law. The jealousy of England and Spain: causes: English navigators: the development of English commerce. Elizabeth's foreign policy: the war with

Spain : its results. Literary activity of the 16th century : its connexion with the Reformation and the Renaissance.. The three religious parties under Elizabeth : the Roman Catholics : the Anglicans : the Puritans : their aims and characteristics : chief sects of Puritans. The Anglicans supreme : policy of uniformity : absence of idea of toleration. The Puritans and royal political supremacy.

*The Stuarts* :—King and Parliament. The difference between the absolutism of the Tudors and the Stuarts. Suppression of the Roman Catholics : attempted suppression of the Puritans by James I. Growing hostility to royal power; the influence of Puritanism in the party of opposition. The chief points of dispute between the Crown and Parliament. The failure of Charles I's foreign policy; increased opposition met by further claims of the prerogative. The Petition of Right. Temporary victory of the crown. Renewed opposition over Ship-money and Laud's religious policy. The Bishops' Wars. Summons of Parliament. Early acts of Long Parliament. Outbreak of War ; immediate and remote causes. Chief events of the war. The victory of the Parliament : reasons. Breach between the Parliament and the Army. The execution of Charles I. The Commonwealth : rule of Puritan minority. Cromwell in Ireland and Scotland. The Protectorate : Cromwell's character and aims. Reasons of his success and of the failure of his system. The Restoration : why possible. Net gains of the Rebellion. Puritan Literature : Milton : Bunyan. The despotic and catholic policy of Charles II and James II : the ministers of Charles II : his French intrigues. The Whigs and Tories : their respective aims. The Exclusion Bill. Temporary triumph of absolutism. Its overthrow at the Revolution : James's rashness compared with Charles's discretion.

The Bill of Rights : the triumph of Parliament. James II in Ireland : William III and Scotland. The beginnings of Party Government under William III and Anne : the unscrupulousness of party politicians : Harly : St. John : Marlborough. The reforms of William III : the Act of Settlement. The wars with France : causes. Marlborough, as a general : the chief battles of the war. The treaty of Utrecht : English colonial gains.

*The Hanoverian Period* :—I. The Whig supremacy :—Reasons for the discredit of the Tories. The 1715 rebellion. The rise and power of Walpole : his policy and methods. The establishment of Party Government with Prime Minister and Cabinet. The reasons for Walpole's long tenure of office. The rise of an opposition. The Family Compact : hostility with Spain and France : reasons. Overthrow of Walpole. Whig supremacy continued with a war policy. The rise of the elder Pitt. The war of the Austrian succession : England's share in it. Colonial rivalry of France and England. The Seven Years' War ; its phases : chief events. English gains in 1763. Pitt as a popular minister : his character and aims. The colonial policy of Pitt's successors : the loss of the

American colonies. Chief events. Overthrow of the Whig supremacy; reasons for the weakness of the Whig party. Final check to royal control of politics.

II. The Revolutionary Period :—The Tory rule of the younger Pitt. Internal reforms and domestic policy of Pitt : comparison with the policy of Walpole. The outbreak of the French Revolution : Pitt forced into war. The revolutionary and Napoleonic wars : chief events on sea and land. Death of Pitt : his character.

Nelson and Wellington : their careers and characters. Reasons for the success of England at sea. The rôle played by England in resisting the Napoleonic schemes. The downfall of Napoleon. Religious and literary activities of the period : Wesley : Burke. The industrial development : its nature and causes.

*The 19th Century* :—(1815—1902) : The influence of the French Revolution in England. The great period of reform. Economic and social evils ; their causes and remedies : riots : socialist movement : the Chartists : the repeal of the corn-laws ; Sir Robert Peel : Cobden and Bright and free trade : factory laws : the spread of education. Political reform : the extension of the franchise : cabinet government . municipal reforms. Great ministers of the period : Russell : Palmerston : Disraeli : Gladstone : Salisbury. Colonial expansion during the period. Wars of the period : mainly frontier and colonial : the Crimean war : the Boer war : causes : results and chief events. The life and influence of Queen Victoria. Great poets and novelists of the century.

## II.—Syllabus of Indian History

*The pre-Mussalman Period* :—

1. Physical configuration of India. Distribution of land and water : mountains, rivers and the sea. Position in relation to the rest of the world. Historical consequence of the foregoing.

2. The aboriginal and non-Aryan races.

3. The Indo-Europeans (so called Aryans). Their immigrations and settlement. Aryan culture. Social and economic conditions. Caste (till circa 500 B.C.).

4. Social, economic, religious and political condition in the sixth century B.C. Jainism and Buddhism. The growth of the kingdom of Magadha.

5. The satrapy of Darius (circa 500 B.C.). The invasion of Alexander. Its consequences and results.

6. Break down of local independence. The Mauryan empire. Chandragupta. Asoka. Social, religious and economic conditions under the early Mauryans.

7. The disruption of the Mauryan empire. Rivalry between Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism ; and the Prakrit dialects and Sanskrit. The Sunga, Kanva and Andhra dynasties (circa A.D. 250).

8. Foreign influences, invasions and immigrations. Indo-Greek, Indo-Bactrian, Indo-Parthian and Indo-Scythian dynasties. Revival of Buddhism. Kanishka's empire. Græco-Roman influence. The Great Satraps of the West. Religious and social conditions (till circa A.D. 300).

9. The Gupta dynasty and empire. Brahmanic revival. Literary activity. Religious and Social conditions. Fa Hian.

10. The Huns, Break up of the Gupta empire.

11. The reign of Harshavardhana. Social, economic and religious conditions (till circa A.D. 650) Hiouen Thsang. The early Chalakyan empire in the Dakhan. The Pallavas in South India.

12. Minor local dynasties in North India.—Kabul, Punjab, Sindh · Magada, Kanouj, Delhi : Behar and Bengal : Bundelkhand and the Central Provinces : Ajmir, Malwa and Gujarat.

13. The empire of the Dakhan to circa A.D. 1300—The early Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, the later Chalukyas and the Yadavas of Devagiri.

14. The South Indian supremacy. The Pallavas. The Chola supremacy. Cheras and Pandyas. The Hoysalas and the Kakatiyas. Economic and social conditions. Dravidian literary and religious activity.

*Mediæval India (to circa* 1761) :

1. Early Muhammadan invasions.

2 Mahmud of Ghazni. Mahamad Ghori. The Slave, Khalji and Tuglakh, Shahi dynasties. Social, religious and literary conditions (circa A.D. 1400).

3. Break up of the empire of Delhi. Local Muhammadan dynasties in Jaunpur, Bengal, Malwa and Gujarat.

4. The Bahmini kingdom of the Dakhan : its break up, 1526 : final conquest and absorption by the Mughal Empire.

5. History of the empire of Vijayanagar till A.D. 1565. The successors of Vijayanagar to circa 1750.

6. Rajaputana till A.D. 1556.

7. The Great Mughals 1526–1707.

8. The Marathas to 1714.

9. Routes of Indo-European trade. The Saracen conquests and the results on Indo-European commerce. The age of discovery. The Portuguese in India. Albuquerque. Causes of the decline of Portuguese power in India (till circa 600).

10. The decline of the Mughal empire 1707–1761. The Maratha conquests 1714–1761. Rise of the Sikhs. Panipat.

*Modern India (down to the death of the Queen-Empress)*:

1. Importance of sea power in Indian history. Early English attempts to reach India. Rivalry between the Dutch and the English till 1623. The French in India till 1741.

2. The Karnatic wars. Dupleix and Clive. French supremacy in South India. The English in Bengal. The Black Hole tragedy. Plassey. Final French attempts. Coote and Lally (till 1761).

3. The Administration of Bengal 1758–1771.

4. Rise of Haidar Ali. The first Mysore war. The revival of the Maratha confederacy. Madhava Rau, Peshwa (till 1772).

5. Warren Hastings.—English politics and Indian affairs (1748–72). The Regulating Act. Rohillas. Benares. The first Maratha and second Mysore wars. Effects of the American war. Suffren on the Indian seas. The First Armed Neutrality. Successful end of Hastings's administration. His work. Pitt's India Bill.

6. Cornwallis and Sir John Shore.—The Mysore war. Economic and administrative reforms. The policy of non-intervention.

7. Wellesley.—England and revolutionary France. War with Tippu. The second Armed Neutrality. The battle of Aboukir Bay. The Subsidiary System. Second and third Maratha wars. Minor reforms. Wellesley's work.

8. Cornwallis and Minto. Administrative reforms. Conference of Tilsit. Capture of Java.

9. Marquess Hastings and Lord Amherst. Ghurka war. The Pindari war. Last Maratha war. Extinction of the Peshwaship. First Burmese war. The Bhartpur affair. Internal affairs.

10. Bentinck.—His reforms.

11. Auckland and Ellenborough.—Rise and history of Ranjit Singh. Afghanistan and the Punjab. The first Afghan war; and the 'avenging expedition.' Conquest of Sindh. Gwalior affairs.

12. Hardinge and Dalhousie.—The first and second Sikh wars. Annexation of the Punjab. The second Burmese war. The 'doctrine of lapse.' Dalhousie's annexations. Railway and Telegraph.

13. Canning.—The Mutiny. Canning's clemency. The Queen's proclamation. India under the Crown. Financial and military reforms.

14. India under the Crown to the death of the Queen Empress Victoria.

## III.—The Geography of India

*The Indian Empire*:—Meaning of the term—a member of the British Empire.

*Position, Size and Boundaries*:—The chief routes to it from other parts of the world. Geographical extent of the country.

*Natural Divisions :*—Four well-marked—

*A.* The Himalayan Region.
*B.* The Indo-Gangetic Plain
*C.* The Southern Table-land.
*D.* Burma.

*A. Himalayan Region :*—The nucleus of the system: the double Himalayan wall: the Himalayan peaks, passes and snow line. The Himalayan rainfall, forest and vegetation, cultivation, tribes, animals. The various influences of the Himalayas on India.

*B. The Indo-Gangetic Plain :*—The extent, formation and relief of the plain. The three river systems of Northern India, (1) The Indus, (2) The Ganges, (3) The Brahmaputra. The basins of these rivers: their stages typical: mountain, plain and delta. The comparative importance of these rivers: their various uses. The Sind and Rajputana desert region: reasons for its desert nature.

*C. The Southern Table-land :*—The Dekhan and its mountain walls, the Vindhyas, the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. The Carnatic plain and the Western coast strip. Passes from the coast: the Palghat gap. The rivers of the inner plateau: The Mahanadi, the Tapti and the Narbada: the Godavari, the Kistna and the Cauveri. The basins of these rivers: their usefulness: the products grown in their basins. The rivers of northern India and the rivers of the southern table-land compared. Snow-fed and rain-fed rivers.

The forests of the Dekhan: their products, tribes, animals.

*D. Burma :*—Natural divisions: the Arakan hills: the Irrawadi and Sittang basins: the Shan hills: the Martaban and Tenasserim coast strip. The rivers of Burma: their comparative usefulness.

The mountains: products, tribes. The islands of the coast compared with those of the west coast of India.

*Shape and Coast line :*—Long but relatively short: its inaccessibility: difficulty of navigation inland: a detailed study of the coast. The connexion between the little indented coast of India and her commerce and history. The chief harbours of India; the reasons for their importance: their difficulties.

*Climate and Rainfall : —Climate :* The laws which govern the climate of a country and their application to India: latitude, altitude, nearness to sea, direction of prevailing winds, direction of chief mountain ranges, dryness and dampness, nature of the soil; the effects of climate on different parts of India.

*Rainfall :*—The N.E. and S.W. monsoons: the appropriateness of the names. Their duration and distribution of rain: the effect of the configuration of the land on their course. The connexion between the build and rainfall of the Indian Empire and its river systems.

*The Indian Seasons :*—Variation of temperature in different parts of India: causes.

*Effects of Climate and Rainfall :* On (*a*) rivers, (*b*) vegetation, (*c*) irrigation, (*d*) productiveness of land, (*e*) distribution of population, (*f*) the food, clothing, occupations, structure of dwellings and character of the people.

*Products and Industries :—Agricultural Products:* why India is mainly an agricultural country? the impediments to better husbandry : the conditions favourable to the growth of particular crops in particular localities : the industries arising from these products : modes of preparation and manufacture and the present condition of the industries. Examples: sugar, tea, indigo, cotton and tobacco.

*Pastoral products :* varieties, uses and extent.

*Forest products :* their localities and uses. Examples : teak, bamboo, sandalwood, lac.

*Mineral products :* (*a*) Coal : chief coal fields : comparison with the coal fields of England, (*b*) Iron : localities in which it is found . condition favourable to start iron industries and the obstacles in the way of starting them in India, (*c*) Salt . the various ways in which salt is obtained and its localities. Similarly, (*d*) Gold (*e*) Copper . (*f*) Mica : (*g*) Plumbago . (*h*) Petroleum : (*i*) Tin and Antimony : (*j*) Marble : (*k*) Diamonds.

*Industries :*—The reasons for their localization in particular places. Examples : silk-weaving, shawls, carpets, brass and copper ware, ivory and wood-carving, etc.

*Communications :—Internal :* Roads, rivers, canals, railways : their dependence upon the configuration of the land.

*External :* The chief sea-routes : the change in the relative importance of harbours since the use of steamships.

*Trade :—Internal :* Demand of one part of the empire for the productions of another part facilitated by improved means of communication.

*External :* The advantages of the Indian empire for trade by its connexion with England : chief exports and imports and the uses to which they are put.

*Frontier :* Chief exports and imports.

The influence of trade and communication on the growth and decay of towns in the Indian Empire : determining physical conditions : other causes : political and strategical. The chief town of the Indian Empire.

*Peoples :* Their distribution : their languages : their physical characteristics. The influence of geographical conditions on physique, distribution, language, habits and customs. Religions of the Indian Empire.

*Political Divisions :*

A. *British India (excluding Burma) :*—The provinces : their position on the map : relief, coast line, rivers : climate : rainfall, product and industries : chief towns : causes of their growth and

importance. The history in outline of the acquisition of each province: Madras Presidency in greater detail: its districts, etc.

B. *Native States*:—As above.

C. *Frontier India and Burma*:—British Baluchistan: the N.W. Frontier province: Kashmir: Nepal: Bhutan: Sikkim: Assam border tribes: Manipuri: Frontier Burma: as above. The political importance of the frontier.

## IV.—The British Isles

*Position, Size and Boundaries*:—Relation to Europe. Latitude and longitude: the meridian of Greenwich. Advantages of position for communication with other land masses and comparison with the Japanese group. Connexion of position with development of British empire. Area in square miles. Comparison with India.

*Coast line*:—General irregularity of coast line. The east and west coasts compared. The fiord systems of the west of Scotland and Ireland. Similar systems, e. g. Scandinavian fiords, the South American fiords. Coast line studied in detail. chief bays, channels, river mouths, capes. The chief harbours: position defined: relation between position and importance; considered from the point of strategical and commercial importance. The coast line considered as a cause of Britain's maritime expansion.

The islands of Britain. Comparison with Japan on the one hand and with India on the other. The tides of Britain: comparison with tides of India and reasons for difference.

*Surface*:—Variety in geological structures. Distribution of mountain, hill and plain. The chief variations of surface studied in connexion with the map. The direction of mountain and hill. The main water partings: the principal rivers: their length compared with that of Indian rivers. Their value as means of communication considered. The geological connexion of Britain with the continent: compare the geological connexion of the Deccan with Africa and Malaysia. In history the progressive plain *v.* conservative mountain tracts.

*Climate*:—Its insular nature. Comparison by a study of isotherms with places in the same latitude in the continent of Eurasia. Reasons for its insular nature: the Gulf Stream: prevailing winds. General comparison between east and west coasts: reasons for difference: the effect of the continent on the climate of the eastern counties.

*Rainfall*:—The effect of prevailing winds and the surface features on the rainfall. The greater rainfall of the west. (Cf. the Western Ghats and the south-west monsoon of India.)

*Vegetation and Agricultural products*:—Effects of rainfall on the vegetable products. The pasture of the west. Consequent greater breeding of sheep and cattle. The potato of Ireland: the oats of Scotland: orchards: dairy farming: the wheat of the eastern counties. Reasons for the distribution: grown study of rainfall map. Chief agricultural towns.

*Fauna* :—The chief fisheries of Britain: their importance: towns connected with the industry. Horses and horse-breeding, cattle : sheep : pigs.

*Mineral Products* :—Coal and iron : chief areas of production : study in detail a few towns in areas of production. Foreign iron *v.* native iron.

*Industries* :—Cotton-spinning : wool-weaving : linen-weaving : copper-smelting : ship-building : *potteries. Salt-mining.* Chief centres and towns : reasons for location. Effect of industries in modifying the conservatism of the mountainous north and west of England.

*Communications* :—Chief railways : radiating from London : reasons : waterways : inland and sea communication. The chief routes from Britain to India and the continents.

*Exports and Imports* :—The policy of free-trade : its effect on agriculture. The chief external grain-supplies of Britain : cotton : iron : wool : whence brought. The exports of India to Britain. The merchant marine and navy of England. The value and use of the former ; the supremacy and necessity of the latter.

*Peoples* :—Chief races : distribution and languages. Government.

*Religion* :—Protestant mainly : established and non-established churches. Catholics.

V.—EUROPE

*Position, Size and Boundaries* :—Comparison with other continents. Its geographical relationship to Asia.

*Shape and Coast line* :—Extraordinarily irregular : great length of coast line in proportion to its size. Comparison with other continents. The seas, bays, gulfs, river mouths, straits, capes, islands to be studied in connexion with the character of the coast line. The peninsulas of Europe, effect of broken coast line on the political and commercial development of Europe : the eastern half compared with the western half. The great inland seas of Europe, the North, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Black and the Caspian Seas to be studied comparatively in their characters and effects upon man's activities.

The chief harbours of Europe : their position and relative importance for purposes of international and intercontinental trade.

*Surface and Relief* :—The Scandinavian mountains : the central plain : the southern mountain system : minor plains : minor mountain systems. Comparison of relief of Europe with that of Asia, e.g. in direction of mountain ranges : general resemblance of South European peninsulas with South Asiatic : average elevation of Europe compared with that of Asia. Chief heights ; volcanoes.

*The Rivers:*—General trend of watershed north-east. Relative length of chief rivers: advantages and disadvantages of the river system. Relative importance of rivers for purposes of communication and irrigation. Deltas.

*Lakes:*—The Alpine and Baltic systems; their respective characteristics and functions.

*Climate and Rainfall:*—Oceanic and continental conditions: illustrated by increasing periods of icebound rivers, as one passes eastward: corresponding increase of high summer temperatures. Diagrammatic illustration by isothermal lines. Influence of prevailing winds and oceanic currents on climate and rainfall. Effect of mountain barriers in modification of temperature and rainfall. The effect of pressure on climate and rainfall illustrated by the summer and winter conditions of the Mediterranean region.

*Vegetation:*—Distribution according to latitude (*a*) extreme north; the mosses of the Tundras: (*b*) north temperate pine-forest; oats, rye, barley: (*c*) central temperate; oak, beech; wheat, beet; flax, hemp; vine: (*d*) southern temperate; ever-greens characteristic; maize, rice; olives, oranges; vine. Modifications of distribution according to latitude by other causes, e. g. altitude, mountain barriers, proximity to western ocean, illustrated by the distribution of wheat.

*Industries:*—Connected with the distribution of vegetation: wine-making: brewing: linen-making: sugar manufacture. Chief centres and towns. Export towns.

*Minerals:*—Wealth of Europe in minerals: iron and coal: proximity. Chief areas and towns. Chief cotton-spinning areas: their relation to the coal supply: climate determining factor in the distribution of this industry.

Other minerals: salt, copper, zinc, silica and chinaclay. Centres of production and manufacture.

*Fauna:*—Cattle, sheep, horses: condition and chief centres of breeding: their commercial value. Wool-making: chief centres. Reindeer: wolves. Fisheries: cod and herring. sardines: chief areas. Silk-worms: conditions and chief areas of silk-worm cultivation and of silk manufacture.

*Communications:*—Chief intercontinental land and sea routes: the railways connecting Europe with Asia.

*Population:*—Greater density in the west and central regions than in the eastern regions. Reasons: proximity to ocean, configuration, distribution of minerals, etc.

*Peoples:*—Effect of natural barriers on the distribution of peoples and creation of states. The chief countries of Europe; classification of the languages spoken: capitals. Summary under countries of information gained under previous headings.

*Religions:*—Christian: the three main divisions: Protestant, Roman Catholic and Greek Churches: probable effect of physical barriers, climate, race upon their distribution. Muhammadans.

## VI.—Asia

*Position, Size and Boundaries* :—Relationship to Europe. Comparison with North America in respect of latitude covered between North Pole and equator. The largest land mass: comparison with other continents of the old world.

*Shape and Coast line* :—Great longitudinal and latitudinal extent. Proportion to area: compared with other continents. Details: seas, bays, gulfs, capes. The peninsulas: similarity on a large scale to those of Europe. The eastern and western series of gulfs compared: effect of the archipelagoes on the former, effect of the absence of an inland sea on communication between the latter. The islands of Asia; Japanese group; comparison in situation with the British group in Europe. The Malayan Archipelago. Importance, strategical and commercial, of Asiatic islands to the British empire. Chief Asiatic harbours, exclusive of the Indian: their position and relative importance for purposes of international and intercontinental trade. High average elevation of continent.

*Surface* :—The Siberian plain: comparison with great European plain. The central and southern plateau regions: the relation of the mountain ranges to the plateaux. The general continuity of the mountain and plateau systems with the European. Chief plateaux, ranges and peaks. The great lowland river plains: their isolation: effects on development of Asiatic civilization.

*Lakes* :—Areas of inland depression and drainage: The Caspian and Aral Seas: Lake Balkash: Lob-Nor, volcanic areas.

*The Rivers* :—The main watershed a continuation of the European watershed: subsidiary drainage areas and water partings. The rivers of Asia, their length and volume compared with the great rivers of other continents. Relative importance of the chief rivers for purposes of communication and irrigation. Deltas.

*Climate and Rainfall* :—Extreme continental nature of climate over greater part of the continent. The Oceanic border. Monsoons: their areas of influence: modifications effected by surface features. The hot southern deserts: their climatic relationship to the Sahara. The Mediterranean area. The climate of the bordering islands, dependent upon latitude. The central Siberian area: the North Siberian or Arctic area.

*Vegetation* :—Variations in productions according to areas of climate; latitude and altitude. The Arctic area to the north: Tundras, *cf.* Northern Europe. The regions of forests and steppes with pasture: areas of cultivable land north of the bordering ranges of the central plateau: wheat possible. The products of the southern deserts similar to those of the Sahara: oases and date palms. Asia Minor: olives and figs, *cf.* Southern Europe. Oceanic border lands served by the monsoons: cotton, jute, rice, indigo, tobacco: illustrated by the products of the Indian lowlands. Tea: its conditions of growth and distribution. Connected industries relatively undeveloped; cotton-spinning:

cheroot and cigar making. Products of the islands: sago, cocoanut, plantains and spices: their chief areas of cultivation.

*Fauna*:—Varying according to conditions: horses on the steppes: reindeer in the frozen north: yak in the Tibetan plateau: camel in the desert areas: the wild ass: the elephant. Wild beasts: tiger, lion, bears typical; distribution and chief varieties.

*Minerals*:—Coal: areas of distribution: the vast resources of China. Petroleum, tin, salt and gold: areas of production. Mineral resources still largely undeveloped.

*Communications*:—Main trade, routes by land; means of communications, animals; railways. Chief sea-routes: of relatively modern date. Effect of discovery of routes to Asia round Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope: effect of Suez Canal on Asiatic trade. Combined sea and land routes to Europe across the North American continent. Probable effect of opening of Panama canal.

*Population*:—Areas of relative density: greatest density in Oceanic border lands and in great river lowland basins. Probable effect of desiccation and decreasing pasturage of Central Asia on great Mongolian emigrations into Europe, India, China.

*Peoples*:—Main varieties of races: effect of natural barriers in distributing and in the past in isolating peoples. Comparison with Europe. Governments.

*Religions*:—The chief religions: areas of distribution and races professing. Asia, the home of the great world religions: mono theistic religions developed in desert areas, compared with atheistic and polytheistic creeds of the monsoon areas.

## VII.—Africa

*Position*:—Its relationship to Europe and Asia: its tropical character compared with other continents.

*Size*:—Comparison with other continental land masses.

*Boundaries, Outline*:—Simplicity and regularity. Absence of bays, peninsulas and islands. Results on history, climate, trade, and people of Africa.

*Relief*:—Relative uniformity of elevation: comparison with other continents. The main surface divisions into plateau: the relation of the mountain ranges to the plateau. The longitudinal rift: the lakes of the rift: the lakes of the eastern plateau. The river systems of Africa: their relation to the plateau: the basins of Nile, Lake Tchad, Niger, Congo, Zambesi, Limpopo, Orange. The courses of the chief rivers compared: the difficulties of navigation and their causes.

*Climate and Rainfall*:—Main climatic areas: the northern desert, its relationship to south-western Asia: the southern desert. Causes of desert conditions in each case. The tropical belt, the

rainbearing winds of Africa: the monsoons. The coast lands: the steppes: the equatorial highlands: relative suitability for colonization for different races.

*Vegetable products*:—Distribution according to climate, rainfall and relief: those of the central tropical belt compared with those of India and Burma: ebony, teak, cotton, banana, sugarcane, etc. The chief grain-growing areas. The desert-products of the north, the date palm. The products of the temperate south.

*Animals, etc.*:—Characteristic animals of different climatic areas: the elephant: the lion: the giraffe: the zebra: the springbok: the camel: the gorilla: the ostrich: the crocodile: the tsetse fly: the locust. Comparison with Indian fauna: animals, etc., peculiar to Africa. Animal products: ivory, ostrich feathers, wool, hides: where obtained.

*Mineral products*:—Distribution of minerals: chief minerals obtained: gold, diamonds, salt, iron, coal: where obtained.

*Communication*:—Poverty of transport and poor communication: reasons. Recent growth of communications: the Cape-to-Cairo Railway: increased use of the rivers as waterways: improvement of harbours. The desert-routes. Conquest, colonization and settlement: development of agriculture: the undeveloped wealth of the country. The chief harbours of the continent.

*Peoples*:—Caucasian and Negro stocks: their chief divisions and representatives: distribution of races: mixed races.

Relation of climate and other physical phenomena to their physique: occupations, social and political development. Modern European and Asiatic settlers.

Political divisions—mainly arbitrary and not related to physical phenomena, *cf.* Asia and Europe. The Chief towns: the causes of their importance.

*Religion*:—Muhammadanism: fetish worship: Christianity. Distribution of religions.

## VIII.—America

### *America (North and South)*

*Size*:—Comparison with Asia, Africa and Europe.

*Direction of land*:—Greatest length from north and south: its backbone of mountains running in the same direction: contrast in both these respects with Eurasia.

*Shape*:—Both triangular, with apex to the south.

*Surface*:—General similarity in distribution of mountain and plain.

### *North America*

*Position, Size and Boundaries*:—Comparison with other continents.

*Shape and Coast line*:—Greater irregularity with greater length of coast line than South America. Proportion of coast line to area

compared with that of other continents. Details of coast line: great variety of temperature: Comparison in this respect with Asia. Currents, tides, fogs, icebergs. Details of coast line. Commercial advantages that result from the relation of the east and west coasts to Europe and Asia respectively. The chief ports of the continents and reasons for their development.

*Surface*:—The distribution of mountains. The Pacific coast ranges: the highlands of the Atlantic border. Alaska. The plateaux: the plateau of Mexico. The central plain.

*Rivers*:—The main watershed: the subsidiary water-partings: the low ridge of the central plain: the Atlantic highlands. The rivers of the western coast: the great rivers of the central plain. Their names, direction and relative importance, with differentiating physical reasons.

*Lakes*:—The great lakes: comparison with the lakes of other continents. Their commercial value: their connexion with the river systems. The great lake ports.

*Climate and Rainfall*:—The climate of east and west coasts contrasted: reasons for the difference: regions of oceanic and continental climate: physical causes effecting distribution of varying climatic conditions.

*Vegetations*:—Dependence on varying climatic conditions: the timber forests of Canada and the United States of America: their distribution. Wheat: maize: tobacco: cotton: sugar: where grown: conditions of growth. Fruit growing: oranges, apples, pears, etc., conditions of growth and areas of cultivation. Industries connected with vegetation: milling: cotton-spinning: fruit-canning: pulping of timber for paper-making.

*Fauna*:—Furs of the north-west: seal fisheries: cod-fisheries: salmon-fisheries. Connected canning. Stock-raising: the tinning industry of Chicago: reasons for its location there.

*Minerals*:—Vast mineral wealth: coal: iron: petroleum: silver and gold. Great connected industries. Location of industries: chief towns.

*Communication*:—Waterways: chief trans-continental railways: connected intercontinental sea-routes.

*Population*:—Density greatest in the manufacturing areas. This density of modern date.

*Peoples*:—Aboriginal and immigrant. Governments.

*Central America*

*Position, Size and Boundaries*:—Lies between latitudes 10° and 20°. Belongs more to North America than to South America.

*Shape and Coast line*:—Great in proportion to area. Difference between eastern and western coasts. Comparative commercial advantages.

*Surface* :—Mountain ranges to the west: plateau: coastal plain. Rivers short, but well supplied with water. Volcanoes.

*Climate* :—Hot and unhealthy: rainfall heavy: causes.

*Vegetation* :—Luxuriant: chief products, coffee, cocoa, valuable forest timber, e. g. mahogany; maize; plantains and other tropical plants.

*Fauna* :—Cattle pasture on the highlands. Industries: undeveloped.

*Minerals* :—Gold and silver the chief at present: undeveloped.

*Peoples* :—Spanish and Indian Governments: mainly republics: continual revolutions. The Panama Canal schemes: importance to great nations.

*West Indies*

*Position and Size* :—Relation to the two continents of North and South America. The double line of islands. The four main groups.

Comparison with area of Great Britain. Chief islands and relative coast line: size: effect of winds on character and position of harbours, chief harbours.

*Surface* :—Mountainous except Bahama group: the coastal plains. Chief heights. Volcanoes.

*Climate and Rainfall* :—Tropical: latitude of islands: modification of heat (*a*) by altitude, (*b*) by trade-winds. Position with regard to general direction of the Trades: causes of heavy rainfall. Hurricanes: causes.

*Vegetation* :—Soil largely volcanic: extreme fertility. Chief productions: tropical. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, fruits, spices, mahogany.

*Minerals* :—Coal and iron of Cuba: asphalt of Trinidad.

*Peoples* :—Negroes: Mulattoes. British possessions. French possessions. Half-spanish Cuban republic. Indian immigrants.

*South America*

*Position, Size and Boundaries* :—Latitude covered: comparison with Africa. Comparison with North America and other continents.

*Shape and Coast line* :—General resemblance to Africa. Proportion of coast line to area: comparison with other continents: study of coast line in detail: bays, straits, river-mouths, capes. Mangrove-swamps: sand-reef: lagoons: fiord system. Scarcity of good harbours: reasons. Chief harbours: their position and reasons for importance. The east and west coasts compared. Islands: paucity and unimportance: reasons.

*Surface* :—General resemblance to North America. Contrast with Africa. The vast length of the Andes: The Venezuelan and Brazilian highlands. The inward gradual slope of the latter systems. Effect on the drainage of the continent. The chief peaks

of the Andes (*a*) in its northern treble chain, (*b*) in its central double chain, (*c*) in its southern single chain. Volcanic peaks. The Bolivian plateau.

*Rivers*:—The three great systems of the Orinoco, the Amazon and the La Plata rivers; their connexion, comparison of these South American river systems with those of North America. Comparison of Amazon and La Plata rivers with the Nile, Congo, Yang-tse-kiang, Mississippi, Indus and Ganges in point of length, volume and navigability. Detailed study of the basins of the two rivers and their relative commercial value: comparison in latter respect with Mississippi. Deltas. No rivers of importance on western coast: reasons.

*Lakes*:—Poverty of South America in lakes. Lake Titicaca; its causes.

*Climate*.—Hot humidity of the continent. Reasons: the low lying river plains: the prevailing winds: effect of the mountains upon rainfall: its enormous quantity: hence the volume of the rivers. The effect of the mountains further seen in the barren areas of the Pacific coast; the Atacama desert. The west coast lands compared in point of climate and rainfall with the lands east of the Andes. Modification of temperature by altitude: Quito on the equator. The Shingle desert.

*Vegetation*:—Relation to rainfall: causes of the location of selvas. Llanos, pampas. Their respective characteristics. Tapioca, cocoa, maize, cinchona, mate, tobacco, potatoes, the chief indigenous products. Forest products: rubber. Wheat, rice, coffee, sugar, cotton; chief areas of cultivation: reasons for their success.

*Fauna*:—Horses, cattle and sheep: their distribution: reasons. The Llama and alpaca: description; their utility. Guano.

*Wild Animals*:—Jaguar. Reptiles such as boa constrictor: the alligator. Humming birds.

*Minerals*:—Gold and silver and their chief areas of production; Potasi silver; nitrates; where obtained.

*Communications*:—Waterways; railways and roadways. Chief sea-routes: intercontinental routes.

*Peoples*:—*Relative paucity of population as compared with* other continents. Chief areas of density: reasons.

*Governments*:—Republican names of countries, situation and races inhabiting them. Modern immigrants: Italian immigration into the Argentine and the Amazon valley: Indian immigrants into British Guiana. Mainly suitable for emigrants from tropical and sub-tropical *regions. The aboriginal races of South America.*

### IX.—Australasia and Polynesia

### *Australasia; Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand*

***Size and Position***:—Australia compared with other continents. Its insular position. *Commercial and political effects.* Tasmania and New Zealand. Compared with Great Britain in size:

proportion they bear to Australia. Latitude of Tasmania and New Zealand. Position of the latter compared with that of Britain. Chief results of its position on climate, products and trade.

*Coast line: Australia:*—Its regularity. comparison with the coast line of other land masses. Study of coast line in detail: its bays, gulfs, capes. Paucity of good harbours: the chief harbours: reasons for their importance. Results of regularity of coast line upon climate.

*New Zealand:*—The general character of the coast line compared with that of Australia. The chief harbours: effect of currents and prevailing winds upon harbourage.

*Tasmania:*—Coast line and harbours.

*Surface Australia:*—The coastal plain: central plateau with its highland outward ridge. The Australian deserts compared with the Sahara. The chief ranges: the great dividing range: its most important peaks. The rivers: effect of plateau bordering ridge on the length and direction of the rivers. The paucity of great rivers: reasons. The Murray-Darling system. The inland drainage system of Lake Eyre, compared with those of the Aral and Lob-Nor systems in Asia and of Lake Tchad in Africa.

*Tasmania:*—The eastern and western surface areas.

*New Zealand:*—The central ranges; chief heights: Volcanoes. The Canterbury plains. Effect of position and direction of mountain ranges on the length and utility of the rivers.

*Climate and Rainfall: Australia:*—The continental character: reasons. Effect of latitude upon the climate. General resemblance to the climatic conditions of South Africa. The climate and rainfall of the Sahara and the Australian deserts compared. The prevailing winds and currents. The rainfall of the east and west coasts compared. Reasons for difference. Comparison of rainfall of South Africa and Australia; effects of surface upon rainfall. Results of conditions of climate and rainfall upon distribution of population. The populous south-east.

*Tasmania and New Zealand:*—Climate insular: in the track of prevailing Westerlies: comparison with Great Britain.

*Vegetation· Australia:*—Adaptation of native vegetation to climatic conditions: the salt-bush and the eucalyptus: their uses and value. Agriculture. Its main areas and products: vine and wheat in the southern lands. Tropical products of Queensland.

*Tasmania and New Zealand:*—Contrast with Australia: fruit culture in Tasmania. Pasture and wheat in New Zealand.

*Fauna:*—Indigenous mammals: the Kangaroo. Sheep breeding: its great extent: reasons. Tasmania and New Zealand. Sheep rearing.

*Mineral products: Australia:*—Gold the most important: its ancient crystalline rocks. The Dividing Range and the Western plateau. The chief areas of gold. Chief gold towns. Coal: where produced. Tin.

*Tasmania and New Zealand :*—Tin. Gold. Chief centres of production.

*Communications :*—Difficulties of trans-continental communication. Chief ports of intercontinental communication.

*Peoples :*—Aborigines of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. British settlers. Governments. The Australian Commonwealth. British Colonies.

*POLYNESIA.*—The double line of islands: British New Guinea and the Fiji Islands : position, size, and climatic character of both. The Fiji Islands as an object of Indian emigration : their surface, features and chief products.

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## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS

### Detailed Syllabus in Theoretical Geometry

N.B.—*The order in which the theorems are stated in this Syllabus is not imposed as the sequence of their treatment.*

*Ratio and Proportion.*—Definition and elementary theorems connecting the antecedents and consequents.

A given straight line can be divided internally in a given ratio at one, and only one, point ; and externally at one, and only one, point.

A straight line drawn parallel to one side of a triangle cuts the other two sides, or those sides produced, proportionally ; and the converse.

If the vertical angle of a triangle is bisected internally or externally, the bisector divides the base internally or externally into segments which have the same ratio as the other sides of the triangle ; and the converse.

In equal circles, angles, whether at the centres or circumferences, have the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand.

Triangles and parallelograms of equal altitude are to one another as their bases.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, their areas are proportional to the rectangles contained by the sides about the equal angles. Similarly for parallelograms having one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other.

*Similar Figures.*—If two triangles are equiangular their corresponding sides are proportional ; and the converse.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other and the sides about these equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

Two triangles are similar, if the sides of the one are respectively parallel or perpendicular to the sides of the other.

If two triangles have two sides of the one proportional to two sides of the other, and an angle in each opposite one corresponding pair of these sides equal, the angles opposite the other pair are either equal or supplementary.

If from the right angle A of a right angled triangle ABC, AD is drawn perpendicular to BC, then (1) AD is the mean proportional between BD and DC, (2) BA is the mean proportional between BD and BC and (3) CA is a mean *proportional* between CB and CD.

If two triangles are similar, their corresponding lines (such as medians, altitudes, inradii, etc.) are to one another in the ratio of their corresponding sides.

Similar triangles are to one another as the squares on their corresponding sides.

Two similar polygons can be divided into the same number of triangles similar to each other and similarly placed; and the converse.

The perimeters of two similar polygons are to each other as any corresponding sides.

Areas of similar polygons are proportional to the squares on corresponding sides.

*Concurrence and Collinearity.*—The use of signs as applied to lines, angles and areas. If two parallel lines are cut by three or more concurrent transversals, the corresponding segments are *proportional*; and the converse.

If X, Y, Z, are points in the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle ABC, such that the perpendiculars to those sides at these points are concurrent, then

$$(BX^2 - XC^2) + (CY^2 - YA^2) + (AZ^2 - ZB^2) = 0;$$

or $$BX^2 + CY^2 + AZ^2 = CX^2 + BZ^2 + AY^2.$$

and the converse.

If any transversal meets the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle in D, E, F, then

$$AF.\ BD.\ CE = AE.\ CD.\ BF;$$

and conversely, if three points D, E, F taken on the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle, satisfy the relation AF. BD. CE = AE. CD. BF, then D, E, F, are collinear.

If the lines joining any point to the vertices A, B, C of a triangle meet the opposite sides in D, E, F;

$$\text{then } AF.\ BD.\ CE = FB.\ DC.\ EA;$$

and conversely, if three points D, E, F, taken on the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle, satisfy the relation AF, BD, CE = FB, DC, EA, then AD, BE, CF are concurrent.

If two unequal similar figures are similarly placed, the lines joining the vertices of one to the corresponding vertices of the other are concurrent.

*Properties of Triangles.*—The three medians of a triangle meet in a point, and this point is a point of trisection of each median, and also of the line joining the circumcentre to the orthocentre.

If D is a point in the side BC of a triangle ABC such that $BD = 1/n\ BC$, then

$$(n - 1)\ AB^2 + AC^2 = n.\ AD^2 + (1 - 1/n)\ BC^2.$$

The perpendiculars from the vertices of a triangle on the opposite sides meet in a point, and the distance of each vertex from the orthocentre is twice the perpendicular distance of the circumcentre from the side opposite to that vertex.

The circle through the middle points of the sides of a triangle passes also through the feet of the perpendiculars of the triangle and through the middle points of the three lines joining the orthocentre to the vertices of the triangle.

If a perpendicular drawn from the vertex to the base of a triangle is produced to meet the circumcircle, then the distance of this point of intersection from the base is equal to the distance of the orthocentre of the triangle from the base.

The feet of the perpendiculars drawn on the sides of a triangle from any point P on the circumcircle of that triangle are collinear.

The pedal line of P bisects the line joining P to the orthocentre of the triangle.

If the verticle angle of a triangle is bisected by a straight line which cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base together with the square on the straight line which bisects the angle.

If from the vertical angle of a triangle a straight line is drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle described about the triangle.

*Properties of Circles.*—The locus of the points of intersection of tangents drawn at the extremities of chords of a circle which pass through a fixed point, is a straight line.

If the polar of A passes through B, then the polar of B passes through A.

If P and Q are any two points in the plane of a circle whose centre is O, then OP bears to OQ the same ratio as the perpendicular from P on the polar of Q bears to the perpendicular from Q on the polar of P.

The locus of points from which the tangents to two given co-planar circles are equal is a line perpendicular to the line of centres.

In two circles, if any two parallel radii are drawn (one in each circle), the straight line joining their extremities cuts the line of centres in one or other of two fixed points (called centres of similitude).

If through a centre of similitude of two circles, a line is drawn cutting the circles, the radii to a pair of corresponding points are parallel.

If through a centre of similitude S of two circles, a line is drawn cutting the circles, then the rectangle under the distances of one pair of non-corresponding points from S is equal to the rectangle under the distances of the other pair of non-corresponding points from S; and each of these rectangles is constant.

In a cyclic quadrilateral the rectangle contained by the diagonals is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the opposite sides.

*Loci.*—If from a fixed point O a variable line is drawn, and in it points P, Q are taken, so that the ratio of OP to OQ is constant, then (1) if P moves along a straight line, the locus of Q is a parallel straight line; (2) if P moves along the circumference of a circle, the locus of Q is a circle.

The locus of a point which is such that the rectangle under its distances from the equal sides of an isosceles triangle is equal to the square on its distance from the third side, is the circle which touches the equal sides at the extremities of the third side.

If A, B are fixed points, and P a variable point such that the ratio of PA to PB is one of constant inequality, then the locus of P is a circle.

Given the base and vertical angle of a triangle, find the locus of its (1) incentre, (2) orthocentre, (3) centroid, (4) excentres.

If a triangle ABC of given species has one corner A fixed, another B always on a fixed line or circle, then the locus of C will be a line or circle.

*Elementary Maxima and Minima.*—When two sides of a triangle are given in length, the area of the triangle is greatest when they are placed at right angles.

The maximum triangle which can be inscribed in a given segment of a circle is that formed by joining the middle point of its arc to the extremities of its chord.

If A, B are two fixed points, and XY a fixed line; then for that point P in XY at which AP, BP make equal angles with XY,

(1) AP + PB is minimum, if A, B are on the same side of XY.

(2) AP $\sim$ BP is maximum, if A, B are on opposite sides of XY.

If A, B are fixed points and P any point in a fixed line, the angle APB will be maximum, when the circle APB touches the fixed line.

Of all triangles having the same base and equal areas, the isosceles triangle has the minimum perimeter.

The maximum of isoperimetric triangles on the same base is the one whose other two sides are equal.

Of all polygons having all sides given but one, the maximum can be inscribed in a semi-circle having the undetermined side as diameter.

Of all isoperimetric polygons of the same number of sides, the equilateral is the maximum.

If P is any point in a given straight line AB, AP, PB is maximum and $AP^2 + PB^2$ is minimum when P is the middle point of AB; of all rectangles, of given area, the square has the minimum perimeter.

The maximum parallelogram which can be inscribed in a triangle by drawing parallels to two of its sides, is that formed by drawing the parallels from the middle point of the third side.

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## (V)

## PRACTICAL PHYSICS FOR B.A., BRANCH I (MATHEMATICS), PASS DEGREE

*The following scheme is intended to indicate the nature and extent of the Course of Instruction in Practical Physics for Candidates in Branch I, B.A. Pass Degree:—*

Divisions: Hydrostatics and Properties of Matter, and

(*a*) Heat and Light

or

(*b*) Magnetism and Electricity.

I. General, Hydrostatics and Properties of Matter—

(1) Application of the method of least squares to the treatment of a series of observations: probable error.

(2) Observation of damped oscillations: logarithmic decrement.

(3) Composition of simple harmonic motions of different phases, amplitudes, or periods, in the same or different directions.

(4) Accurate calibration of a glass tube.

(5) Comparison of aneroid and standard barometers under different conditions of temperature and pressure.

(6) Viscosity of a liquid by flow in a narrow tube.

(7) Stress strain curves: Young's modulus: Elastic limit.

(8) Determination of moments of inertia.

(9) Determination of *g*. Kater's pendulums.

(10) The balance: zero of unloaded balance: curve of sensitiveness: ratio of arms: accurate weighing: calibration of a set of weights.

II. (*a*) Heat and Light—

(1) Determination of vapour pressures: use of empirical formulæ.
(2) Cooling curves: graphical determination of rates of cooling: deviation from Newton's law of cooling.
(3) Determination of thermal conductivity.
(4) Adjustment and use of the sextant.
(5) Magnifying powers of telescopes and microscopes.
(6) Interference biprism.
(7) Measurement of wave length by diffraction grating.
(8) The polarimeter and the rotation of polarized light.

(*b*) Magnetism, Electricity and Sound—

(1) Field of force round Helmholtz galvanometer.
(2) Hysteresis curves for iron.
(3) Equipotential lines and lines of flow in a plane.
(4) Measurement of resistances with the Wheatstone bridge.
(5) Change of resistances with temperature: use of empirical formulæ.
(6) Thermo-electric curves: inversion: thermo-electric power.
(7) The potentiometer.
(8) Determination of absolute frequency of a tuning fork.
(9) Determination of wave length by interference.
(10) Determination of the velocity of sound in rods by Kundt's tubes.

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## PRACTICAL PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY FOR THE INTERMEDIATE COURSE

*The following scheme is not exhaustive, but is intended to indicate the general nature and extent of the Courses of Instruction in Practical Physics and Chemistry for the Intermediate Examination in Arts:—*

I. Course of Instruction in Practical Physics—

Length measurements by millimeter scale, vernier, micrometer gauge and spherometer.
Determination of areas and volumes by measurement of linear dimensions.
Verification of conditions of equilibrium of a body under coplanar forces.
Determination of the centre of gravity of a plate.
Verification of the law of a simple pendulum: determination of g.
The inclined plane; systems of pulleys.
Use of balance, sensitive to ·01 gram.
Determination of volumes by weighing in water; determination of capacities of vessels.

Specific gravities of solids and liquids ; use of hydrometer.
Reading Fortin's barometer and correcting for temperature.
Verification of Boyle's laws.
Determination of fixed points of thermometer.
Determination of coefficient of expansion of a rod.
Determination of coefficient of apparent expansion of a liquid.
Expansion of air at constant pressure.
The constant volume gas thermometer.
Curves of cooling ; melting points.
Determination of specific heats of solids and liquids.
Latent heat of water and steam.
Determination of vapour pressures ; boiling points.
Use of Regnault's (or Dines') and wet and dry bulb hygrometers.
Comparison of thermal conductivities.
Radiation of heat from different surfaces.
*Verification of laws of reflexion.*
Tracing the path of a ray of light through a block of glass and deduction of refractive index.
Focal lengths of concave mirrors and convex lenses.
Arrangement of two lenses for telescope, microscope and lantern.
Measurement by spectrometer of the angle of a prism, and the refractive index for sodium light.
Use of simple photometers.
Tracing the lines of force in a magnetic field.
Comparison of magnetic moments.
Comparison of strength of magnetic field by vibration.
Study of the simple cell, the Daniell and Leclanché cells.
Absolute measure of current (i) by tangent galvanometer, (ii) by electrolysis.
Measurement of heat developed by current.
Measurement of resistance of wires.
Comparison of electromotive forces ; the potentiometer.
Verification of laws of transverse vibration of strings.
Determination of velocity of sound by resonance.

II. Course of Instruction in Practical Chemistry—

The practical instruction in Chemistry in the Intermediate Course *shall be on modern lines such as are indicated* in Dr. Alex. Smith's and William I. Hale's 'A Laboratory Outline of General Chemistry.'

Tables, such as Clark's Mathematical and Physical Tables (published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh), are recommended for use by students undergoing the Intermediate Courses of Study in Physical Science.

## (VI)

## SYLLABUS OF HISTORICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR UNDER REGULATION 197

I. *Elementary Phonetics.*—(i) Production and classification of speech-sounds. Phonetic account of the vowel and consonant sounds to be treated in the course. Quantity, stress and intonation. (ii) Sound change. (iii) Sounds and Symbols: conditions of a good orthography. Adequacy and inadequacy of English orthography in the various periods. Writing in phonetic script.

II. *Language and dialect.*—Dialectal separation. Growth of 'literary' or standard languages. Cognate languages and dialects. Borrowing.

III. *Origins of English.*—(i) The Indo-Germanic family of languages and its chief groups. Basis of classification. (ii) The Germanic group. Place of old English within the Germanic group. Old English dialects. Periods and general character of Old English.

IV. *Phonology.*—(i) The Indo-Germanic accent and the Germanic accent change. (ii) *Vowels:* The primitive Indo-Germanic vowel system. The primitive Germanic vowels in stressed syllabus. Development of Germanic vowels in Old English. Principal changes in quality and quantity such as i-umlaut, etc., Ablaut. (iii) *Consonants:* Phonetic classification of the primitive Indo-Germanic consonants. History of the consonants in primitive Germanic. The first consonant shift. Verner's Law. The Germanic consonants in Old English.

V. *Phonology* (continued).—(i) Periods of Middle English. The Middle English dialects in their relation to the Old English dialects. (ii) *Vowels:* Vowel-quantity in Middle English. Normal development of the Old English vowels in Chaucer's dialect. Development of new diphthongs in Middle English. Vowel sounds in Romance loan-words. (iii) *Consonants*: Development of Old English consonants in Chaucer's dialect. (iv) The Middle English accent in words of Germanic origin and in Romance loan-words.

VI. *Phonology* (continued).—(i) Origin and general history of the New English literary speech. (ii) New English orthography in its relation to pronunciation at different periods. (iii) Normal development of Middle English vowels in New English. Special developments in quality and quantity due to the influence of neighbouring sounds, spelling, etc. (iv) Normal and special development of Middle English consonants in New English.

VII. *Accidence.*—General tendencies in the history of accidence from primitive Indo-Germanic to New English. Distinguishing characteristics of the different stages.

VIII. *Accidence* (continued).—Noun declensions. Number, gender and case. The Old English declensional system (to be treated in sufficient detail to explain declensional varieties in Chaucer's dialect). Noun declension in Chaucer's dialect. Noun declension in New English.

IX. *Accidence* (continued).—Declension of adjectives. 'Strong' and 'Weak' adjective declensions in Germanic. Declension of adjectives in Old English (to be treated in sufficient detail to explain adjective declensions in Chaucer). Declension of adjectives in Chaucer. Circumstances in which the adjective is declined 'weak'. The adjective in New English.

X. *Accidence* (continued).—Comparison of adjectives. Suffixes of comparison. History of the suffixes in Old, Middle and New English. 'Irregular' comparison in the different periods. Survivals and mixed forms.

XI. *Accidence* (continued).—Numerals. Philological account of the principal numeral forms. Analogical formations. Declension of numerals.

XII. *Accidence* (continued).—Pronouns. Declension and philological account of the Old English pronouns, personal, demonstrative, interrogative, indefinite, etc. The relative construction. The possessive adjective. (The Old English pronoun to be treated in sufficient detail to explain subsequent history.) The Middle English pronoun. Dialectal characteristics. Pronouns in Chaucer. Pronouns in New English.

XIII. *Accidence* (continued).—The verb. The verb in primitive Indo-Germanic, Germanic and Old English. Classes of the 'strong' verb. The weak conjugation. Classes of the weak verb. Preterite-presents. Verbs in *mi*. The verb in Middle English. General and dialectal characteristics. The verb in Chaucer (to be treated in detail with special reference to the prescribed text). The verb in New English.

XIV. *Accidence* (continued).—(i) *Adverbs*. Formation of adverbs. Comparison of adverbs. (ii) *Prepositions*, primary and secondary. Prepositional phrases. (iii) *Conjunctions* classified according to origin. (iv) *Interjections*.

XV. *Vocabulary*.—General character of the English Vocabulary at different periods. Borrowing and its causes. Formation of compound words at different periods.

XVI. *Vocabulary* (continued).—The *Scandinavian* element. Scandinavian loan-words in Old and Middle English. Dialectal distribution. Date of the borrowing; how determined. Criteria for distinguishing Scandinavian loan-words.

XVII. *Vocabulary* (continued).—The *Latin* element. Periods of borrowing. Character and comparative extent of the borrowing at each period.

XVIII. *Vocabulary* (continued).—The *French* element. Periods, causes and general character of the borrowing. Words of other than Romance origin introduced through French. Anglo-French, Central French and 'learned' French. Native words replaced by French words. Character of the words replaced. Late French loan-words. Phonological tests for distinguishing late French loan-words.

XIX. *Vocabulary* (continued).—Miscellaneous borrowings: Greek, Italian, etc.

XX. *Vocabulary* (continued).—Relation of the foreign to the native element in English. Proportion of foreign to native words. Grammatical classes represented in the foreign element. Word-formation. Foreign and native prefixes and suffixes. Hybrids. Gain and loss from the mixed character of the language.

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## SYLLABUS IN THE PRINCIPLES OF RHETORIC AND STYLE UNDER REGULATION 197.

I. The Sentence—

Order and number of words.
The Period and the Loose Sentence.
The Balanced Structure.
Distribution of Emphasis.
Length of the sentence.
Unity.

II. The paragraph—

Distribution into sentences.
Explicit Reference.
Indication of the theme.
Unity.
Consecutive Arrangement.
Marking of Subordination.

III. Figures of Speech—

The nature and value of Figures of Speech including Metaphor, Simile, Allegory, Synecdoche, Metonomy, Epigram, Innuendo, Irony, Hyperbole, Climax.

IV. Prose and Poetry—

(1) Prose writing—

(*a*) In relation to its object:—Persuasion, Exposition, Narration, Description.
(*b*) In relation to its form:—History, Biography, the Essay, the Novel, Literary Criticism.

(2) Poetry—

(a) The Elements of English Prosody.

(b) Poetic forms:—The Epic, the Verse Tale, the Ballad, The Lyric including the Ode, the Elegy, the Sonnet, the Drama including the Masque and the Monologue. Didactic and Satiric Poetry, the Pastoral, the Allegory.

V. Some emotional qualities of Style—

Sublimity, Pathos, Wit, and Humour.

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## (VII)

## L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION

*(New Regulations.)*

The following syllabuses under Regulation 217 (D) have been prescribed by the Syndicate:—

*Syllabus D* (1).

The principles of the Kindergarten system as identical with the principles of all true education in the early stages. The guiding principles of Kindergarten work—continuity, connectedness, creativeness.

The Kindergarten as a social institution. The importance of play (free and organized) in the development of the child.

The ethical training of the Kindergarten. Considerations which should guide the choice of a child's playthings or occupation materials.

The teaching of language, number and form.

The value of gardening.

The place of pet animals in the Kindergarten.

Contrast and comparison of:—(1) The aim of the Kindergarten and the School. (2) Froebel's objective teaching and the ordinary 'Object lessons'. (3) Manual training in the Kindergarten and economic industrial training. (4) Number work in the Kindergarten and arithmetic in the school. (5) The Kindergarten story and the history lesson.

*Syllabus D* (2).

Objects of teaching English. The standard to be aimed at in secondary schools. The stages through which the teaching should be carried. Principles to be borne in mind. The direct method; translation and its place in the several stages; word-building exercises; the choice of readers and their use; the art of reading;

phonetics; mouth exercises; correlation of reading, writing and spelling; the various means of increasing the vocabulary of the pupils; oral composition, imitative and independent memory work; the use of dialogues, conversation, and recitation; written work, preparatory and supplementary to class work (*by teachers and by pupils*); written composition in progressive stages and in connexion with reading lessons and with other subjects; paraphrasing, and epitomizing; class and school libraries, use by pupils and guidance in the use by teacher; extra reading by pupils; reading lessons as developing taste and feeling; grammar and analysis in connexion with reading lessons; language and grammar in connexion with composition; special lessons in grammar.

*Syllabus D* (3) (*a*).

Utility and culture as aims in teaching mathematics. Stages of mathematical teaching: (1) the empiric stage, methods of discovery suitable to it, e.g. measurement, drawing, clay-modelling; working knowledge of methods and definitions, (2) the rational stage, the heuristic, genetic and other methods suitable to it used singly or in combination. Textbooks, their place and use.

Separate treatment of arithmetic, algebra and geometry as affording mental discipline and as of practical utility. Correlation of arithmetic, algebra and geometry. Means of developing speed and accuracy in mathematical work.

A consideration of the topics in the syllabus for mathematics in the Matriculation Examination.

*Syllabus D* (3) (*b*).

Aims of science teaching—the acquisition of useful knowledge by discovery; an exposition of the scientific or laboratory method of training. Methods not the verification of previously known facts, but finding out by means of experiment, learning by doing; training in self-reliance.

Three stages—(*a*) observational, (*b*) heuristic, (*c*) systematic.

Two objects, the acquirement of skill and of knowledge. Intensive method; necessity of definite conceptions.

Physical science, a sequence to elementary natural science. Co-ordination, and correlation with natural science, mathematics, drawing, geography.

Didacticism opposed to the scientific method; critical appreciation of authority.

Methods of recording work, observational and experimental.

Drawing up syllabuses and laboratory courses; continuity; sequence; directiveness. Organization and fitting up of laboratory.

Induction and deduction, synthesis and analysis, in their application to the study of science. Function of hypotheses and their potency in relation to science.

Historical considerations in the study of science. Place of quantitative work in a school course.

*Syllabus D* (3) (*c*).

(For the examination of 1912).

Aims of teaching Natural Science—Acquisition of knowledge by discovery. Methods not the Verification of previously known facts, but finding out by observation and experiment.

Elementary Natural Science—a Science chiefly of observation. The teaching of Natural Science may be used as (i) a training in accuracy of observation, (ii) a training in discovery of laws governing the relationships of living things to external conditions by experimental work, and therefore of the characters of the animate world, (iii) a training in finding out the principles of classification and the relationships of families.

Combination of observational and heuristic methods of teaching. Drawing and description in relationship to correct observation. Sketches to be made from the actual objects themselves.

The value of comparison.

Consideration of the characteristics of some Natural orders of plants. Principles of classification with special reference to botanical systems of classification. Natural and artificial systems of classification.

Arrangement of apparatus for experiments—Conducting experiments—Selection of specimens for different lessons. Value of living specimens. Necessity of an acquaintance with dried specimens to a certain extent.

The value of school Museum. Fitting up and maintenance of a school Museum. Necessity of observing economy in maintaining a School Museum. Methods of preserving and labelling specimens. Value of photographs. Use of the magic lantern.

School herbarium. Selection of plants for the herbarium. Methods of preparing herbarium specimens. Encouragement of the collection of specimens.

Value of a school garden and of excursions.

*Syllabus D* (3) (*d*).

Meaning, scope, and context of the subjects; educational value and aims of teaching: cause and effect: methods of teaching, e.g. concentric, constructive, comparative, biographical, topical, oral and textbook: methods suitable for lower and for higher forms: correlation with each other and with those of other subjects: local history and geography: school and teaching syllabuses, schemes of work and notes of lessons: aids to teaching, e.g. sources of history, contemporary events, the black-board, literature, pictures, maps, excursions, models: school museums and gardens, their use and abuse. Practical training in the preparation of maps, charts, diagrams, chronological tables, models and simple apparatus.

NOTE.—Syllabus under D (3) (*e*) will be published when required.

# (VIII)

*Forms of Statements to be submitted by Tabulators*

## (1) Matriculation Examination

| Register Number | Name of Candidate | Optional Language | English | Second Language | Mathematics | Elementary Science | History and Geography | Total number of marks obtained | Whether passed or not passed | If passed, in what class ranked | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 150 | 75 | 150 | 75 | 100 | 550 | | | |

## (2) Intermediate Examination in Arts

### (i) English, Vernacular Composition or Translation and Optional Groups I and II

| Register Number | Optional Group | English | Vernacular Composition or Translation | (a) Optional Group | (b) Optional Group | (c) Optional Group | Total number of marks obtained | Whether passed or not passed | If passed, in what class ranked | Subjects, if any, in which distinction has been gained | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 300 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 700 | | | | |

(ii) ENGLISH, VERNACULAR COMPOSITION OR TRANSLATION AND OPTIONAL GROUP III

| Register Number | Optional Group | English | Vernacular Composition or Translation | (a) Ancient History | (b) Modern History | (c) Logic | (d) Language—First Paper | (d) Language—Second Paper | (e) Language—First Paper | (e) Language—Second Paper | Total number of marks obtained | Whether passed or not passed | If passed, in what class ranked | Subjects, if any, in which distinction has been gained | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 300 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 700 | | | | |

## (3) B.A. Degree Examination

(1) ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

| Register Number | English | Whether passed or not passed | If passed, in what class ranked | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 400 | | | |

## (ii) OPTIONAL GROUPS

| Register number | Optional Group | Number of Marks obtained | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Whether passed or not passed | If passed, in what class ranked | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Group i | | | Group ii | | | | Group iii | | | | Group iv | | | Group v | | | Group vi | | | | | |
| | | Pure Mathematics | Applied Mathematics | Total | Main Subject | Practical examination in Main Subject | Subsidiary Subject | Total | Main Subject | Practical examination in Main Subject | Subsidiary Subject | Total | Logic and Ethics | Psychology and Special Subject | Total | Indian, European, and Constitutional History | Economics and Special Subjects | Total | Classical Language | Classical, or other language | Total | | | |
| | | 200 | 200 | 400 | 220 | 100 | 80 | 400 | 150 | 100 | 150 | 400 | 200 | 200 | 400 | 240 | 160 | 400 | 200 | 200 | 400 | | | |

## (4) B A. (Honours) Degree Examination

### (i) English Language

| Register Number | Number of marks obtained | Whether passed or not passed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 100 | | |

### (ii) Optional Branches

Number of Marks obtained

| Register Number | Branch I | | | | Branch II | | | | Branch III | | | | Branch IV | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pure Mathematics | Applied Mathematics | Optional Subjects | Total | Written examination in the Main Subject | Practical examination and laboratory note-books in the Main Subject | Subsidiary Subject | Total | Written examination in the Main Subject | Practical examination and laboratory note-books in the Main Subject | Subsidiary Subject | Total | Logic, Psychology, and Ethics | General Philosophy, History of European Philosophy, and Indian Philosophy | Optional Subject and Essay | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 450 | 450 | 600 | 1,500 | 600 | 600 | 200 | 1,400 | 600 | 400 | 400 | 1,400 | 450 | 550 | 400 | 1,400 |

## OPTIONAL BRANCHES—*continued*

### NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED—*continued*

| Branch | Subject | No. | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Branch V | History and Economics—General | 18 | 600 |
| | History and Economics—Special | 19 | 600 |
| | Essay | 20 | 200 |
| | Total | 21 | 1,400 |
| Branch VI | First Language | 22 | 750 |
| | Second Language | 23 | 750 |
| | Total | 24 | 1,500 |
| Branch VII | English Language | 25 | 500 |
| | English Literature | 26 | 500 |
| | Special Period | 27 | 500 |
| | Total | 28 | 1,500 |
| Branch VIII | Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar | 29 | 200 |
| | General part | 30 | 600 |
| | Special part | 31 | 600 |
| | Total | 32 | 1,400 |
| Branch IX | Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar | 33 | 200 |
| | General part | 34 | 600 |
| | Special part | 35 | 600 |
| | Total | 36 | 1,400 |
| | Whether passed or not passed | | |
| | If passed, in what class ranked | | |
| | Remarks | | |

### (5) L.T. Degree Examination

| Register Number | Theory and Practice of Education | | | History of Education | Total | Whether eligible for the L.T. Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | 100 | 400 | |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | |
| | | | | | | |

### (6) First Examination in Law

| Register Number | Number of Marks obtained | | | | Total number of marks obtained | Whether passed or not passed | If passed, in what class ranked | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jurisprudence | Roman Law | The Law of Contracts | The Law of Torts | | | | |
| | 100 | 100 | 150 | 75 | 425 | | | |

### (7) B L. Degree Examination

| Register Number | Number of Marks obtained | | | | | | Whether passed or not passed | If passed, in what class ranked | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Theory and Law of Property, etc. | Hindu and Muhammadan Law | The Law of Evidence | Criminal Law | Indian Constitutional Law | Total marks obtained | | | |
| | 200 | 120 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 600 | | | |

## (8) M.L. Degree Examination

| | Number of Marks obtained | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Branch I | | | | | | | | | Branch II | | | | | | | | |
| | i | | ii | | iii | | iv | | | i | | ii | | iii | | iv | | |
| Register Number | Jurisprudence | Legislation | Roman Law—General | Roman Law—Digest | International Law—Public | International Law—Private | Constitutional Law, etc. | Legal History | Total | Real Property—General | Real Property—General | Real Property—Transfer | Real Property—Transfer | The Law of Trusts, etc. | The Law of Wills, etc. | History of the English and Indian Land Laws | The Law of Easements and Profits | Total |
| | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 1,200 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 1,200 |
| | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | |

NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED—*continued*

| Branch III | | | | | | | | | Branch IV | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i | | ii | | iii | | iv | | | i | | ii | | iii | | iv | | | | | |
| Law of Contracts (in general) | Bailments, Carriers, etc. | Agency, Partnership, etc. | Domestic Relations, etc. | Law of Torts (in general) | Negligence, Nuisance, etc. | Mercantile Law, etc. | Maritime Law, etc. | Total | Hindu Law, etc. | Hindu Law, etc. | Muhammadan Law, etc. | Muhammadan Law, etc. | Statute Law, etc. | Statute Law, etc. | Customary and Statute Law, etc. | Customary and Statute Law, etc. | Total | Whether passed or not passed | If passed, in what class ranked | Remarks |
| 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 1,200 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 1,200 | | | |
| 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | | | | |

## (9) First L.M. & S. Examination

| Register Number | Number of Marks obtained | | | | | | | Total | Whether passed or failed | If passed, in what class ranked | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Written 100 | Dissections 50 | Oral 50 | Written 100 | Oral and Practical 50 | Written 60 | Oral and Practical 40 | | | | |
| | Anatomy | | | Physiology | | Chemistry | | | | | |
| | 200 | | | 150 | | 100 | | 450 | | | |
| Passing Marks | 100 | | | 50 | | 33 | | 225 | | | |

## (10) Second L.M. & S. Examination

| Register Number | Number of Marks obtained | | | | | | | Whether passed or failed. | If passed, in what class ranked | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Written 50 | Oral, Practical & Bacteriology 50 | Written 70 | Oral and Practical 30 | Written 50 | Oral and Practical Pharmacy 50 | | | | |
| | Pathology | | Hygiene | | Materia Medica & Therapeutics | | Total | | | |
| | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 300 | | | |
| Passing Marks | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 150 | | | |

## (11) Final L.M. & S. Degree Examination

| Register Number | Number of Marks obtained: Medicine and Medical Anatomy (Written) | Clinical Medicine .. 150 and Oral Examination .. 50 | Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written) | Clinical Surgery .. 150 and Oral Examination .. 50 | Operative Surgery | Midwifery and Diseases of Women and the New-born Child (Written) | Midwifery and Diseases of Women and the New-born Child Oral and Practical | Ophthalmology (Written .. 30; Oral and Practical 20) | Medical Jurisprudence (Written .. 70; Oral .. 30) | Total | Whether passed or failed | If passed, in what class ranked | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 100 | 200 | 100 | 200 | 50 | 75 | 75 | 50 | 100 | 950 | | | |
| Passing Marks | 33 | 67 | 33 | 67 | 17 | 25 | 25 | 17 | 33 | 475 | | | |

## (12) First M.B. & C.M. Examination

| Register Number | Number of Marks obtained | | | | | | | | | Total | Whether passed or failed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chemistry | | | Physics | | | General Biology | | | | | |
| | Written .. 100 | Practical .. 70 | Oral .. 40 | Written .. 100 | Practical .. 50 | Oral .. 40 | Written .. 70 | Practical .. 40 | Oral .. 40 | | | |
| | 210 | | | 190 | | | 150 | | | 550 | | |
| Passing Marks | 70 | | | 63 | | | 50 | | | 275 | | |

## (13) Second M.B. & C.M. Examination

| Register Number | Number of Marks obtained | | | | | | | | Whether passed or failed | If passed, in what class ranked | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Anatomy | | | Physiology | | Chemistry | | Total | | | |
| | Written 100 | Dissections 50 | Oral .. 50 | Written 100 | Oral and Practical } 100 | Written 40 | Oral and Practical } 30 | | | | |
| | 200 | | | 200 | | 70 | | 470 | | | |
| Passing Marks | 100 | | | 100 | | 23 | | 235 | | | |

## (14) Third M.B. & C.M. Examination

| Register Number | General Pathology | Pathology and Bacteriology (Oral and Practical) | Materia Medica: Written .. 70 | Materia Medica: Oral and Practical Pharmacy 50 | Hygiene: Written .. 70 | Hygiene: Oral and Practical 30 | Total | Whether passed or failed | If passed, in what class ranked | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED | | | | | | | | | |
| | 60 | 60 | 120 | | 100 | | 340 | | | |
| Passing Marks | 20 | 20 | 40 | | 33 | | 170 | | | |

## (15) Final M.B. & C.M. Examination

| Register Number | Medicine and Medical Anatomy (Written) | Clinical Medicine .. 150 and Oral Examination 50 | Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written) | Clinical Surgery .. 150 and Oral Examination 50 | Operative Surgery | Midwifery and Diseases Special to Women and the New-born Child (Written) | Midwifery & Diseases Special to Women & the New-born Child: Practical and Oral | Ophthalmology: Written 30, Practical and Oral 20 | Medical Jurisprudence: Written 70, Oral 30 | Total | Whether passed or failed | If passed, in what class ranked | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | 200 | 100 | 200 | 50 | 75 | 75 | 50 | 100 | 950 | | | |
| Passing Marks | 50 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 25 | 38 | 38 | 17 | 33 | 475 | | | |

## (16) L.S.Sc. Degree Examination

| Number of Marks obtained | | Maximum | Passing Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Register Number | | | |
| Physics (Written) | | 50 | 17 |
| Chemistry | Written .. 50<br>Practical .. 100 | 150 | 50 |
| Sanitary Law (Written) | | 50 | 17 |
| Vital Statistics (Written) | | 50 | 17 |
| General Pathology | Written .. 75<br>Practical .. 75 | 150 | 50 |
| Hygiene (Written) | | 100 | 33 |
| Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering (Written) | | 100 | 33 |
| Drawing and Mensuration (Practical) | | 50 | 17 |
| Special Report | | 150 | 50 |
| Total | | 850 | 425 |
| Whether passed or failed | | | |
| If passed, in what class ranked | | | |
| Remarks | | | |

## 17) First Examination in Engineering

| Subject | Marks | Group | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Register number | | | |
| Algebra | 75 | 150 | 300 |
| Geometry | 75 | | |
| Mensuration | 50 | 150 | |
| Plane Trigonometry | 100 | | |
| Dynamics | .. | 150 | 300 |
| Hydrodynamics | 75 | 150 | |
| Heat | 75 | | |
| Geometrical Drawing | .. | 100 | 300 |
| Building Drawing | .. | 100 | |
| Machine Drawing | .. | 100 | |
| Total number of marks obtained | .. | .. | 900 |
| Whether passed or not passed | | | |
| Order of merit | | | |
| Remarks | | | |

## (18) B.E. Degree Examination

### Civil Branch

| Register Number | Conic Sections | Co-ordinate Geometry | Differential and Integral Calculus | Construction | Construction | Hydraulic Engineering | Applied Mechanics | Surveying | Surveying Field Work | Building Drawing | Building Drawing | Estimating | Total number of marks obtained | Whether passed or not passed | Order of Merit | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | | 100 | 125 | 125 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 100 | 125 | 125 | 50 | | | | |
| | 200 | | | 700 | | | | | | 300 | | | 1,200 | | | |

### Mechanical Branch

| Register Number | Conic Sections | Co-ordinate Geometry | Differential & Integral Calculus | Principles of Mechanism | Steam and Steam Engine | Applied Mechanics | Applied Mechanics | Machine Construction | Machine Construction | Machine Drawing | Machine Drawing | Machine Drawing | Machine Drawing | Total number of marks obtained | Whether passed or not passed | Order of Merit | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | |
| | 200 | | | 600 | | | | | | 400 | | | | 1,200 | | | |

## (19) Oriental Title Examination

VEDA, VEDANTA, NYAYA, OR VYAKARANA SIROMANI

| Register Number | Special Branch of study chosen by the candidate | Number of Marks obtained | | | | | | | | | | Whether passed or not passed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | General Part | | | Special Branch | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Part A | | | | Part B | | | | |
| | | History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature | Prescribed Textbooks : General (i) | Prescribed Textbooks : General (ii) | Prescribed Textbooks : Special (i) | Prescribed Textbooks : Special (ii) | Prescribed Textbooks : Special (iii) | Prescribed Textbooks : Special (iv) | General paper relating to the Special Branch | Essay | Total | | |
| | | 200 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 200 | 200 | 1500 | | |

MAULAVI-I-FAZIL

| Register Number | Number of Marks obtained | | | | Whether passed or not passed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prescribed Texts, Courses, i, ii, iii, and iv | Translation | History of Literature and Composition | Total | | |
| | 200 | 100 | 100 | 400 | | |

## VIDVAN

### *A.—Where Sanskrit is taken*

| Register Number | The two languages chosen from Group I | Number of Marks obtained | | | | | | | | | | Total | Whether passed or not passed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Principal Language | | | | | | Subsidiary Language | | | | | | |
| | | Part A | | | Part B | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Grammar, Prosody and Poetics (when Sanskrit is the Principal Language) or Prosody and Poetics (when any Dravidian Language is the Principal Language) | Prescribed Textbooks (i) | Prescribed Textbooks (ii) | History of the Language and of the Literature in the Language | Composition | Translation (when Sanskrit is the Principal Language) or Advanced Grammar, Historical and Comparative (when any Dravidian Language is the Principal Language) | Prescribed Textbooks | Translation (when Sanskrit is the Subsidiary Language) or Composition (when any Dravidian Language is the Subsidiary Language) | Elementary Grammar, Prosody and Poetics | History of the Language and of the Literature in the Language | | | |
| | | 150 | 150 | 150 | 200 | 200 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 1,500 | | |

*B.—Where Sanskrit is not taken*

| Register Number | Number of Marks obtained | | | | | Whether passed or not passed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prescribed Textbooks | Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and History of the Language and its Literature | Composition | All papers in the Subsidiary Language | Total | | |
| | 300 | 300 | 100 | 500 | 1,200 | | |

MUNSHI-I-FAZIL

| Register Number | Number of Marks obtained | | | | | | Whether passed or not passed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persian Texts | Translation (Persian) | History of Literature and Composition | Urdu Texts | Translation (Urdu) and Composition | Total | | |
| | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 650 | | |

# APPENDIX IX

## FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION FOR EXAMINATIONS

### I

### Matriculation

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | High school from which candidate appears | Where to be examined | Second language | Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year | Signature of Principal or Head Master |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | | | |

## II

### Intermediate

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Name</td><td>English</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Vernacular</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Age and date of birth</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Name and occupation of father or guardian</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Race (i. e. nation, tribe, etc.)</td><td></td><td>Religion</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Address</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">How Matriculated</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">College or colleges at which candidate has studied and time at each</td><td colspan="2">Colleges in chronological order</td><td>Time</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Where to be examined</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">State whether, under Part II of the Courses of Study (Regn. 179), Composition or Translation is selected</td><td></td><td>Language</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Optional Group. (If Group III, the subjects or languages taken should be given)</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Year or years, if any, in which the candidate already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year.</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
</table>

III

B.A.

*English Language and Literature*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name | English | | |
| | Vernacular | | |
| Age and date of birth | | | |
| Name and occupation of father or guardian | | | |
| Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | | | |
| Religion | | | |
| Address | | | |
| Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts | | | |
| College or colleges at which candidate has studied for this Part of the examination, and time at each | Colleges in chronological order | Time | |
| Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year | | | |
| Which set of books in each group prescribed under (*b*) of Regulation 197 is offered. | | | |
| Whether 'the History of the Language' or 'the Principles of Rhetoric and Style' under (*c*) of Regulation 197 is offered. | | | |
| Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application | | | |

*Optional Group*

| Name | | Age and *date* of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | *Date* of *passing the* Intermediate Examination in Arts | College or colleges at which candidate has studied for this Part of the examination, and time at each | | Optional Group. (If Group vi, what languages) | Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year | Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | Colleges in chronological order | Time | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

IV

B.A. (Honours)

*Preliminary*

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts | College at which candidate has studied for this examination | Time | Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year | Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Final*

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts | Date of passing the Preliminary Examination | College or colleges at which candidate has studied for this examination | | Branch. (If Branch VI, what languages) | Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | | Time | | |

V

L.T.

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | University degree, and date of graduation | Training College where candidate has studied | Optional subject in (i), (D) (3) Either (a) *Mathematics*, (b) Physical Science, (c) Natural Science, (d) History and Geography, or (e) Two languages *other than English* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | |

VI

First Examination in Law

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc) | Religion | Address | Date of receiving the B.A. degree | Law college or colleges at which candidate has studied for the examination, and time at each | | Present position or occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | Colleges in chronological order | Time | |

VII

B.L.

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of passing the First Examination in Law | Law college or colleges (if any) at which candidate has studied since passing the First Examination in Law, and time at each | | Present position or occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | Colleges in chronological order | Time | |

VIII

M.L.

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of receiving the B.L. degree | College or colleges (if any) at which candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each | Present position or occupation | Branch |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | | |

IX

FIRST L.M. & S.

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts | College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies, and time at each | Present position or occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | |

## X

### Second L.M. & S.

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of passing the First L.M. & S. Examination | College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the first examination, and time at each | Present position or occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | |

## XI

### Final L.M. & S.

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of passing the Second L.M. & S. or the Third M.B. & C.M. Examination | College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the second examination and time at each | Present position or occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | |

## XII

### First M.B. & C.M.

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of passing the Intermediate or B.A. Examination | College or colleges at which candidate has studied Physics and Chemistry and Biology, and time at each | Present position or occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | |

## XIII

### SECOND M.B. & C.M.

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of passing the First M.B. & C.M. Examination | College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the First M.B. & C.M. Examination, and time at each | Present position or occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | |

## XIV

### THIRD M.B. & C.M.

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of passing the Second M.B. & C.M. Examination | College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the Second M.B. & C.M. Examination, and time at each | Present position or occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | |

## XV

### FINAL M.B. & C.M.

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of passing the Third M.B. & C.M. Examination | College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the Third M.B. & C.M. Examination, and time at each | Present position or occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | |

## XVI

### M.D.

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of obtaining the M.B. & C.M. degree | Period during which candidate has been engaged in the practice of the medical profession subsequently to receiving the M.B. & C.M. degree | Present position or occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | |

## XVII

### L.S.Sc.

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of obtaining the M.B. & C.M. or L.M. & S. degree | College or colleges at which candidate has studied since qualifying in medicine, and time at each | Present position or occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | |

## XVIII

### First Examination in Engineering

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts | College or colleges at which candidate has studied since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and time at each | Present position or occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Venacular | | | | | | | | |

## XIX

### B.E.

| Name | | Age and date of birth | Name and occupation of father or guardian | Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc.) | Religion | Address | Date of passing the First Examination in Engineering | College or colleges at which candidate has studied since passing the First Examination in Engineering, and time at each | Whether candidate appears in the Civil Branch or the Mechanical Branch | Present position or occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | Vernacular | | | | | | | | | |

## XX

### Application for Admission to the English Division of the Matriculation Examination (Regulation 354).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | English | |
| | Vernacular | |
| Age and date of birth | | |
| Name and occupation of father or guardian | | |
| Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc.) | | |
| Religion | | |
| Address | | |
| Where to be examined | | |
| Year or years, if any, in which, and place or places at which, candidate has already appeared for the examination | | |

*Declaration.*—I hereby declare that I intend, in the event of my passing this examination, to qualify myself as a candidate for the Oriental Title Examination.

STATION____________________ ____________________

*Date*____________________ *Signature of Applicant.*

## XXI

### Application for Admission to the Oriental Title Examination of April 19

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | English | | |
| | Vernacular | | |
| Age and date of birth | | | |
| Name and occupation of father or guardian | | | |
| Rice (i.e., nation, tribe, etc.) | | | |
| Religion | | | |
| Address | | | |
| Approved institution from which candidate appears | | | |
| Where to be examined | | | |
| Year or years, if any, and place or places at which candidate has already appeared for the examination | | | |
| Language or Languages | Sole Language | | |
| | Group I | Principal | |
| | | Subsidiary | |
| | Group II | Principal | |
| | | Subsidiary | |
| Special branch of Study, if any | | | |
| Signature of $\frac{\text{Principal}}{\text{Head Master}}$ of approved Institution | | | |

STATION ——————

*Date* ——————

——————

*Signature of Applicant.*

# APPENDIX X

## Form of Application for University Studentship

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name | English | |
| | Vernacular | |
| Age and date of birth | | |
| Name and occupation of father or guardian | | |
| Race (i.e. Nation, tribe, etc.) | | |
| Religion | | |
| Address | | |
| Date of passing F.A. or Intermediate Examination in Arts | | |
| Optional Group studies for the B.A., M.A. Degree | | |
| Date of passing | A Science branch of the B.A. Degree Examination; or the M.A. Degree Examination; or the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination | |
| Class gained, and position in the class in the Degree Examn. | | |
| Subject proposed by candidate for investigation, or general nature of research proposed | | |
| Place at which the investigation or research is to be made | | |
| Name and designation of the person from whom permission to undertake the investigation or research has been obtained | | |
| Name and designation of some person competent and willing to make periodic reports to the Syndicate on the progress of the candidate | | |

S. P. C. K. PRESS, UNIVERSITY PRINTERS, MADRAS—1912.

மதுரைத் தமிழ்ச் சங்கம்
மதுரை.